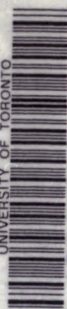


UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



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L O N D O N

AND ITS MEN
OF AFFAIRS

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FOREWORD



IN "London and Its Men of Affairs," *The Advertiser* presents a biographical Newspaper Reference Book, in which an endeavor has been made to bring together in an interesting and attractive form, general information regarding the City and its personal life.

The portraits and biographies of the men prominent in the City's official, professional, and business life, lend an interest to its pages that will increase as the years pass.

It is hoped that the facts herein briefly set forth without attempt at elaboration, will serve to answer authoritatively the questions: Who is he? Where did he come from? How old is he? His past attainments and his present standing? And, finally his personal appearance? The next best thing to seeing and conversing with a man is to see his portrait, especially if a pen picture accompanies it as in the present plan.

Many of a past generation, who nobly did their part in the upbuilding of the City and its institutions, are included.

If some have been omitted who might properly be here represented, the fault, upon examination, will be found not to rest with the Publishers, but with someone more directly concerned.

To those whose co-operation has made possible "London and Its Men of Affairs" in its permanent and attractive form, the appreciation of the Publishers is gratefully extended.

What Londoners Enjoy



LONDON HAS ALL the attractions of a modern city, and not a few advantages peculiarly its own. It is an ecclesiastical centre, with over fifty churches, all denominations being represented. Being the seat of the Bishops of Huren (Anglican) and London (Roman Catholic), there are here two magnificent cathedrals—St. Paul's and St. Peter's. Educational facilities are probably unsurpassed by any city of London's size. There are twenty-four public schools. Four of this number—modern, ten-roomed edifices—are in the course of construction, and additional schools will be built shortly to meet the growing demand of the increased population. Higher education is represented by numerous colleges and schools teaching arts, divinity, medicine, technical instruction, industries and vocations, health, vocal training and business.

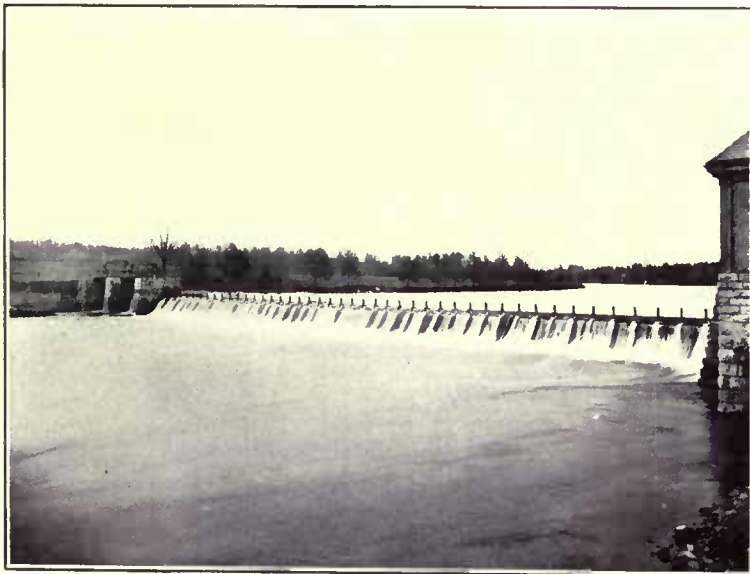
Here is situated the Western University, which, with aid from the Government and city and public subscription, is being greatly improved, is now on an equal footing with the best institutions of this kind in the Dominion.

London is famed for the beauty of its parks, avenues and residences, and its situation on the Thames River is pleasing and picturesque. It enjoys the enviable reputation of being one of the healthiest cities of the Dominion, and has a water supply of unusual purity. For transients, the city has over a score of hotels, and there are numerous theatres and places of amusement and recreation. Commercial centre of "The Garden of Canada," the produce of the farm, dairy and market garden is at London's doors. A farmers' market, held three times a week, brings together the producer and consumer, materially reducing the cost of living. A large majority—estimated at 80 per cent.—of the industrial heads of families, own their own homes. The city distributes Niagara electric energy, power and light at cost, and has, in addition to reducing by more than half the rates for lighting, given a further reduction, which brought lighting rates fifteen per cent. lower than those of Toronto. A still further reduction is promised next year.

There are no slums in London, and the citizens find life well worth living. It is a good place to live and do business in.



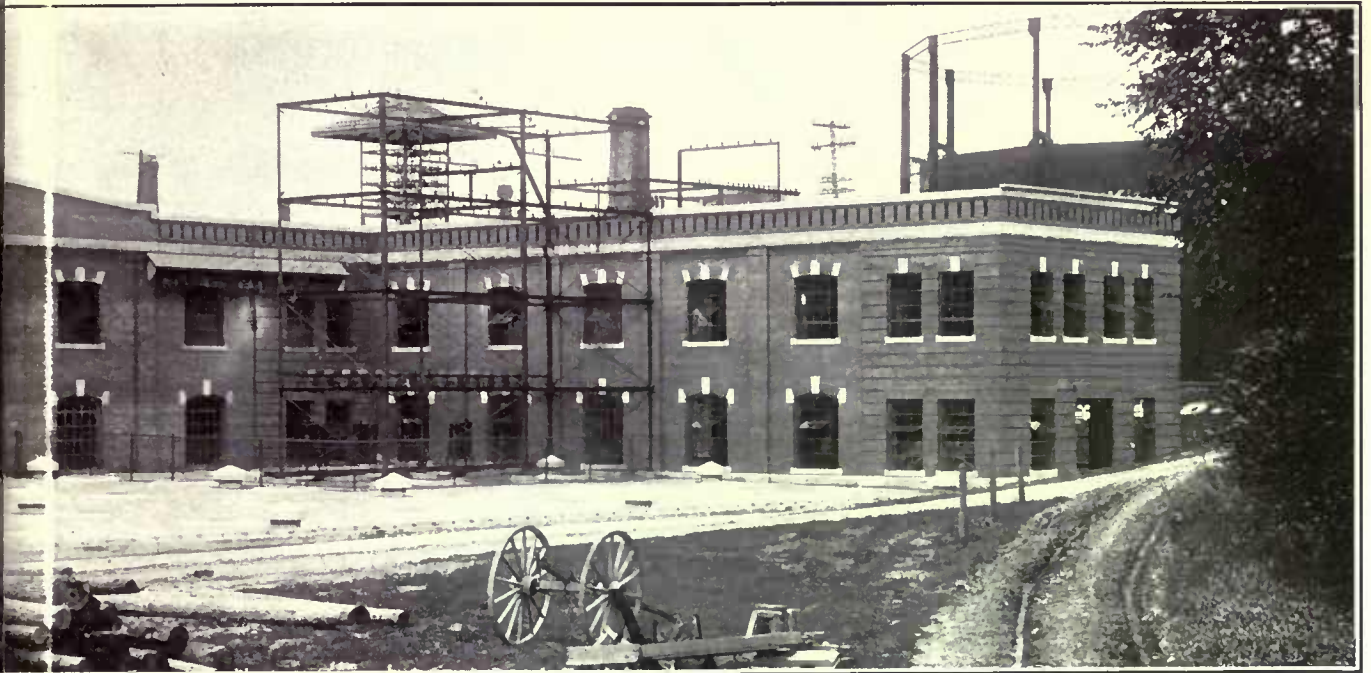
No. 1 HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER STATION



WATERWORKS DAM, SPRINGBANK

Hydro-Electric Power from Niagara Falls was switched on in the City of London on November 30th, 1910, and since then has been operated by the Water Commissioners (now the Public Utilities Commission), with Mr. Philip Pocock as Chairman during this period. The growth of the use of this power has been phenomenal. At the end of the first year's operation, the power purchased from the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission amounted to over 2,000 horse-power. Today, after four and a half years' operation, the load amounts to 6,600 horse-power. There are over 8,100 consumers of light and power, with a connected load of over 20,000 h.p. Practically every factory, large and small, uses "Hydro" for power purposes, having replaced hydraulic, steam, gas and gasoline power by Hydro motors.

At present the street lighting system consists of nearly 3,000 incandescent lamps in use, covering the whole city, including the recently annexed district, whereas, prior to the advent of Hydro, 360 arc lamps were used, and only near the centre of the city. In spite of this enormous increase in the number of street lighting units, the annual cost of this new system is only slightly greater than that paid previously, at the same time affording greatly increased illumination and better protection throughout the city. The present street lighting, however, can be greatly improved, and further



extensions and additions will soon be made.

It is now almost two years since the London Street Railway became a Hydro consumer, and it now ranks as one of the largest on this system, its average daily load amounting to 1,000 h.p. When it is remembered that uninterrupted service is of extreme importance to a consumer such as this, it is worthy of note that this company speaks in the highest terms of the reliability, efficiency and economy of the service obtained.

The City's new electric line to the lake, the London & Port Stanley Railway, is now supplied with power from the city sub-station, and this will go a long way to effect a further reduction in power rates in the near future.

Practically all city water is pumped by Hydro, the waterworks obtaining a very low rate on account of the pumps being operated during off-peak periods. This is made possible by the existing joint sub-station where the electrical operators have the pumps immediately under their control.

The use of labor-saving devices, such as irons, toasters, fans, washing machines, sewing machine motors, vacuum cleaners, and numerous other appliances, has increased wonderfully, 5,000 to 6,000 h.p. of these being in use at the present time. This shows a remarkable appreciation of the convenience of these appliances by our housewives.



PUMPING STATION, SPRINGBANK



MAYOR STEVENSON,
Commissioner



PHILIP POCKOCK,
Chairman Utilities Commission



F. G. MITCHELL,
Commissioner

Many electric stoves are being installed in the residences throughout the city, for which use power may be obtained at the extremely low rate of about one cent per kilowatt hour, which, it has been found, is equivalent to 50 cent gas. Cooking with a modern electric range is simpler, cleaner, cooler, safer and more sanitary than cooking over the flames from coal, wood or gas. The heat is not wasted, being all confined to the articles cooked by use of suitable elements and heat insulating ovens. The temperatures are uniform, yet can be easily varied when desired by proper manipulation of the three heat switches. There is no doubt that the modern electric range will become the standard cooking appliance, especially when the low rate for energy is given due consideration.

In order to enable the poorer citizen to obtain the conveniences and advantages of Hydro when he has not the ready cash to wire his home, the commission finances the

wiring and allows the customer to pay for it on easy payments along with his monthly bill, extending over one or two years. Stoves motors and other appliances are also sold on this basis.

With all this growth of the electrical business, the rates have been reduced each year. Power rates before the introduction of Hydro averaged \$50.00 per h.p. per year and since have experienced a reduction from \$32.00 per h.p. per year in 1910, to \$22.00 at the present time. Light before Hydro cost 9 cents per k.w.h., but was sold during the first two years of operation at 4½ cents per k.w.h., while during the third year, this was reduced to an average of 3½ cents per k.w.h. and the cost is now less than 3 cents per k.w.h. In spite of these reductions, the surplus each year has increased, 1911 giving a surplus of \$6,393; 1912, \$17,297; 1913, \$36,411, and 1914, \$72,789, which makes a total of \$129,000, or slightly over 23 per cent. on the capital investment.

The direct saving to the citizens of London owing to the much cheaper rates than those prevailing when the private company had a monopoly is estimated at \$600,000 for the last four years.

The manner in which the citizens are supporting their own business is very gratifying. Everyone realizes that by taking his share of Hydro he will not only reduce the price for himself, but for his neighbor as well, the rates not being competitive, but determined by the business of the previous year.



J. H. CHAPMAN,
Commissioner



T. W. MCFARLAND,
Commissioner



SIR WILLIAM RALPH MEREDITH

Chief Justice of Ontario

Born in Township of Westminster, County of Middlesex, Ontario, March 31st, 1840. Educated in London district and Toronto University (LL.B., 1872; LL.D., 1889). Successfully practiced his profession for many years at London, later at Toronto, and was for some time partner of the late Thomas Scatchard, Q.C., M.P.; became one of the leaders of the provincial bar (K.C. 1875; Marquis of Lorne, 1880; Law Faculty, Toronto University, 1888; Senator Toronto University, 1885; elected to Legislature, 1872; elected Leader of Opposition, 1878; has been continuously identified with leading reform movements and has sponsored a large number of unpopular causes, his judgment being usually vindicated by events; in 1883 was presented with a solid silver service by his friends in the Legislature as an acknowledgement of his eminent public services. He was raised to the bench as chief justice of common pleas division of the High Court of Justice of Ontario, October 5th, 1894. One of the first cases tried by him

was that of Hendershott and Walter, for murder, both of whom were convicted and afterwards executed. In 1896 was appointed a member of commission for the revision of the provincial statutes, and again in 1906, was named a member of royal commission of investigation into the affairs of Toronto University, 1905; commissioner to report upon laws relating to the liability of employers to make compensation to employees for injuries which are enforced in other countries, 1910; has headed numerous committees and societies of various public natures; received the Honor of Knighthood from Queen Victoria, 1896.

Married, June 26th, 1862, Mary, daughter of Marcus Holmes, of London, Ontario. There is one son, John Redmond, and three daughters, Maude Allen, wife of W. T. Ramsey; Constance Mary Redmond, widow of the late George A. Peters, M.D., and Isabel Magdalene, widow of late J. D. Thornburn, M.D.

RESIDENCE: Toronto.

HUGH ALLEN STEVENSON, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon—Mayor of London

Born, educated and lived in London all his life. Has very large medical practice; on staff of Victoria and St. Joseph Hospitals. Has always been active in municipal affairs; served two years as city alderman; two years as Public Utilities commissioner; two years as water commissioner. As the Liberal-Labor candidate, he was elected Mayor of London, 1915, by one of the largest majorities ever polled.

Enthusiastic in military matters; major of the 26th Regiment with which he has been associated for twenty years.

RESIDENCE: 391 Dundas Street, London.

CHARLES ROSS SOMERVILLE

Retired Manufacturer

Born in the Village of Morton, County of Leeds, Ontario; son of John Brown and Elizabeth (McKinnon) Somerville. Educated in Goderich and commenced business in London in 1888 as manufacturer of paper boxes and special lines of confectionery, in which he met with marked success. He retired from business in 1909 and since then he has travelled extensively, spending the larger portion of his time in different parts of Europe and America.

London has no more public-spirited nor philanthropic citizen than C. R. Somerville. He has given freely of his time and money to every worthy and public-spirited movement of recent years; has served his city in the past as public school trustee; is now chairman of the Board of Governors of Western University; chairman of the Board of Health.

For over thirty years he has been a member of Chorazan Lodge, I.O.O.F. of London.

Has two sons, Kenneth and Ross Somerville.

RESIDENCE: London, Ontario.

SIR ADAM BECK, M.P.P.

Minister of Power

Born in Baden, June 20th, 1857; son of late Jacob B., who came to Canada in 1837 and founded the town of Baden, Ontario, and Charlotte (Hespeler) Beck. Educated in the Rockwood Academy and Galt Grammar School; a manufacturer of thin lumber and cigar boxes, having principal place of business in London, Ontario, with branches throughout Canada. Mayor of London 1902-4; has sat for London in Conservative interests since 1902; appointed to seat in Whitney Cabinet, Ontario, February 8th, 1905; appointed a commissioner to investigate the development and distribution of power from Niagara Falls 1903; has become

closely identified with the question of supplying cheap electrical power to the people of Ontario; introduced power bill in Ontario, Assembly creating a commission called the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, May, 1906; appointed chairman June, 1906; holds office in local associations; is known far and wide for his interest in thoroughbred horses; promoter of London Jockey Club and master of London Hunt Club. Both he and Lady Beck have won numerous prizes in all the sporting events in Canada. Presented at court with Mrs. Beck, 1909. Most active in securing for London the electrification of the London & Port Stanley Railroad.

Married, September, 1898, Lillian Ottoway, an expert horsewoman and accomplished vocalist, daughter of late C. J. Ottoway, Barrister of the Inner Temple.

CLUBS: Albany, St. James (Montreal), London (London).

RESIDENCE: "Headley," London, Ontario; Toronto, Ontario.

F. G. MITCHELL

Merchant

Born Georgetown, Ontario, September 20th, 1864; son of James and Jane (Stinson) Mitchell. Educated in the schools of Seaforth. Settled in London in 1890; founded the London Engine Supplies Company, Limited, of 83-85 Dundas Street, in 1897, doing business in wholesale engine and plumbers' supplies, of which he is still active head and manager. Served as member London City Council 1913-14-15; elected to London Public Utilities Board 1915; for a number of years past has been president of Ontario Board of Engineers Examiners; also boiler inspector for Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, of Canada, in the district extending from Windsor to Niagara Falls.

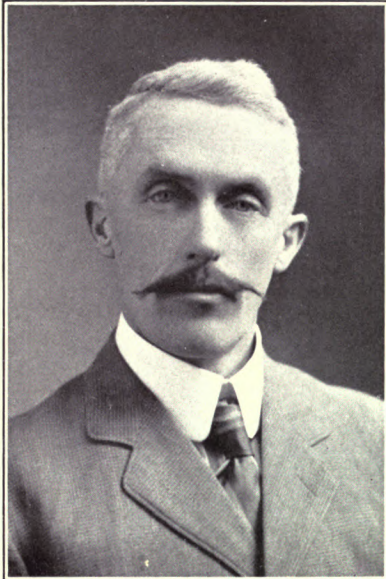
RESIDENCE: 430 Rectory Street, London.

LT.-COL. CHARLES E. H. FISHER

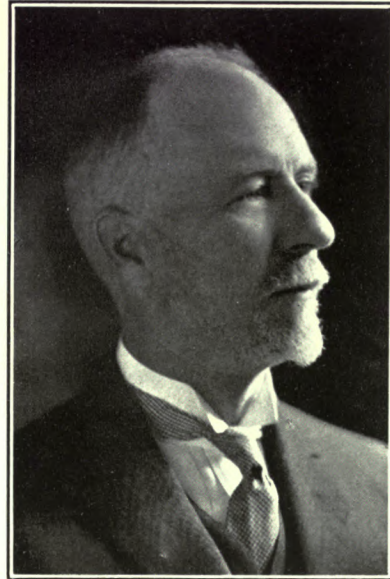
Postal Inspector

Born April 13th, 1849, at Belleville, Ontario; son of the late Dr. Alfred and Elizabeth Fisher. Educated in the Sarnia schools and entered the service of the Postal Department at Sarnia, where he remained for five years, after which he was appointed to the Railway Mail Service. In 1881, he was promoted to the assistant inspectorship of the London Division, and was appointed Post Office Inspector in 1913. Under his supervision, Col. Fisher has all post office matters, such as inspection and mail service in the London Division.

Joined the 27th Battalion, Sinclair Borderers, going through all ranks and retiring



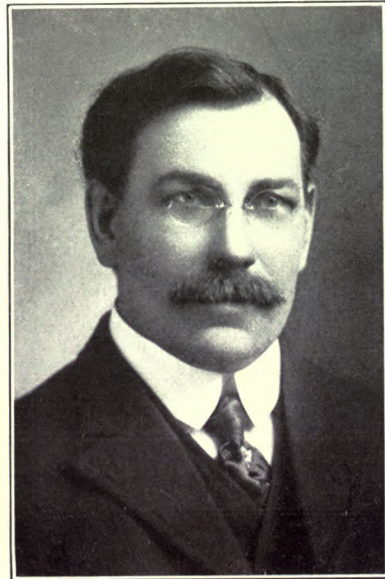
HUGH ALLEN STEVENSON
Physician and Surgeon, Mayor of London



CHARLES ROSS SOMERVILLE
Retired Manufacturer



SIR ADAM BECK, M.P.P.
Minister of Power



F. G. MITCHELL,
Merchant

1892, retaining rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Took part in the Fenian raid service in 1866 as a full private in 1st Provisional Brigade, stationed at Sarnia.

Member A. F. & A. M., A. O. U. W., Foresters and W. O. W.

Married February, 1878, Susan Margaret, daughter of Robert Land, U. E. Loyalist, of Hamilton. There are five sons, Frederick Sinclair, a traveller of London; Dr. Charles of Detroit; Dr. Stuart, with troops in No. 2 Stationery Hospital, France, 1st Expeditionary Force; Allan, a traveller of Detroit, and Rivington, a student, of London

RESIDENCE: 808 Waterloo Street.

HIS WORSHIP JOSEPH C. JUDD, K.C.

Police Magistrate

Born London, Ontario, February 1st, 1864; son of Hubert Henry and Margaret (Coluson) Judd. Educated in the public schools and Collegiate Institute of London and Osgoode Hall, Toronto. 1886, sworn in as solicitor and called to the Bar; joined the firm of Meredith & Meredith, then composed of E. Meredith, K.C., and R. M. (now Mr. Justice) Meredith. Had previously been student for five years in office, and continued as partner until June, 1911, on which date he was appointed police magistrate.

1891-92-93-94, Alderman City of London; 1895-96-97, water commissioner, London, chairman 1896; 1898-99-1900, member Free Library Board, chairman 1900; 1900, contested South Middlesex as Conservative candidate for House of Commons (g.e.), defeated, but reform majority greatly reduced; 1901-02-03-04, Alderman City of London, chairman Finance Committee these four years; 1905, royal commissioner for Ontario Government to investigate charges against deputy commissioner of Fisheries; 1906, royal commissioner for Ontario Government to investigate charges against Governor Van Zant of Toronto Gaol; 1906, royal commissioner for Ontario Government to investigate charges against Registrar McDonald of Dundas County; 1906-07, mayor of London; 1907-06, vice-president Canadian Club; 1906-07, president London and Port Stanley Railway; 1908, appointed King's Counsel; 1911, appointed police magistrate, London, June 1st. Delegate from St. James Anglican Church to the Synod of Huron, and also delegate from that

synod to the general synod of the Church of England in Canada.

Member Masonic orders, Canadian Foresters, Independent Foresters, Royal Arcanum, St. George's Society, Woodmen, Sons of England, Canadian Club and Chosen Friends.

Married, October 23rd, 1888, Daisy Forman, daughter of Francis Forman, of London. There are three sons, Frank H., with McClary Manufacturing Company, of Winnipeg; Albert M., attending Osgoode Hall; Charles N., attending Collegiate Institute, London.

RESIDENCE: 307 Ridout Street, South.

W. W. GAMMAGE

Florist—Controller

Son of James Gammage; came to London with his parents from Connecticut when a child. For thirty years he has been in the florist business, now ranking as the largest in the London district. Always interested in public affairs; for twelve years (1902-1914), a member of London School Board, and its chairman several years; elected to the London Board of Control, 1915. He is the father of the Canadian Horticultural Association, having been its president and held every other office; secretary of the Society of American Florists; has been through all the chairs of Masonry; now illustrious potentate of the Shrine.

Married Frances Bullock, of London. Their family consists of three sons, J. G., secretary-treasurer of J. Gammage & Son, London; Frederick J. and Walter, and one daughter, Wilhelmina.

RESIDENCE: Corner William and Oxford Streets, London.

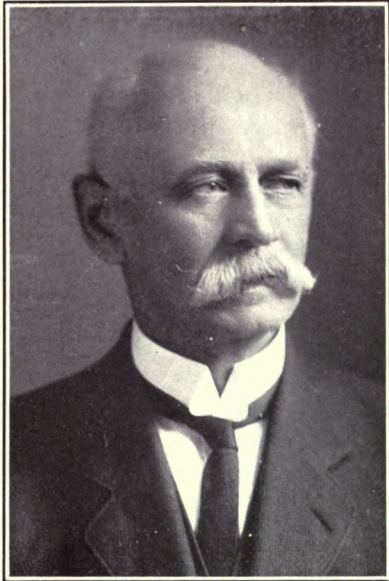
JAMES STEVENSON BELL

City Treasurer

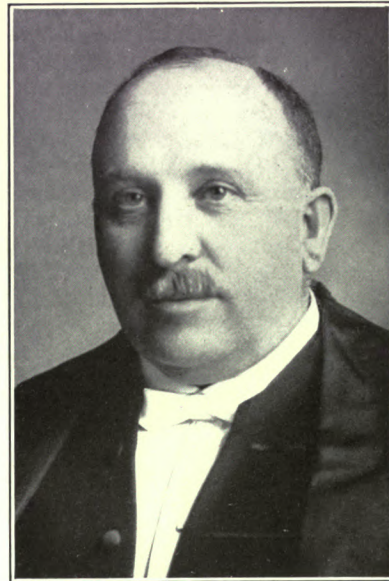
Born, London, Ontario, February 5th, 1871; son of William and Elizabeth E. Bell. Educated in London public schools. Began career as city official as clerk in treasurer's office; later additional duties added as clerk of committees; appointed city treasurer in September, 1908. Has taken active interest in sports and for some years was champion quoiter of Canada.

Life member St. John's Lodge, No. 209A, A.F. & A.M.

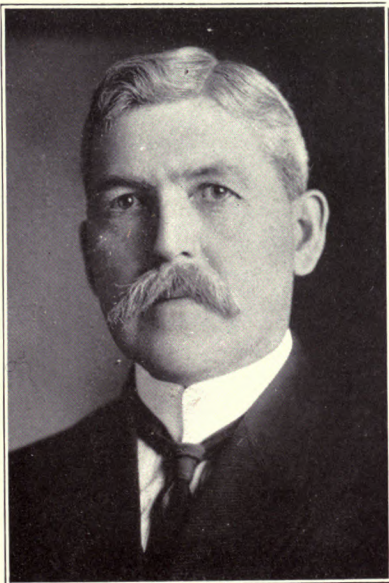
RESIDENCE: 19 Victor Street, London.



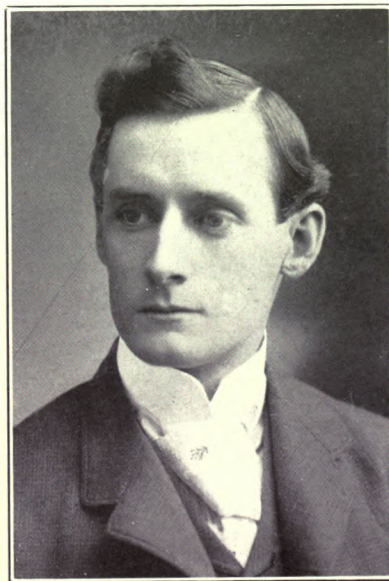
LT.-COL. CHARLES E. H. FISHER,
Postal Inspector



HIS WORSHIP JOSEPH C. JUDD, K.C.
Police Magistrate



W. W. GAMMAGE
Florist-Controller



JAMES S. BELL
City Treasurer

EDWARD V. BUCHANAN

General Manager, Waterworks, Hydro, Etc.

Born Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland, May, 1887; son of Gavin and Mary (Kelly) Buchanan. Educated in the Royal Technical College of Glasgow; member the technical staff of the Glasgow Corporation 1907; member the electrical staff of same 1908-9. With Sayers & Caldwell, consulting engineers, of Glasgow, 1910; came to Canada in 1910 as electrical and waterworks engineer with the City of London, which position he held until June 1st, 1915, when he was appointed general manager of the waterworks, parks, hydro-electric and power departments of London.

Has been the secretary of the St. Andrew's Society for past three years; captain of the Seventh Field Company; Canadian Engineers.

RESIDENCE: Ardagh Apartments, London.

SAMUEL BAKER

City Clerk

Born in Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, England, in 1860. Son of John Baker, Tiverton, Devonshire, England and Marinda Baker, nee Waite, Iron Acton, Gloucestershire.

Was Pupil-Teacher, Bleanavon Wesleyan School, 1873-78. Assistant Master Blaenavon Board School, 1878. Trained at Westminster School, 1879 and 1880. Won gold medal for Physiology, South Wales District, 1877. Won Queens prizes for Physiography and electricity, 1878. Won honors at Westminster in Euclid and History in 1880. Principal Blaenavon Wesleyan School, 1881 to 1886, winning "Excellent Merit" report in years 1882-3-4-5. Came to Canada in 1886.

Taught at School Section No. 5, Westminster, 1887 and 1888; Odell School House, 1888; Belmont, 1889; Chesley Avenue School, City, 1889-1894; and St. George's School, City, 1894-1904. Was particularly successful at St. George's School—only ten pupils failed to pass Entrance in the ten years. City Clerk of London, 1901.

Society: S. of E., member of Chelsea Lodge; C.O.C.F., P.C.C. of Council No. 125; W.O.W., P.C.C. Pine Grove Camp No. 2; I.O.O.F., P.G. Chorazin Lodge; Member of Elks; P.M. St. George's Lodge, A.F. & A.M.; member of London Chapter, Royal Arch.; Registrar Richard Coeur de Lion, Preceptory, K. T.; Mocha Temple; Arab Patrol (President); First Sec'y of Masonic Temple Board.

Presbyterian. Young Men's Classes, St. James Presbyterian. Young Men's Improvement class was a great success. Supt. of St. James and King Street Presbyterian Sunday Schools.

Municipal questions: Has written several papers on municipal questions and published in Municipal Journals. Paper at Ontario Municipal Convention, "Improvements in Ontario Municipal system."

Married Mary, daughter of Charles Vaughan, Blaenavon in 1882, deceased 1895, and Lillie Alice, daughter of T. R. Howard, London, Ont., in 1896.

Children: Horace, lieutenant 46th Batt.; Sewell, Man.; Arnold Vaughan, Hayman Garage, City; Gwladys (Mrs. Bert Hayman); Kathleen, at High School; Marjorie, at Public School; Vernon Samuel.

RESIDENCE: 843 Lorne Ave., London.

HENRY ARTHUR BRAZIER

City Engineer

Born, Windsor, Berkshire, Eng., November 4th, 1886; son of Jabez and Eleanor Brazier. Educated in the Windsor and Manchester schools of England, and received his professional training as Civil Engineer at Slough, Bucks, Eng., and at Manchester School of Technology, graduating in 1909; afterwards he was appointed assistant town engineer of that place.

Appointed chief assistant to Thomas Blagburn, Consulting Engineer, Altrincham, Chesh., April, 1907; deputy town engineer of Hale, Ches., March, 1910. Came to Canada early in 1911 and appointed assistant engineer, city Engineer's Department, Toronto, in February of that year; appointed assistant city engineer of London, Ont., May, 1912; and City Engineer, 1914.

Elected member of Institution of Municipal Engineers of Great Britain, June, 1911; elected member of Royal Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, February, 1910; member A.F. & A.M., St. John's Lodge No. 20, London, Ont. Married, June 17th, 1911, Miss Rowell. To them has been born one daughter, Margaret Eleanor.

RESIDENCE: 703 Waterloo St., London.

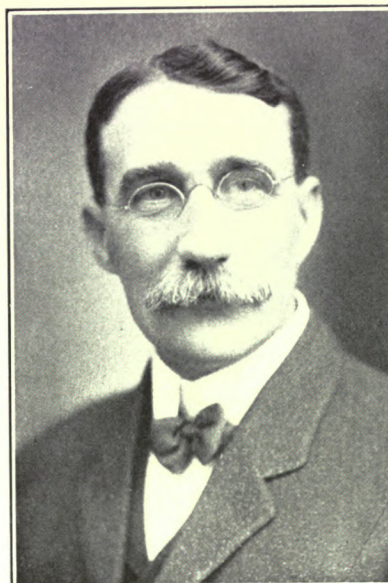
A. M. PIPER

City Building Inspector—Member of Ontario Association of Architects

Born in Village of Ayr, Ontario, August 1st, 1875; son of James and Sarah Emily (Bigger) Piper. Educated in the public schools and London High School; studied architecture in the office of the late George Craddock, of London; instituted his professional career as an architect in London, later removing to Chatham, where he was in business for seven years. He then removed to Chicago, where he was building superintendent for Reid & Berry, architects and contractors, for three years. Returned to London and joined the city architect's department and was appointed city building inspector in 1911. Mr. Piper designed the



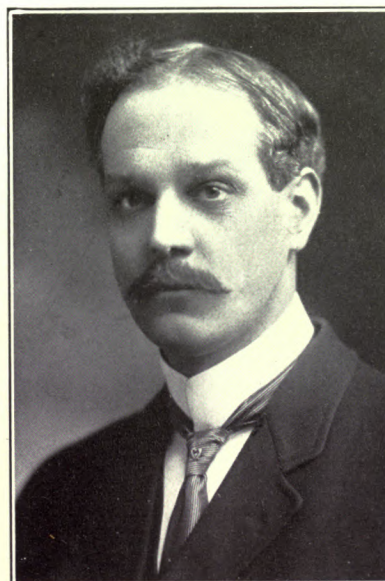
EDWARD V. BUCHANAN,
General Manager Waterworks, Hydro, Etc.



SAMUEL BAKER,
City Clerk



H. A. BRAZIER,
City Engineer



A. M. PIPER,
City Building Inspector

Wallaceburg public Library and many other public works during his career.

Master Mason, member St. George's Lodge, No. 42, A. F. & A. M.

RESIDENCE: 267 Talbot Street, London.

ALLAN McRAE McLEAN

Manager, E. B. Eddy Co.

Born October 29th, 1887, at Petrolia, Ontario; son of Donald and Matilda (McRae) McLean. Educated in the public schools and London Collegiate Institute. Entered the service of the Bank of Toronto, 1903-1908; he then entered the employ of the E. B. Eddy Company, advancing to the managership of that organization in 1914. In that position he has supervision of the company's interests in London and Western Ontario. The company whose headquarters are at Hull, Canada, does the biggest paper business in the district, as well as manufacturing numerous other articles.

RESIDENCE: 445 Piccadilly.

THOMAS W. McFARLAND

Manufacturer

Born Haldman County, Ontario, April 3rd, 1859; son of William and Catherine (Hopper) McFarland. Educated in the public schools and spent his early years on his fathers' farm at his birth-place. Removed to London in 1875, and has made it his home ever since.

Mr. McFarland is vice-president of D. S. Perrin & Company, Limited, one of the largest concerns of its kind in Canada. He is president of the London Board of Trade and a member of the Public Utilities Commission.

Member Lodge 1901, I.O.O.F.; Kilwinning Lodge, No. 64, A.F. & A.M.; a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of Mocha Temple.

Married, December 25th, 1896, Miss Victoria Laschinger.

RESIDENCE: 132 John Street, London.

HERBERT PHILIP ALLEN

Herbert Philip Allen, president and managing director of D. S. Perrin & Company, Limited, was born in England, but has resided in London, Ontario, since boyhood. He obtained his education in England and London, Ontario. After a business experience gained through positions with several local firms, he accepted in 1884, the position of accountant for D. S. Perrin & Co., and in 1888, was appointed business manager of the firm. Owing to the continued development of the business, it was incor-

porated as a joint stock Company in 1902, when he was elected vice-president and managing director. On the death, a few years since, of the late Daniel S. Perrin, the founder of the business and president of the Company, Mr. Allen was elected president in addition to his position of managing director, which positions he has continued to hold ever since.

He was married in 1887 to Eugenie Jarvis, daughter of the late E. S. Jarvis, of London, Ontario, and has family consisting of one son and two daughters.

RESIDENCE: 571 Queens Avenue, London, Ontario.

MAJOR WILLIAM SPITTAL

Banker

Born London, Ontario, October, 1867; son of Robert and Annie Spittal. Educated in London. Exceptionally active and successful career. Organizer and secretary-treasurer The People's Loan and Savings Corporation; organizer and vice-president Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes Company; president The Home Union Society; director The Industrial Bureau; director The Masonic Temple Company; honorary secretary The London Railway Commission; commanding officer of the Seventh Regiment Fusiliers; alderman City of London, 1912-1913.

Member A.F. & A.M. and Canadian Foresters.

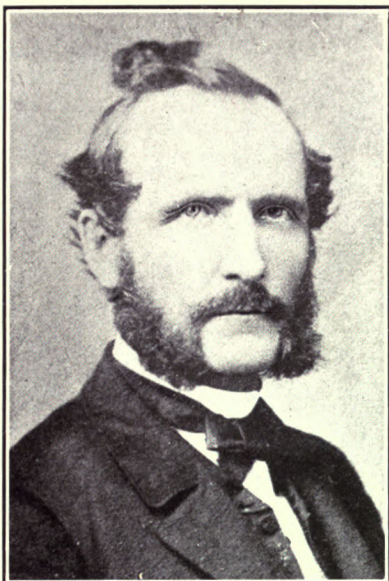
Married, 1902, Viola Algeo Brown. One son and two daughters in the family.

RESIDENCE: Corner Cheapside and St. George Streets, London.

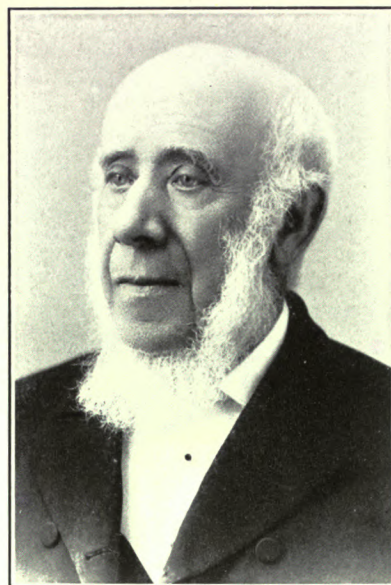
JOSEPH H. MARSHALL

Registrar East and North Middlesex

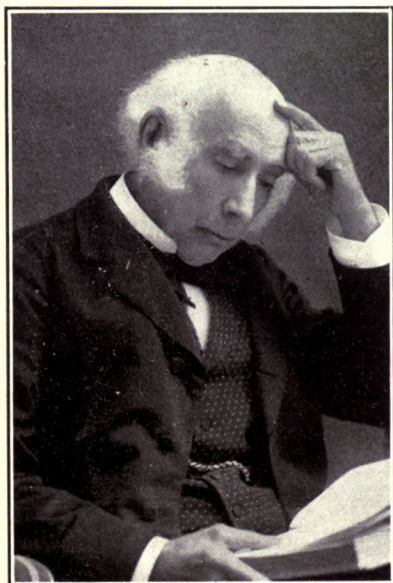
Born London, Ontario, December 10th, 1851; son of Edward and Ellenor (Collins) Marshall. Educated in the county schools and Hellmuth College, under the late Bishop Sweatman. Elected deputy reeve for his native township in 1879, which he continued to serve for five years as deputy and reeve without opposition; elected warden of Middlesex 1881, at that time constituting fifty-two members (London East and London West were then in the county); the wardens-elect for the year stated that Marshall, elected in Middlesex, was the youngest warden in the province elected to represent the largest county. In 1887, Mr. Marshall was elected representative for East Middlesex in the House of Commons by a majority of 787, the largest ever given to a member to that time; was re-elected and continued until dissolution in 1896; was given the nomination of the Conservative party in that year



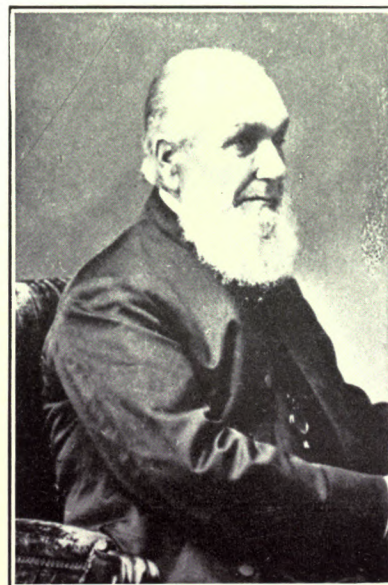
THE LATE MURRAY ANDERSON
First Mayor of London



THE LATE A. S. ABBOTT,
City Clerk



THE LATE JUDGE WILLIAM ELLIOT



THE LATE BISHOP CRONYN

without opposition, but withdrew in favor of the late James Gilmour. Took up dairy farming, and by his method and care was the means of raising the standard of the whole city milk supply, as well as making a financial success of the business, which he continued until his appointment as Registrar for East and North Middlesex in 1911.

Member Masonic orders; a Conservative.

Married, September 1st, 1885, Miss Amy Crump. There is one daughter and two sons in the family.

RESIDENCE: London.

GEORGE ERNEST ROSE

Moulder—Controller

Son of George Rose, engineer in the employ of McClary Manufacturing Company, who came to London in 1869. Educated in London at the old Waterloo and Union schools; served his apprenticeship to his trade at the Phoenix Foundry on Bathurst Street, owned by John Elliott & Sons, manufacturers of farm implements; prominent as labor representative; elected to the City Council in 1906 on Labor ticket and has given general satisfaction to his constituency; at present a member of the City Board of Control, of which he has been one ever since its organization.

Member of the Oddfellows.

Past Noble Grand of I.O.O.F.

RESIDENCE: 531 Grey Street, London.

SAMUEL FRANK GLASS, M.P.

Of Chas. T. & S. Frank Glass, Insurance Brokers and Real Estate Agents, London, Ontario; director, London & Port Stanley Railway Co.; director Western Fair Association; director, Masonic Hall Co., Limited; director, Travellers' Club, Limited.

Born, township of London, January 8th, 1861; son of Sheriff (William) Glass and Phebe (Guernsey) Glass.

Educated Hellmuth College, London; Brantford Collegiate Institute.

Started his business career as apprentice to Robinson, Little & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, London, 1879-1881; member of firm Wright & Glass, stock brokers, London, 1881-1882; went to Winnipeg to represent firm, 1882; general merchant and grain dealer, Tillsonburg, 1884-1886; one of the organizers London Crochery Co., Limited, and managing director, 1886-1897, when the business was destroyed by fire; represented American Potteries in Canada, 1897-1900; associated with Confederation Life Assurance Co., 1900; district manager of same, 1904-1908, for Western Ontario. Formed present partnership, 1909.

Successful candidate to House of Commons for East Middlesex, October 21st, 1913. School Trustee S. S. 23, London

Township, 1890-1896; Councillor London Township, 1906; Deputy-Reeve of same 1907-1908, and Reeve, 1910-1911; member of Middlesex County Council, 1906-1911; alderman City of London, 1913. Representative of Middlesex County Council to Senate of Western University, 1908-1915; past president of East Middlesex Conservative Association; president of "Greater Middlesex Publicity Association." First secretary and president of Canadian Club, London; past president Travellers' Club, Limited, London. A Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, 1906-1913. Past master of Kilwinning Lodge No. 64, A.F. & A.M. A director of Masonic Hall Co., Limited.

Married Josephine H. Dickson, daughter Rev. G. N. Dickson, 1882; has two sons and three daughters.

In his municipal experience Mr. Glass was prominently identified with, and to his efforts were largely due, the abolishment of Toll Roads in London Township, the consolidation of the By-Laws of both the Township and County, the development of the Good Roads movement in Middlesex by which over half a million has been appropriated to improve the highways, the Greater Middlesex Publicity Campaign which has increased the value of farm lands within the county and directed a flow of immigration to it, and the establishment of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in Middlesex County.

PETER MACDONALD, M. D.

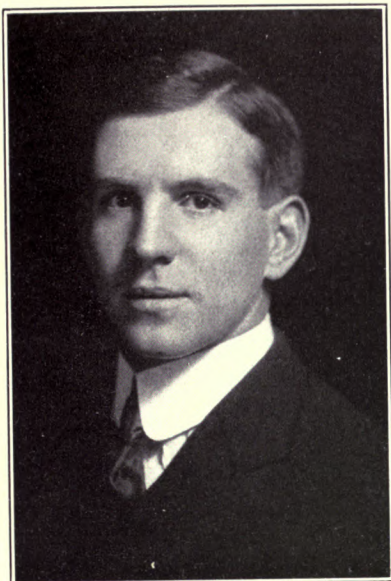
Postmaster

Born Picton, N. S., August 14th, 1835; son of James and Margaret (McBean) MacDonald. Educated and qualified as a teacher and in Trinity College, Toronto (M.D., 1872). Taught school for ten years; practiced in Wingham, beginning 1872, for thirty-seven years.

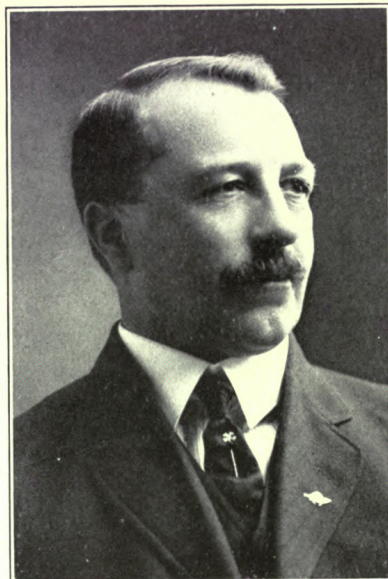
Member municipal council and chairman school board there 1876-77-78; appointed coroner for Huron 1876; elected reeve of Wingham 1879; mayor 1881; member for East Huron in Dominion Parliament, elected 1887 and served for eighteen years; deputy speaker of House 1900, also permanent chairman of its committee of the whole 1900; member for Wingham of High School Board of Trustees 1906; appointed by the Dominion Government postmaster of the City of London 1909, which position he still occupies.

Married, 1866, Margaret, daughter of Neil Ross, Esquire, one of the earliest pioneers of Huron. He has a family of one son and four daughters.

RESIDENCE: 228 Central Ave., London.



ALLAN McRAE McLEAN
Manager, Eddy Paper Company



THOMAS W. McFARLAND,
Manufacturer



H. P. ALLEN,
Manufacturer



MAJOR WILLIAM SPITTAL,
Banker

JAMES DONNELLY

Cigar Manufacturer

Born, London, Ontario, June 1863; son of Charles and Mary (Mulligan) Donnelly. Educated in the separate schools and St. Peter's Collegiate Institute and entered his present business at an early age and has conducted same for thirty years.

President The Cigar Makers Union for four years; president of London Trades & Labor Council two years; represented Cigar Makers at conventions held at Millwaukee, also at Trades & Labor Congress. Vice-president London & Port Stanley Railway; for past three years member City Council; now chairman Board of Works; member Cigar Makers Union for thirty years and during that long period has never engaged in strikes or labor troubles.

Married, June 30th, 1903, Miss Mary Moylan. To them have been born six daughters.

RESIDENCE: 308 Cromwell Street, London, Ontario.

FRANCIS GEORGE JEWELL

City Auditor

Born, London, Ontario, May 15th, 1866; son of George F., and Emma M. Jewell. Educated in local public schools and Collegiate Institute. His active career follows:

With Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co., 1882-1888; Office of George F. Jewell, Accountant, 1888-1890; London Printing & Lithographing Co., 1890-1893; Edward Adams & Co., Wholesale Grocers, 1893-1895; Practiced as Public Accountant in London, 1895-1899; Sec.-Treas., Canada Furniture Manufacturers, Ltd., Toronto, 1899-1906; Appointed City Auditor of London, 1906, and still holds that position. Also acts as Auditor for Huron & Erie; Ontario Loan & Savings Co.; London & Western Trusts Co., and other companies; member Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario.

Married, 1889, Lucy Maud Screaton. There is one son and one daughter.

RESIDENCE: 552 Waterloo Street, London.

JOHN AITKEN

Fire Chief

Born in Hellsborough, County Down, Ireland. Came to Canada with his parents settling in London in 1860; educated in the old St. George's school on Waterloo Street.

After leaving school he was apprenticed to the painting business, which he followed for some time. Joined the London Fire Department May 24th, 1881; appointed Fire

Chief of London in 1908, which position he has since held with honor.

Member of St. John's Lodge No. 20, G.R.C.; St. John's R.A. No. 3, G.R.C.; Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory No. 4; London Lodge of Perfection 14°; London Chapter of Rose Croix, 18°; Moore Consistory, Hamilton, 32°; Mocha Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S. London; and B.P.O.E., London.

Married, 1888, Miss Eliza Wade Rogers. There are four sons and four daughters in the family.

RESIDENCE: 170 Bruce Street, London.

THE LATE NEIL COOPER

Alderman—Auctioneer

Born, Old Southgate, near London, Eng., December 21st, 1854; son of Cerneilus and Catherine (Fullbig) Cooper. Educated in Old Southgate and in London, England.

Came to Canada and settled in London when seventeen years of age and worked here for several years. When he became of age he entered the Auctioneer and Valuator business under his own management and proprietorship. His business prospered and grew to be the largest of its kind in the London district.

Mr. Cooper gave liberally of his time to the public service; was first elected to the City Council in 1895 and for twenty years has given almost continuous service.

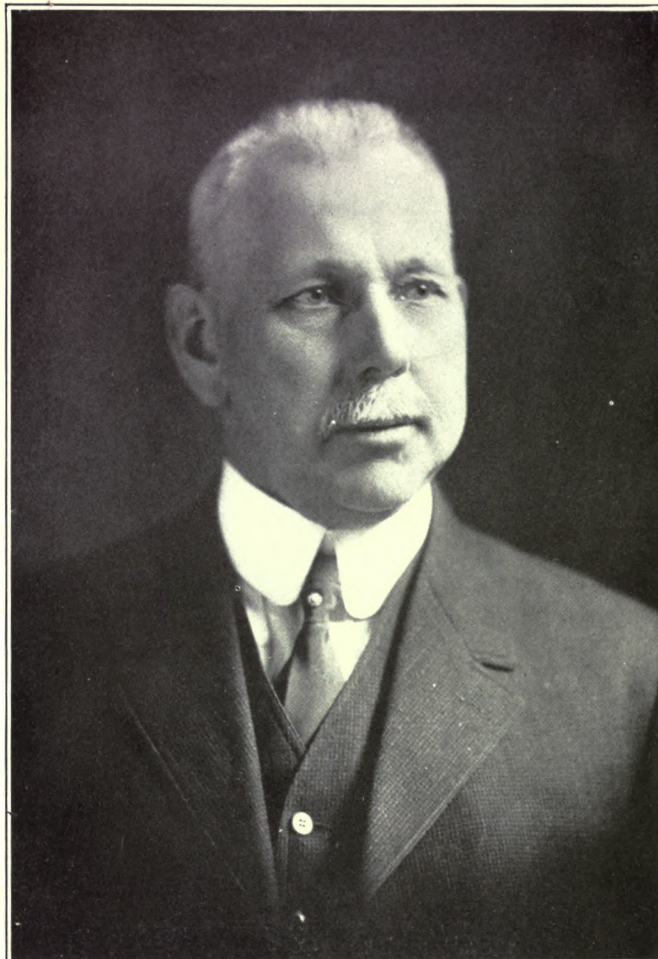
He married, 1875, Sarah Swarts, of London, Ontario. The family consisted of one son, Cecil Neil, and two daughters, Mrs. J.T. Robinson, and Pearl M. L. Cooper, of London.

Alderman Cooper died in the harness April 22nd, 1915, of pneumonia at his late residence, 446 Piccadilly Street, London.

GEORGE HUGH HANEY

Alderman—Manufacturer—Manager Pedlar People

Born Wingham, Ontario, February 25th, 1874; son of the late Horace H. Haney and Christina (McArthur) Haney. Educated in the public schools of Flint, Michigan, Calgary, and several other cities throughout Ontario. As a young man he travelled extensively with his father, who was bridge superintendent on the Battle Creek- Chicago Division of the G.T.R. and afterwards bridge construction superintendent for the C.P.R. throughout the West. At an early age he entered the service of the C.P.R., and afterwards was in Quebec on the Baie des Chaleurs Railroad. Was employed in a general store at Thamesford, Ontario, served apprenticeship and entered the hard-



PHILIP POCOCK

Manufacturer, Chairman Public Utilities Commission.

Born London, Ontario, December 24th, 1855; son of John Joseph and Mary (Cook) Pocock. Educated in the public and high schools of London. With his father, John Joseph Pocock, in the shoe business 1872; acquired the business with his brother, J. W. Pocock, 1876-1890; incorporated London Shoe Company 1890; has been president since 1890; Water Commissioner, London, 1910-1913; trustee and several years chairman of the Separate School Board; governor of Western University; chairman Public Utilities Commission of London; member London Railway Commission; most active in promoting and securing electrification of new London & Port Stan-

ley Railroad; director of Alexander Sanatorium, paymaster 7th Regiment, London, 1911; director of Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation; vice-president London & Petrolia Barrel Company, Limited; vice-president of Independent Rubber Company, Merriton; vice-president Dominion Fire Insurance Company, Toronto. Prominent in public spirited movements.

Member London Club, London Hunt Club, Travellers' Club.

Married 1882, Agnes Knowles, daughter of John Knowles.

RESIDENCE: 360 Queen's Avenue, London, Ontario.

ware business. Entered the employ of the Pedlar People, Limited as a traveller, and, after nine months, was placed in charge of their London branch, which, in the ten years of its existence, has grown to considerable importance.

Elected to the London City Council 1914; re-elected 1915.

Member Masonic Lodge No. 20, Independent Order of Oddfellows No. 258, London Council Royal Arcanum and Orange Order No. 2056.

Married, September 7th, 1898, Grace Eleanor Mackay. There are three sons and two daughters in the family.

RESIDENCE: 229 Hale Street, London.

C. H. MERRYFIELD

Alderman

Born, Village of Fullarton, Perth Co., Ontario, February 7th, 1857; son of John D., and Frances Merryfield. Educated in the public schools of Fullarton and Mitchell, Ontario. Lived in Monkton, Perth County, 1870-1904; in 1881 he entered business there as a licensed auctioneer and in 1890 went into the lumber business as a member of the firm of Hurlbert & Merryfield, operating a saw and planing. Several times elected to township council of Elma; afterwards served as member Council of County of Perth; was also warden of that county.

Elected high chief ranger of the High Court of Ontario, I.O.F., and served as auditor for six years; was later appointed to office as superintendent of organization which position he now fills; removed to London in 1904; member the Old Boys Association and took first prize for the best Society in the recent reunion; twice elected to London City Council; now serving as chairman of No. 4 Committee. Also director of Western Fair Association, 1914-15. Member A.F. & A.M., I.O.O.F., W.O.W., I.O.F., and Eastern Star.

Married September 15th, 1881, Dolly Dobbs. There is one daughter, Mrs. Dr. McLean Gibbon, of Nebraska.

OFFICES: I.O.F. Temple.

RESIDENCE: 757 Richmond Street, London, Ontario.

FREDERICK WILLIAM DALY

Tea Merchant—Alderman

Born, Napanee, Ontario, March 14th, 1864; son of Edward and Jane M. Daly. Educated in the Napanee High School, and Victoria University. Entered business in London, 1890, with the firm of E. Daly & Co., one of the largest Tea Importing busi-

nesses in the country and still remains as active head of that concern. A leader in advanced and radical thought. Contested seat in Legislature for his city on the temperance ticket. Elected to London City Council 1915.

Married, Bertha Dickson. The family consists of three sons and two daughters.

RESIDENCE: 89 Ridout Street, South, London.

HERBERT CHARLES SIMPSON

Contractor—Alderman

Born, Kirton, Suffolk County, Eng., January 31st, 1817; son of James and Elizabeth (Fenton) Simpson. Educated in the Falkhan National School. After leaving school, 1860, learned the bricklaying business with his father in his native city. Came to Canada in June, 1872, settling in Montreal, where for four years he was engaged with the Montreal Gas Co. Came to London, March 16th, 1876, and entered the bricklaying and contracting business under firm name of Simpson & Murray, located on Rectory Street. The business was continued until 1908, when by mutual consent, the partnership was dissolved and has since been conducted by Mr. Simpson under his own name at 424 Rectory Street. Has constructed many of the principal buildings of the city, including Public Library, Hyman Hall, etc.

Elected city alderman of London on death of Neil Cooper, May 1915.

Member Masonic orders, S.O.E., and Methodist Church.

Married, December 16th, 1910, Miss Barbara A. Sears. One daughter in the family.

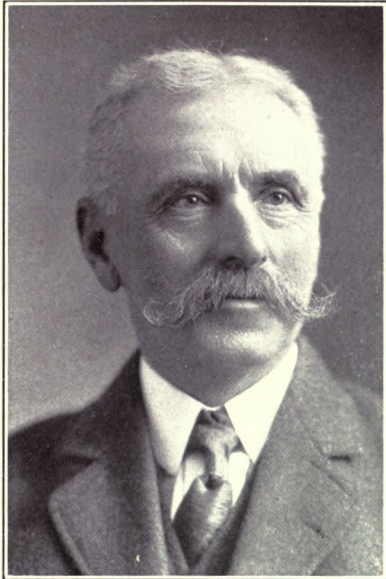
RESIDENCE: 424 Rectory Street, London.

A. A. LANGFORD

Merchant and Manufacturer

Born, London Township, August 16th, 1873; son of Thomas A. Langford. Educated in London public schools and high schools. Spent three years as travelling representative for a Toronto House covering all of Western Ontario; in 1899 he founded the office equipment and business system firm of A. A. Langford, Limited, a concern which has developed from a very modest beginning to the largest and most complete business of its kind West of Toronto. A. A. Langford & Co., is the only firm in Western Ontario which has successfully solved the problem of manufacturing business systems and forms accurately and in a practical way so as to give 100% efficiency in their use.

Mr. Langford is an enthusiastic bowler; president of the Thistle Bowling Club for two years during which period the Club



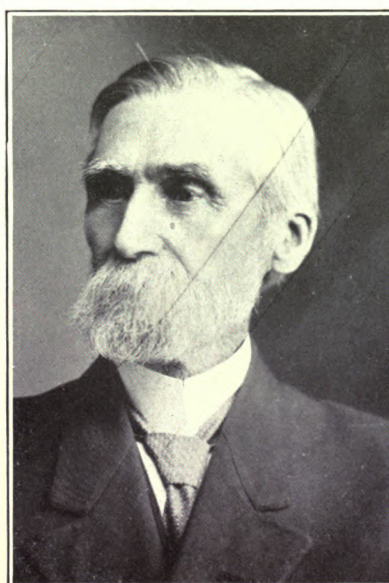
JOSEPH H. MARSHALL,
Registrar for Middlesex



GEORGE E. ROSE
Controller



SAMUEL FRANK GLASS,
Member for East Middlesex



PETER MACDONALD, M.D.
Postmaster

enjoyed its largest membership and greatest prosperity.

Elected a member the London Board of Education, 1915; a Woodman; Director of the Thistle Bowling Club and president of the Board of Directors of the Y.M.C.A.

Married, 1898, and has one son.

RESIDENCE: 692 Waterloo Street, London, Ontario.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON

Clerk, County of Middlesex

Born, London township, July 15th, 1851; son of George and Elizabeth (Summers) Robson, who came from Cumberland, Eng., to Canada in 1821. Mr. Robson was educated in the public schools of London and during his early life engaged extensively in stock raising in Middlesex County, specializing in Clydesdale horses and shorthorn cattle.

Elected deputy reeve of Middlesex County in 1883, which office he held continuously until his election as reeve. He has been clerk of the County for over fifteen years and has performed his numerous duties with universal satisfaction.

Joined the 26th Battalion, No. 8 Company Militia, in 1882, and now holds rank of Captain.

Member A.F. & A.M.

Married, Lila McEvoy, September, 1906. They have one daughter.

RESIDENCE: 2 Becher Street, London.

ALBERT E. SILVERWOOD

Manufacturer

Born, Oakwood, Victoria County, February 15th, 1876; son of W. A. Silverwood, whose Diamond Wedding was celebrated on August 7th, 1915, his family of nine children being unbroken. Educated in public schools of Oakwood and Lindsay Collegiate Institute. Spent early life on farm; taught in country schools, 1894-99; joined the firm of Dundas & Flavell Brothers, of Lindsay, in general produce business, where he continued until 1903; opened a small branch of that firm in London on Bathurst Street; outgrew premises and removed to York and Ridout Streets; the business was later incorporated as "Silverwood's Limited," of which he is president and managing director, and in 1912 a five story warehouse was erected; this was supplemented by a large cold storage warehouse in 1914 and one of the finest creameries in Canada.

For several years, Mr. Silverwood has been a Director of the Y. M. C. A., member Board of Managers of St. Andrew's Church; past chairman and member Executive of Board of Trade; member Board of Educa-

tion and chairman the Building Committee for 1915.

Member Tuscan Lodge and Scottish Rite A.F. & A.M.

Married, January 1st, 1902, Miss Ferris, of Lindsay. Their family consists of one son and one daughter.

RESIDENCE: 517 Dufferin Ave., London.

HENRY POCOCK

Manufacturer

Born, Simcoe county, near Creemore, Ont., February 4th, 1874; son of George and Ann (Day) Pocock. Educated in the Simcoe County Schools; spent early life on farm; removed to London following the steel construction business, 1899-1902; general contracting business in London, building a large number of brick dwellings in the south east section of London, 1903-1906; organized the London Concrete Machinery Company, Ltd., 1907, of which he is the principal owner. Notwithstanding keen competition in their line, the business under Mr. Pocock's management has been very successful, their goods being known throughout the Dominion. Served as alderman City of London; member Canadian Order of Foresters; very prominent in church circles; closely identified with erection of Hyatt Avenue Methodist Church, of which he is still Trustee; member Dundas Street Centre Methodist Church and active in many uplift and humanitarian movements.

Married, October 20th, 1897, Lillie May Colwell. There are two sons: Clarence Henry and John Maurice; two daughters: Mildred and Myrtle.

RESIDENCE: 532 King Street, London.

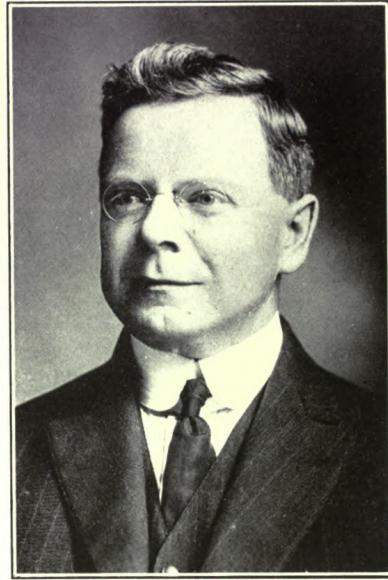
EDWARD ERNEST BRAITHWAITE

President Western University

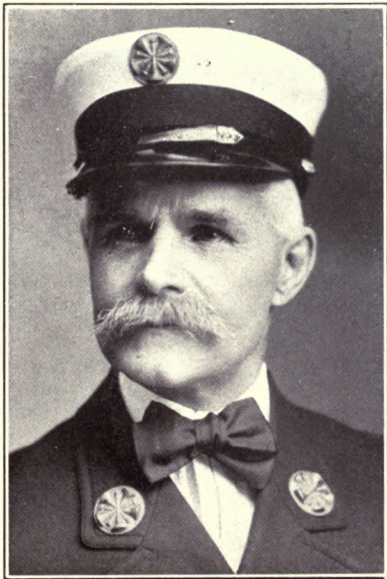
Son, Mark Mell and Elizabeth (Eckardt) Braithwaite; born, Unionville, Ont., March 14th, 1865; educated Markham high school, Toronto University, McGill University (B.A. with first class honors in mental and moral philosophy, 1886), Oberlin University, O. (B.D., 1890), and Harvard University (M. A., 1901; Ph.D., 1904); married November 10th, 1892, Miss Ida Minnie Van Camp, Cleveland, O.; ordained 1890; pastor St. Louis, Mo., 1890-6; pastor Yarmouth, N.S., 1897-1900; acting professor Old Testament, language and literature, Oberlin College and Theol. Seminary, 1901-02; pastor Day St. Church, West Somerville, Mass., 1903-08; pastor Northern Cong. Church, Toronto, 1908-11; Dean Calgary College, 1911-13; president Western University, London, 1914; has contributed numerous articles to secular and religious press.



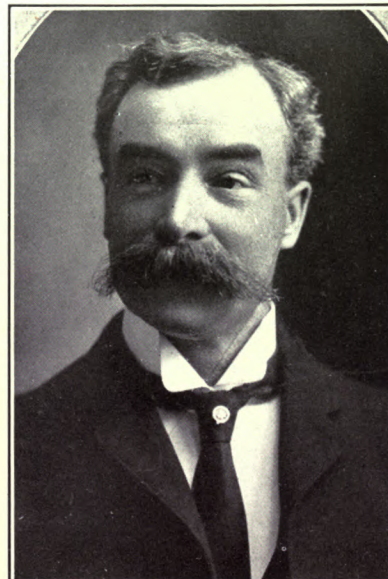
JAMES DONNELLY
Alderman—Manufacturer



FRANCIS GEORGE JEWELL
City Auditor



JOHN AITKEN
Fire Chief



THE LATE NEIL COOPER
Alderman—Auctioneer

SIR GEORGE CHRISTIE GIBBONS

Barrister, of firm of Gibbons, Harper & Gibbons

Born, St. Catharines, Ontario, July 2nd, 1848; son of late William G. Gibbons. Educated in St. Catharines Grammar school and U. C. Collegiate. Barrister; practises in London; K.C., 1891; bencher Law Society, 1894; re-elected 1906; one of the leaders of the Provincial bar; for many years president Middlesex Law Association; a director, London Life Insurance Co., Hon. president Canadian Club of London; elected president, London Liberal Club, 1909; since 1905 has been chairman Canadian sec., International Waterways Committee; knighted by King George, January 1911; his name frequently mentioned in connection with a seat in Parliament and in the Dominion Cabinet; passed Royal Military School, 1865; served in v.m. during Fenian Raid; a Liberal of pronounced character.

RESIDENCE: "Lornehurst," London.

THOMAS GRAVES MEREDITH, K. C.

City Solicitor

Born, London, Ontario, June 16th, 1853, son of late John W. C. and Sarah (Pegler) Meredith; brother of Sir W. R. Meredith. Educated in public and grammar schools; Hellmuth College; Gault Collegiate Institute Toronto University. Read law with Scatcherd & Meredith, London; called to the Ontario Bar, 1878; created K.C., 1902; commenced his professional career with Meredith & Scatcherd, 1878; practised with his brother, Chief Justice Sir William Meredith; appointed City Solicitor, London, 1894; one of the organizers of the London & Western Loan Co., 1896; President, Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co., since 1907. Has declined nomination to Parliament. Declined office of Corporation Counsel of Toronto.

Senior member of Meredith & Fisher, Barristers and Solicitors, London; City Solicitor, London; President, Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co.; President, Canada Trust Co.

Member London Club; London Hunt and Country Club; Conservative; Anglican.

Married, Jessie Carling, daughter of Sir John Carling, London, October, 1882; has two sons.

RESIDENCE: London, Ontario.

CHARLES H. ELLIOTT

Collector of Customs

Born, Westminster township, March 28th, 1844; son of James and Helen (Breckenridge) Elliott. Educated in the old Union School of London.

For twenty-five years conducted a large

retail grocery business under the firm name of Elliott Brothers, in the building near the corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, now occupied by Smallman & Ingram, 1866-1891; then founded the firm of Elliott & Marr, which still bears his name, wholesale grocers, of which he was active head from May, 1891 to 1906.

April, 1906, Mr. Elliott received the appointment of Collector of Customs for the City of London, which important post he still fills.

Married, 1868, Phoebe Farrar, of London, Ontario. There are two sons and one daughter in the family.

RESIDENCE: 18 Craig Street, London.

FRANK E. LEONARD

Manufacturer

Born 16th November, 1848, London, Ontario; son of Hon. Elijah Leonard, Senator, and Emeline Woodman. Educated in public schools and London Commercial College.

Mr. Leonard comes from a family identified with the iron business in Massachusetts since 1652, a branch of which settled in Long Point, Ontario in 1828. He entered into business responsibility in 1870 in the office of the late Senator Elijah Leonard at the latter's works, York Street, London, established in 1834 and became a member of the firm of E. Leonard & Sons in 1874, and president of the company in 1913.

The industry during that time passed through several commercial depressions but has made steady growth, its machinery being found along the whole of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Mr. Leonard has always taken active interest in public affairs, Licence Commissioner during one reduction. Alderman when the L. & P. S. Railway was leased to the Detroit & Lake Erie Railway. Vice-president of the L. & P. S. at a critical time in its history as the City linked to the Lake Erie. Mr. Leonard was one of the Commissioners who built the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway from North Bay to New Liskeard.

He has also taken a deep interest in industrial education, being one of the Advisory Board and an ardent member of the Board of Trade.

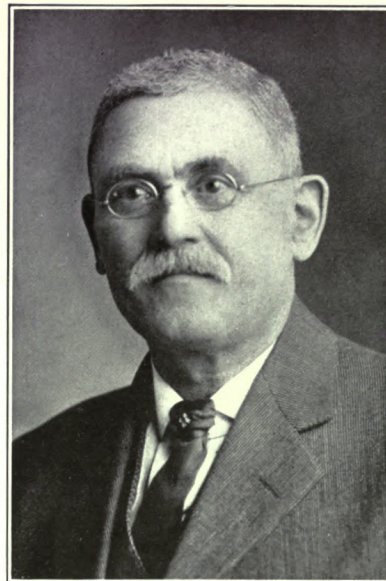
In politics Mr. Leonard is a Liberal, but declined on several occasions to be a candidate and is now one of the oldest members of the London Liberal Association and Club.

He is also a member of the London Club and takes a deep interest in the London Hunt and Country Club, of which he is an active attendant on the Golf Links.

Married, August, 1880, Alice Louise



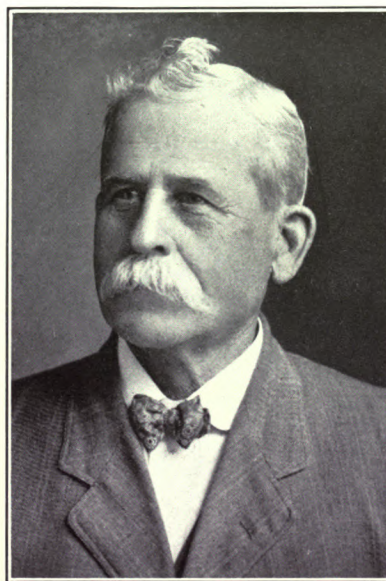
GEORGE H. HANEY
Alderman—Manufacturer



C. H. MERRYFIELD
Alderman—Organizer



FREDERICK W. DALY
Alderman—Merchant



HERBERT CHARLES SIMPSON
Alderman—Contractor

Ibbotson, Montreal, daughter of the late Benjamin Ibbotson. In the family are two sons—Lt.-Col. Ibbotson Leonard, 7th C.M. Rifles; Major Woodman Leonard, 6th Battery, C.F. Artillery; and three daughters—Alice Emeline; Estelle Louise (Mrs. Innes Carling); Elaine Agatha (Mrs. E. A. Schofield).

RESIDENCE: 602 Queens Ave., London, Ont.

LT.-COL. WILLIAM MOIR GARTSHORE
Manufacturer

Born Dundas, Ontario, April 3rd, 1853; son of John and Margaret (Moir) Gartshore. Educated in Dundas public schools, Galt Collegiate (Dr. Tassie's) School. Left Dundas in 1870, residing in Toronto until 1873; then removed to London to accept position as superintendent of London Car Wheel Company; became identified with McClary Manufacturing Co., in 1876; at present vice-president and general manager.

Entered Queen's Own Rifles in Toronto 1871; transferred to 7th Fusiliers, London, 1874; served in N. W. Rebellion, 1885, as Major; transferred to First Hussars (Cavalry) in 1891; retired on reserve of Officers, 1905, as Commander 1st Brigade of Cavalry.

Director: Western Fair Association, Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Ontario Loan & Debenture Co., and Canada Trust Co., London Industrial Bureau.

Served as city alderman for two years; member Executive of Board of Trade; chairman of Hospital Trust; London & Middlesex Patriotic Society, etc.

Married, 1876, Catherine, daughter of John McClary. There is one daughter, Mrs. A. M. Cleghorn.

RESIDENCE: Ridout Street, London.

SAMUEL STEVELY
Merchant—Manufacturer

Born, Wardsville, Ont., August 12th, 1865; son of William and Eliza Stevely. Educated in the schools of Wardsville and London. Came to London in 1878 and studied at Collegiate Institute. Entered firm of Wm. Stevely, 1880; became a partner in the business in 1889 under name of Wm. Stevely & Son. On death of his father, 1897, he became sole proprietor of the business, which is still conducted under the firm name, and does a general house furnishing and sheet metal supply trade.

Interested in various other enterprises; served as city alderman of London for nine years; mayor of London 1908-09; president Board of Trade, 1907-08.

Thirty-second Mason; Shriner; Forester;

Irish Benevolent Society, of which he is President.

Married September 19th, 1889, Maud S. Thackabury. In their family are three daughters.

RESIDENCE: 520 Dundas Street, London.

GEORGE HARRISON BELTON
Lumber Merchant

Born, London, Ontario, May 12th, 1866; son of James H. and Martha (Wilkinson) Belton. Educated in London schools. In 1886, started in the lumber business with his father under the name of James H. Belton & Son, his father having been established in business in 1854. When his father died in 1894, Mr. Belton continued the business and in 1904 six acres of land were purchased on Rectory Street, where a large planing mill and sash and door factory was built to provide for the growing trade. In 1898, Mr. Belton entered into partnership with the Laidlaw Lumber Company, continuing the business in London under the name of the George H. Belton Lumber Co., and in Sarnia under the name of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., the latter firm growing to be one of the largest wage-payers in Sarnia, and its business extending throughout Ontario and to foreign markets.

Mr. Belton is a 32nd degree Mason, a Liberal in politics, and has been a member of the city council and vice-president of Board of Trade.

Married, June 14th, 1893, to Miss Alice Croden. Family consists of two daughters.

RESIDENCE: 834 Richmond Street.

ALBERT OSCAR JEFFERY, K.C.
Barrister

Born in township of London, July 5th, 1857; son of late Joseph and Augusta A. (Haley) Jeffery. Educated in public schools, Hellmuth's Boy's College, London, and Toronto University. (LL.B. 1883) and Trinity University, Toronto (B.C.L. 1887—D.C.L. 1892) LL.D. Western University, 1898.

One of the leaders of the bar; practices in London, Ont., school trustee, 1886-96; chairman same, 1889-99; trustee public library board, 1899-1904; chairman same, 1904; successively sec'y-treasurer, and president Middlesex Law Association; past president London Horticultural Society; has attained prominence in Fraternal circles; has held the chair in various Masonic bodies and been High Chief Ranger in A.O.F.; author of treatise on "Law of Allegiance in Canada," submitted to Trinity University for Doctor's degree and highly recommended; and an active Liberal for many years.

RESIDENCE: 516 Ridout Street.



A. A. LANGFORD
School Trustee—Manufacturer



CAPTAIN THOMAS E. ROBSON
County Clerk



ALBERT E. SILVERWOOD
Manufacturer



HENRY POCOCK
Manufacturer

EMANUEL THOMAS ESSERY, K. C.

Barrister

Born, London, Ontario; son of William H. Essery, shoe manufacturer. Educated in London and Toronto University, 1883; Barrister-at-law (1876 L.L.B.); King's Counsel, 1908; Mayor of London, 1893-94; president London & Port Stanley Railway Co., 1893-94; unsuccessful Liberal-Conservative candidate, November, 1894; holds certificate from Royal Military school; saw active service with 7th Battalion, London Light Infantry, during Fenian Raid; medal holder; past president Veterans' Association; past president St. George's Society and Sons of England; district Dept. Grand Master, London, Grand Lodge of Canada A.F. & A.M., 1902-03; grand councillor, Canadian Order Chosen Friends, 1906-7-8-9; representative at Tri-Annual Orange Grand Council of World, Liverpool, Eng., 1908; president Canadian Fraternal Association, 1908; now grand secretary, Canadian Order of Beavers; grand treasurer Order of Eastern Star.

Married, Eliza Jane, daughter of William Wales, of Toronto.

RESIDENCE: 78 Kent Street, London.

J. H. A. BEATTIE

Barrister

Born, London, Ontario, April 7th, 1863; son of John and Virginia Beattie. Educated in the Hellmuth Boy's College, London, and Dr. Tassie's School, Galt, Ont. Studied law in the office of Meredith & Scatcherd, London, and Moss Hoyles & Aylesworth, Toronto. Called to the bar, 1887. Member of the firm of Meredith, Fisher & Beattie, 1888 to 1893. Since then he has practiced alone. Alderman City of London, 1901-02-07-08-09. Mayor City of London, 1910-1911.

Married, 8th November, 1894, Delia F. Peto. There are two sons and one daughter in the family.

RESIDENCE: London, Ont.

A. H. MARSHALL GRAYDON

Barrister

Born, St. Catharines, Ontario, October 19th, 1870; son of Simpson H., and Margaret (Pierce) Graydon. Removed to London with his parents at a very early age and received his education in the local schools, Collegiate Institute and Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Articled with the late Judge Duncan Macmillan and later, 1893, formed a partnership with his brother M. Parke Graydon, doing business under the firm name of Graydon & Graydon.

Their first location was in Robinson Hall and they later removed to their present address, 419 Talbot Street. Mr. Graydon served as Police Magistrate from the time of the death of the late Francis Love until the appointment of the present Magistrate. He is now Deputy Police Magistrate, although he has never been sworn.

Director the Canada Trust Company; member London Club and London Hunt and Country Club.

Married, March 19th, 1914, Miss Ismena Labatt, of London.

RESIDENCE: 474 William St., London.

JOHN MILLAR McEVOY

Barrister

Born at Caradoc township, Ontario, June 28th, 1864; son of Andrew M., and Sarah (Northeast) McEvoy, his father coming from Comber Co., Down, Ireland. Educated in the public schools, Collegiate Institute of Strathroy and Toronto University (B.A., 1890; LL.B., 1892) and Ontario Law School.

Successfully practices his profession in London, Ont. Upon his graduation was a fellow in Political Science at Toronto University and in that capacity taught Canadian Constitutional history there; was in charge of the political science department after the retirement of Prof. Ashley until the arrival of Prof. Mavor; was then lecturer in the same department for a year.

Author of "The Ontario Township"; "Essay on Canadian Currency and Banking" and "Karl Marx's Theory of Value," which was widely declared to be the ablest exposition of the kernel of abstract theory of value extant; large contributor to various periodicals on kindred subjects; unsuccessfully contested East Middlesex (H. C.) g.e., 1904, London Local g.e., 1908, and London (H.C.) g.e., 1911.

Married, 1892, Isabel, daughter of John Anderson, East Williams, Ont.

RESIDENCE: 136 Elmwood Ave., London

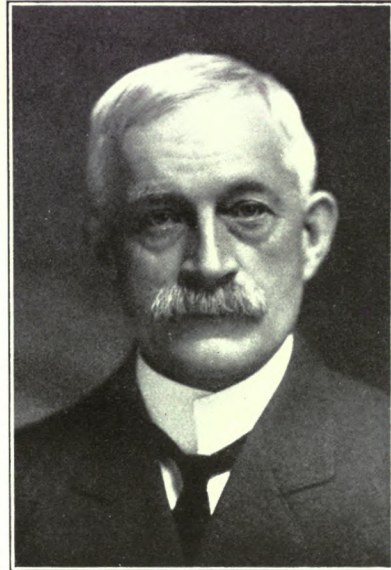
ROBERT GRANT FISHER

Barrister

Born, September 13th, 1865; son of late James Fisher, J.P., of Hyde Park. Educated at Dufferin College and Thomsonian Classical Institute, London, Ont. After matriculation, studied law in the office of Sir William Meredith and T. G. Meredith, K.C., and has for many years been a member of Meredith & Fisher, barristers, which firm enjoys one of the largest and most lucrative practices in Western Ontario. Although always actively engaged in the prac-



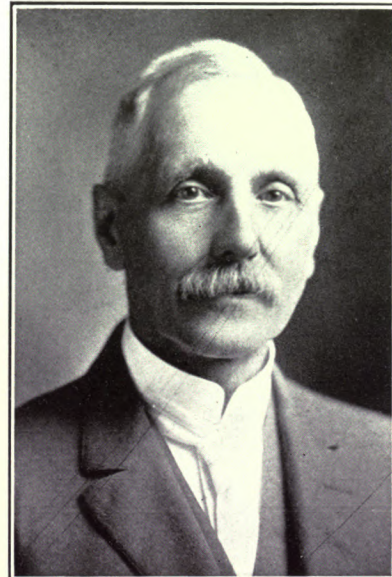
EDWARD ERNEST BRAITHWAITE
President, Western University



SIR GEO. C. GIBBONS
Barrister



THOMAS GRAVES MEREDITH, K.C.
City Solicitor



CHARLES H. ELLIOTT
Collector of Customs

tice of his profession, Mr. Fisher has never severed his fondness for agricultural life, owning "Sunny side Farm," one of the prettiest places in the City of London, where he and his family live from Spring to Autumn. Mr. Fisher no doubt inherits his love of the country from his late father, whose place at Hyde Park was long one of the "show farms" of the Province, having been awarded numerous medals and prizes.

Mr. Fisher is a Liberal; contested East Middlesex in the Bye-Election of 1912, reducing the late former member's majority by over 300. The Hon. C. W. Fisher, speaker of the Alberta Legislature is a brother of Mr. Fisher, having identified with liberalism in the west for many years.

Married, Elsie, daughter of W. R. Hobbs, of London, and has four children. Active member First Presbyterian Church and Chairman Board of Managers.

RESIDENCE: London, Ontario.

URBAN A. BUCHNER

Barrister

Born, Crowland township, Welland County, Ontario, September 5th, 1863; son of Michael and Maria (Wee) Buchner. Educated in public schools, St. Thomas Collegiate Institute and Trinity College. Studied law under E. R. Cameron, now Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada and under the late Judge Duncan McMillan. Called to the Bar in May 1892; established his practice in London, where he has since continued.

Served for two years as member London School Board; member A.F. & A.M., W.O.W., Elks, C.O.C.F. Very active in church circles and for twelve years served on the Board of Managers of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

Married, June 8th, 1898, Emma, daughter of Thomas Dickison. There are two sons and four daughters.

RESIDENCE: 574 Waterloo St., London.

THE HONORABLE ELIJAH LEONARD, SENATOR

1814-1891

The subject of this sketch was born near Syracuse, N.Y., and came to Canada in 1830 as a member of his father's family and settled at Normandale, near Long Point, Lake Erie. The family later on moved to St. Thomas and then to London, where the present business is carried on by the family, who have been in the iron business, first in Wales, and second in Massachusetts.

Mr. Leonard was of a mechanical mind

and very public spirited. During his life time he held responsible public positions (Councillor, Alderman and Mayor of London in its early history). In addition he took a keen interest in the Government of Canada and the several critical periods in its political history. He was elected in 1862 to the Legislative Council, or Upper House for the Malahide Division, consisting of London, East Middlesex and County of Elgin.

In 1867, he was called to the Canadian Senate where he was a faithful member up to the time of his death. His memoir will be found in the Public Library, compiled by Mr. F. E. Leonard, his son.

ERNEST ROWLAND DENNIS

Manufacturer

Born, London, Ontario, December 20th, 1872; son of Rowland and Elizabeth (Tonton) Dennis. Educated in the public schools and London Collegiate Institute. Entered iron business in father's employ and learned its various branches; travelled for firm for several years; formed partnership in 1897, with brother J. H. T. Dennis; Incorporated Dennis Wire & Iron Works Co., 1906 became general manager. The business has had a very rapid growth now having branches in several Canadian cities and doing a large export trade. Mr. Dennis is an enthusiast in school, art and design matters; himself an amateur artist; some years ago he organized technical night classes in connection with his own works; later was moving spirit in establishing the present Industrial and Art School; school trustee; chairman "Industrial Advisory Committee"; vice-president Builders' Exchange; director of Y.M.C.A.; very active in boy's uplift work.

Member A.F. & A.M.; Royal Arcanum; and B.P.O.E.

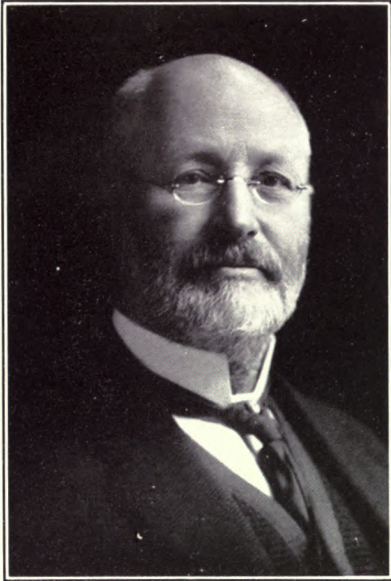
Married, 1901, Sadie McEvoy of London. To them has been born one daughter.

RESIDENCE: 20 Becher St., London.

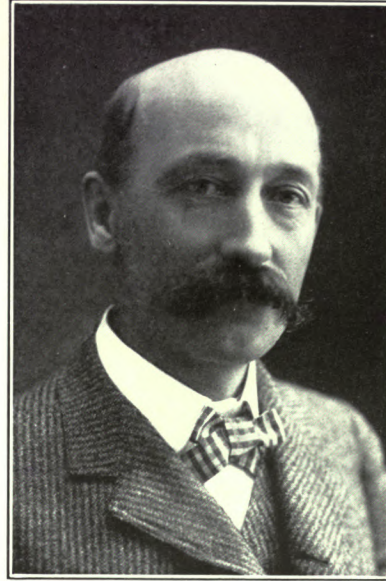
CHARLES EDGAR BERNARD

Automobile Dealer

Born, Masonville, Middlesex County, Ontario, January 16th, 1876; son of William, of Ireland, and Harriett (Mitchell) Bernard. Educated in the public schools and London Collegiate Institute. In the office of Gibbons, Harper & Gibbons, 1895-98; with R. A. Schreiber & Co., of Richmond Street, in the Cigar Manufacturing business, 1898-1900; managing a central London Hotel, 1900-05; purchased the Savoy Hotel, Clarence Street, 1906, and conducted that establishment until 1909; in that year he



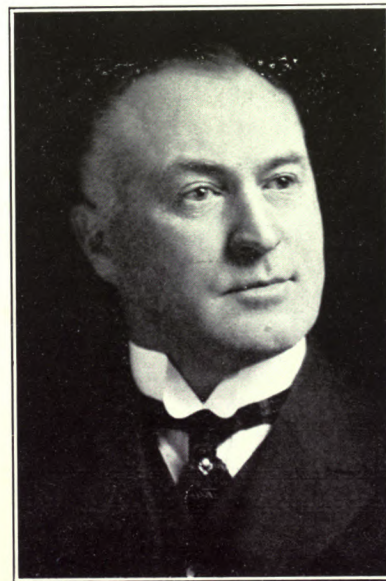
FRANK E. LEONARD
Manufacturer



LT.-COL. WILLIAM M. GARTSHORE
Manufacturer



SAMUEL STEVELY
Merchant—Manufacturer



GEORGE H. BELTON
Lumber Merchant

organized and established and opened the Bernard Garage on Wellington Street, handling Ford, Hudson and Studebaker Cars. Opened in 1914, the Empire Theatre in London East, which he still conducts.

Member A.F. & A.M., Royal Arch Chapter, Kilwinning No. 64.

Married, September 4th, 1906, Nancy McLachlin, of Detroit.

RESIDENCE: No. 6 Hayman Court, London.

T. H. TRACY

Former City Engineer of London

T. H. Tracy, Architect and Civil Engineer, now consulting engineer of Vancouver, B.C., is a native of London, where he was born about the year 1846. He studied in the office of the late William Robinson, city engineer, and as soon as he finished his professional education, he accepted a position in the Department of Public Works under Kivas Tully, the architect of the Province. This was at confederation in 1867 under Sir John Carling as commissioner. He later went to Chicago after the fire and joined another student of William Robinson, the late George Durand at the state capital at Albany. The late Richard Purdom, also one of William Robinson's students, and Mr. Tracy spent some time together at the Department of Public Works. All three, Richard Purdom, Geo. Durand and T. H. Tracy, possessed exceptional ability as architects. Mr. Tracy later returned to London and joined Mr. Robinson as City Engineer, the firm being Robinson, Tracy & Fairbairn. Mr. Fairbairn being now deputy minister of Public Works. Mr. Tracy listened to the call of the West and became City Engineer of Vancouver and later Consulting Engineer. He prospered in the West. His friends in London always like to hear of his success.

JOSE GASTE

Cigar Manufacturer

Born, Santiago De Chili, South America, January 1st, 1874; son of Leon and Eulalia (Palou) Gaste. Educated in Chili and in the United States. Engaged in business for some time in Chicago. Came to London, Ont., and established the Cigar Manufacturing business under the name of Jose Gaste Co., located at 19 King Street, which has grown to be one of the largest cigar businesses in the district, employing in normal times about two hundred hands.

Mr. Gaste spends about three months each year in Cuba where his company has large tobacco interests.

Became a British subject in 1911; mem-

ber Knights of Columbus; and B. P. O. E. Married, January 4th, 1893, Aline Goodrich. To them have been born two daughters.

RESIDENCE: 79 Ridout Street, London, Ontario.

FREDERICK GEORGE RUMBALL

Lumber Merchant

Born, Clinton County, Ontario, December 8th, 1853; son of the late Benjamin and Mary (Johnson) Rumball. Educated in the local schools of Clinton. The municipal career of Mr. Rumball has been brief but essentially noteworthy. Elected first for the year 1897 as alderman to represent a ward in which he did not reside, but in which, however, his place of business was located. He served with acceptance for the term. On his re-election after a year in which he did not participate in municipal affairs, he was chosen a chairman of the most important committee and was chosen as mayor for the succeeding year 1900. His administration has been marked by clean-cut business methods and a well-conducted council.

Mr. Rumball is at present engaged in the Lumber business.

RESIDENCE: 295 Dufferin Ave., London.

GEORGE H. O'NEIL

Hotelman

Born, Birr, Middlesex County, Ontario, April 8th, 1882; son of Ralph and E. (Webster) O'Neil. Educated in Lucan, Ont., public schools, etc.

Mr. O'Neil is a born hotelman, having been in that business from an early age. He has conducted a number of houses in various parts of Ontario and has always maintained a high standard. Came to London in 1906 and acquired the Tecumseh Hotel, London's foremost establishment which is most favorably known throughout Canada as a hostelry of the very highest order and which is still under his direction.

Member numerous Societies, Clubs, etc. Director London Baseball Club.

Married, November, 1906, Miss B. F. Drake. Their family consists of two sons and two daughters.

RESIDENCE: Tecumseh Hotel, London.

EDWARD PARNELL

Manufacturer

Born, Dover, England, April 8th, 1859; son of Edward and Mary Ann (Furner) Parnell. Educated in public schools of London. Mr. Parnell took up the calling of Bread Baker after leaving school and thirty-five years ago, in 1880, he entered the Baking



T. H. Purdom

Second son of Alexander Purdom, builder, and Margaret (Hunter) Purdom, who came to Canada from Hawick, Scotland, in 1849. Thomas H. Purdom was born in London, Ontario, on 25th July, 1853. He was educated at the Common and Grammar Schools of London and studied law under the late E. Jones Parke, Q. C., with whom he entered into partnership in 1875, on being admitted an attorney. He was called to the bar in 1876. The firm of Parke & Purdom was joined for some years by the Hon. David Mills, the firm being Parke, Mills & Purdom. Mr. Mills retired and became successively Minister of Justice and a Judge of the Supreme Court at Ottawa. After Mr. Mills' retirement, the firm was joined by Mr. Thomas E. Parke and Mr. Alexander Purdom, the firm name being Parke, Purdom

& Purdom. Mr. Thomas E. Parke removed to California, and Mr. E. J. Parke died on the 13th of November, 1899. Since that time, the firm has been Purdom & Purdom.

Mr. Purdom is president and was one of the founders of the Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada. President of The Dominion Savings and Investment Society, The Fidelity Trusts Company of Ontario, The London Advertiser Company, Limited, and The Advertiser Job Printing Company, Limited. He is a director of the Masonic Temple Company, The Purdom Hardware Company and of the London and Lake Erie Railway and Transportation Company. He is also one of the Trustees of The Middlesex Law Association, and for several years past has been one of the governors of the Western University.

business for himself, starting in the old St. James Park Bakery. Today Mr. Parnell has factories in Toronto, London, and Winnipeg the output of which is over twenty million loaves of bread per annum. He is the largest independent bread man in the Dominion.

Formerly prominent in Liberal politics in Ontario and took a very active interest in Municipal affairs. Filled every chair in the London City Council except that of Mayor being defeated for that office by Hon. Adam Beck. Formerly operated extensively in the United States but has since sold out those interests confining his entire attention to Canada.

Married. Four sons and three daughters.
RESIDENCE: 826 Wolsley Ave., Winnipeg, and London, Ont.

LATE REV. JOHN SCOTT, D.D.

First pastor of St. Andrew's Church. He was pastor from 1850, until 1875, when he resigned. Dr. Scott was opposed to the introduction of an organ in the church and this finally led to his resignation. No minister of any denomination ever held the universal respect of all denominations to a greater extent than did the Rev. John Scott. He was a man of the strongest convictions and highest character.

LATE REV. J. ALLISTER MURRAY

Pastor of St. Andrew's Church from 1875 till 1894. He succeeded the Rev. John Scott, D.D. Mr. Murray was an eloquent preacher, a very benevolent genial kindly pastor. He was pastor of St. Andrews at the time of his death which occurred on the 21st day of October, 1894.

THE LATE REV. DR. JAMES ROSS

Born Peterculter, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, August 1851; son of James Ross, of Scotland. He came to Canada with his parents in 1855, and received his education at Queen's University, Kingston; a distinguished graduate of that institution (B.A., 1878), (M.A. B.D., 1881), (D.D., 1898). Dr. Ross was a lecturer in church history at Queen's University 1890-1892; pastor of Knox Church, Perth, Ontario, 1881-1890; professor of practical theology at Presbyterian College, Montreal, 1892-1904. From 1904 until his death, Dr. Ross was pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, London, and won a place as one of the most outstanding preachers in the whole of Canada. Author of "Divine Worship in Connection with Presbyterianism." Connected with numerous uplift movements throughout the country.

Married, October, 1883, Agnes, daughter of Daniel McNaughton, of Camilla, Ontario.

He met his untimely death November 21st, 1913, at the height of his useful career in an automobile accident in New York City, where he had gone with A. O. Jeffrey, on business for the London Library Board, of which he was a director.

LATE REV. J. A. R. DICKSON, D.D.

The late Rev. Dr. Dickson was the minister of the First Congregational Church when the church stood on the north side of King Street, near Wellington. His pastorate commenced about the year 1865, and a few years later the removed to the Northern Congregational Church, Toronto, and after a few years spent there, he joined the Presbyterian Church and removed to Galt where for thirty years he was pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church and died there last year. He was the author of a number of pamphlets and tracts, a preacher of much power and exerted a great influence for good during his whole ministry.

ARTHUR EDWARD NUTTER

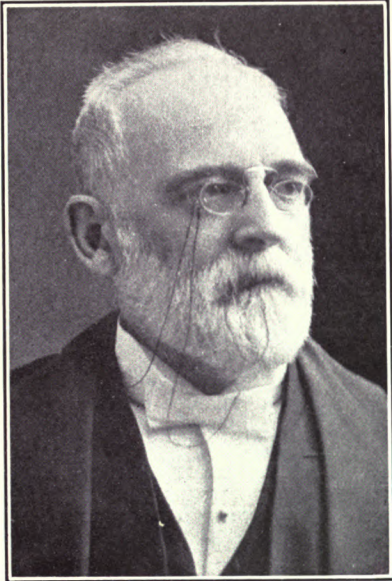
Architect

Born, Delph, Yorkshire, England, September 9th, 1874; son of John Richard and Mary Ellen Nutter, of England. Educated in the schools of Old London. Articled to C. R. Ashbee, M.A., architect of London, 1892; Freeman of London; toured Great Britain and the Continent studying architecture; collaborated for some time with F. G. Hughes, of Hampton-on-the-Thames, in country practice; engaged on Archaeological Survey throughout County of Surrey; located in Liverpool with T. Myddelton Shallcross doing large amount of architectural work in that City; elected Associate of Liverpool Architectural Society, 1901; purchased partnership in London, Ont., 1907; appointed City Architect and Inspector of buildings by City Council, February 3rd, 1908; designed and carried out Victoria Isolation Hospital and numerous other public works running over \$100,000. Public schools, including Alexandra, Chesley Ave., Princess Ave., etc.

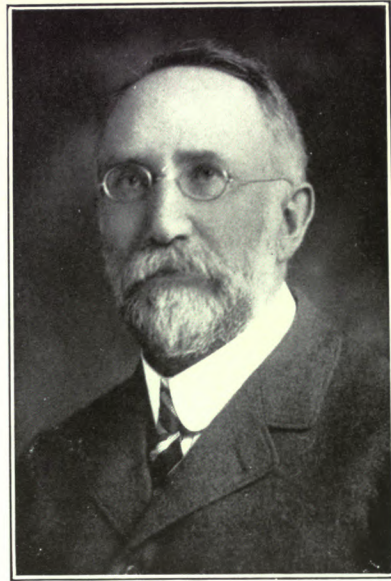
Member Ontario Association of Architects, and I. O. F.

Married, 1906, Amy Naylor of Leeds. There are three sons: Ernest Ronald, John Rothwell, and Richard Dunston.

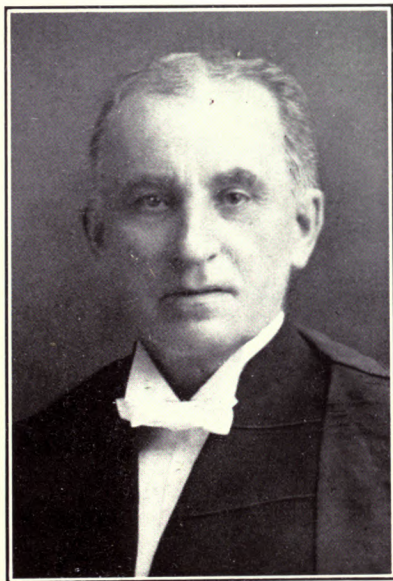
RESIDENCE: 108 Forward Avenue, London, Ontario.



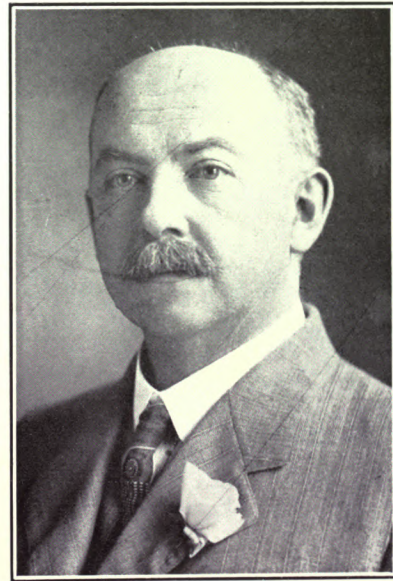
JAMES H. FLOCK, K.C.
The Father of the Bar



ALBERT O. JEFFERY, K.C.
Barrister



EMANUEL T. ESSERY, K.C.
Barrister



J. H. A. BEATTIE
Barrister

WILLIAM JOHN STEVENSON

Physician and Surgeon

Born, London, Ontario; son of Hugh and Margaret (McConnell) Stevenson. Educated in Western University, London, Trinity University, Toronto, and Europe. Very active in life of London. Served five years as member London City Council; member Board of Health for several years; defeated by Sir Adam Beck at Provincial Elections, 1913; nominated for the Dominion House, election 1912; Fellow Royal Medical Society, London, Eng.; fellow B. G. Society, London, Eng. Gynecologist to Victoria Hospital; lecturer on Gynecology at Western University; extensive interest in Natural History, having very large collection of birds and reptiles.

Member A. F. & A. M.; 209a, Richard Coeur de Lion; W. O. W.; C. O. C. F.; I. O. O. F.; C. O. F.; S. O. S.; B. P. O. E.; and London Club.

RESIDENCE: 391 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.

ARCHIBALD V. BECHER

Sergeant-Major 33rd Battalion, C. E. F.

Born, London, Ontario, August 3rd, 1877; son of Henry and Catherine (Campbell) Becher. Educated by private tuition and graduated in medicine from Western University; post graduate course from John Hopkins University. Medical practice in London. Joined Seventh Regiment under Col. Tracy in 1891, served continuously receiving 20 years service medal; appointed Captain and Adjutant of 26th Regiment, 1898; South African Service, 1900; received Medal with three clasps; Surgeon Major of 33rd Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Forces, 1915. Served as city alderman, 1903-1904; appointed Coroner of City of London and County of Middlesex, 1914; president of Irish Benevolent Society, 1914; president of Liberal-Conservative Association, 1915; president of South African Veteran's Association, 1915; Medical Examiner for St. John's Ambulance Association, Prudential Life Insurance and Canada Life Insurance Cos.; Member 209A A.F. & A.M.; C.O.F.; I.B.S., etc.

Married, January 7th, 1913, Flora Adine Wilson. There is one son, John Campbell Becher.

RESIDENCE: 338 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.

HENRY ARDAGH KINGSMILL

Physician and Surgeon

Born, London, Ontario, 1867; son of T. F., and Ann (Ardagh) Kingsmill. Edu-

cated in London, Ontario, and London, England. M.D., M.R.C.S. England; L.R.C.P., London. Active general practitioner in London for a number of years and enjoys very large practice.

Joined First Regiment Hussars, 1885; Seventh Regiment, 1887-1910; Army Medical Corps, 1910, to date, now holding rank of Major.

Life member Tuscan Lodge No. 195, A.F. & A.M.; vice-president of Conservative Association.

Married, 1902, Inez E. Smith. There is one son, and a daughter who died 1909.

RESIDENCE: Queens Ave., London.

HIBBERT WINSLOW HILL

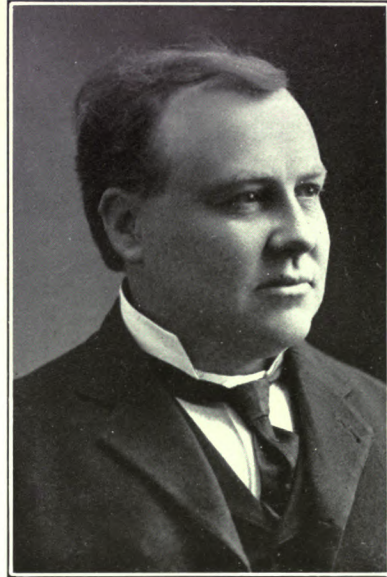
Director Institute of Public Health

Born, St. John, N. B., September 16th, 1871; son of Rev. James Johnston and Emily (Cochran) Hill. Educated with governess, at Woodstock Public Schools and Collegiate Institute; University of Toronto; John Hopkins Hospital.

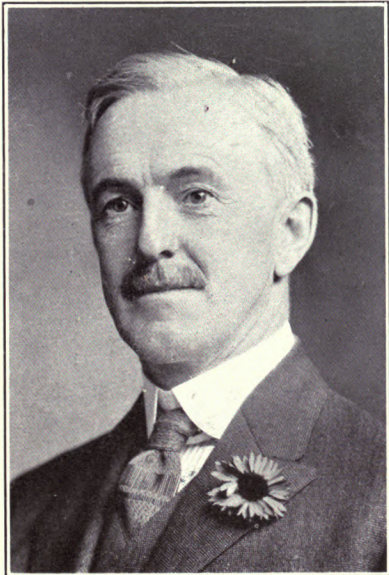
Graduated in Medicine with Honors and George Brown Post-Graduate Scholarship, from Toronto University, Medical Department, 1893. Became demonstrator of Pathology and Bacteriology (Toronto University Medical Faculty) and in charge of Clinical Laboratory (Toronto General Hospital), 1894-95; post graduate course in Bacteriology, John Hopkins Hospital, 1895; first assistant in Bacteriology Louisville Filialion Experiments; acting first assistant, Philadelphia Board of Health, 1896; Biologist, then director and finally chief of Bureau, Brooklyn Health Department, 1896-98; director, Boston Board of Health Laboratory, 1898-1905; and Instructor in Bacteriology, Harvard Medical School; assistant director Minnesota State Board of Health Laboratories, and assistant Professor of Bacteriology, University of Minnesota, 1905-09; Epidemiologist, and director of Division of Epidemiology, 1908-12; director of Institute of Public Health, Professor of Public Health and Chief of Division of Epidemiology, Vital Statistics and Sanitary Engineering, 1912; Examiner in Public Health, Medical Council of Canada, 1913; M. O. H. City of London, 1915; director Institute of Public Health, City of London; writer many technical articles on Pathology, Bacteriology, Epidemiology; contributor to books, "Micro-biology" and "Clean Milk"; author of "New Public Health," "Syllabus of Public Health" and other educational material. Inventor of Porous Tops for Petri dishes; pressure filter for Sera, etc.; hanging-blocks for microscopic observation of growing bacteria; and many minor techni-



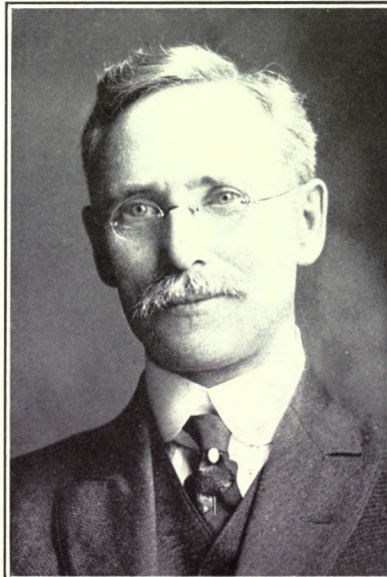
A. H. MARSHALL GRAYDON
Barrister



JOHN MILLER McEVoy
Barrister



ROBERT G. FISHER
Barrister



URBAN A. BUCHNER
Barrister

cal improvements in apparatus, media making, etc.

Special Interests: The Infectious Diseases; Public Health Administration; Public Health Propaganda, Ventilation; Food; Epidemiology.

Degrees: M.B., Toronto, 1893; M.D., Toronto, 1899; D. P. H., Toronto, 1911; registered by examination Medical Council of Canada, Winnipeg, 1915, and in Ontario. Lived in London one year about 1877; gave course in bacteriology to Medical Faculty of Western University, 1895; director Institute of Public Health, 1912-1914; one year's leave of absence in Minnesota as Executive Secretary of Minnesota Public Health Association, 1914-1915; returned to London, 1915.

Was first professional bacteriologist in Canada; first official epidemiologist in the United States; first D.P.H. of Toronto University; and first director of first Institute of Public Health in Canada; also organized the first Health Department Laboratory in Boston; the first watershed laboratory in Brooklyn; the first division of epidemiology in the United States and the first Institute of Public Health in Canada. Member of A. F. & A. M.

Married, 1899, Cora Margaret Goldstone. There are three sons and two daughters.

Hibbert Mosse, Lillian Goldstone, James Edmund, Samuel Nelson Meredith, Sybil Lyll.

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Institute of Public Health has been established by the Ontario Government and is maintained by a provincial appropriation under the control of the Board of Governors of Western University. In the Institute laboratories are performed the public health analyses for the western part of the Province. These consist of certain examinations in connection with diphtheria, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and rabies, and with water, sewerage, milk, etc., which the Provincial Board of Health has arranged to have done free of charge. Other work is performed for physicians at a nominal fee, such as various tests and analyses of urine, stomach contents, blood, the examination of tissues for the presence of cancer, etc. Analyses for industrial and commercial purposes are also undertaken. Beside doing public health laboratory work, the staff of the Institute avail themselves of opportunities for the instruction of the public in all matters relating to the prevention of disease and the promotion of health, by lecturing before various clubs and societies.

The Institute is organized into divisions, the heads of which act as the heads of cor-

responding departments in the medical faculty. Through this connection, the students of medicine receive their instructions in Public Health, Pathology, Bacteriology and Chemistry, in the Institute laboratories. A course in Public Health and Bacteriology is also given to the first year Arts students and such other students as may wish to enrol, which has for its object the instruction of the non-medical classes of the University in the main facts of physiology and disease with particular reference to germs. Such a course aims to furnish knowledge of very practical value to the individual and to render more comprehensible to the student the modern efforts to improve the public health.

H. W. Hill, M.B., M.A., Director.

EDWARD FIDLAR, M.D.

Director Pathology, Institute of Public Health

Born, Trenton, Ontario, December 23rd, 1883; son of R. P., and Annie (Gilbert) Fidler. Educated in the public schools of Toronto and Chicago, Toronto High School, Toronto University (B.A., 1905, M.B., 1907). During 1907-08, he was with Dr. Amylt, director of Provincial Board of Health at Toronto; with University of Minnesota as Demonstrator of Pathology and Bacteriology at Minneapolis, 1908-11; City Pathologist at Hamilton, Ont., 1911-12; came to London in the summer of 1912 in his present capacity, where in addition to his other duties, he has charge of the public health examinations for Western University.

Member Alpha Omega Alpha; Nu Sigma Nu; and Sigma Xi.

RESIDENCE: London, Ontario.

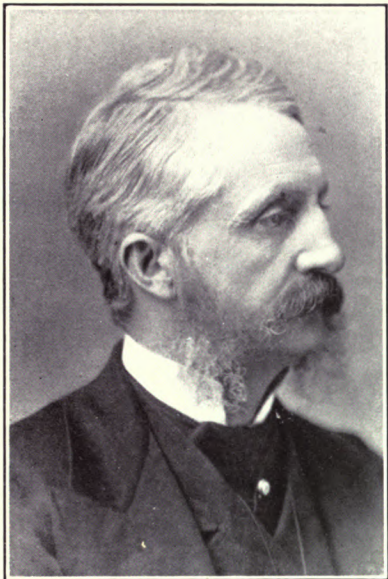
W. J. ROBINSON

Medical Superintendent Hospital for Insane

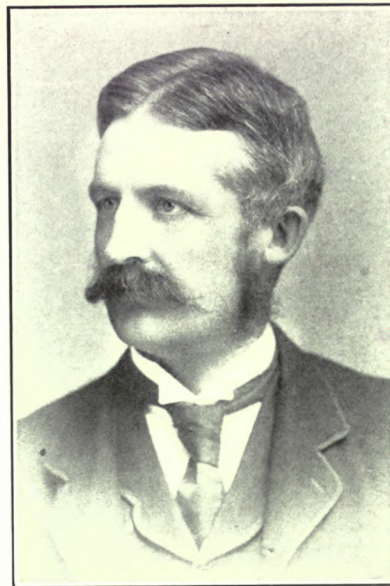
Born, township of McGillivray, Middlesex County, Ont., July 24th, 1858; son of Robert and Jane (Pritchard) Robinson. Educated in the Fergus High School and Toronto University. Graduated from Toronto School of Medicine in 1883; established his practice in Arthur village, County of Wellington, where he continued with considerable success, 1884-1893; he then moved to Guelph where he practiced his profession, 1893-1908. In 1908, Dr. Robinson received his appointment as Medical Superintendent of the Hospital for Insane, London, where he still continues.

Married, 1893, Laura, daughter of the late Dr. Henry Orton, of Ancaster. There are three daughters in the family.

RESIDENCE: Hospital for the Insane, London.



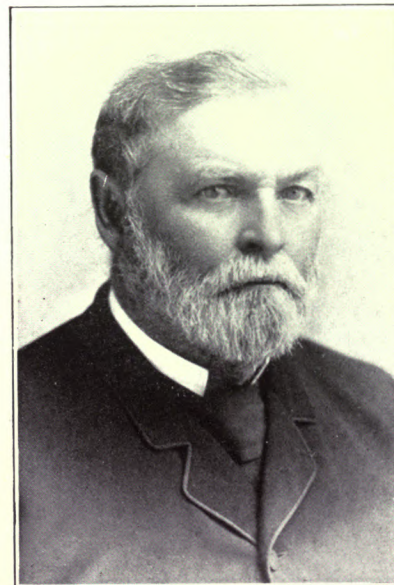
THE LATE H. C. R. BECHER, K.C.



THE LATE MAYOR HARRY BECHER



THE LATE WARREN ROCK, K.C.



THE LATE ELIJAH LEONARD
Senator

ALEXANDER MacLAREN

Physician and Surgeon

Born, County of Lanark, Ontario; son of Peter and Margaret (McNee) MacLaren, both of Perthshire, Scotland. Educated in the public schools and in the old Ottawa Grammar School, which he attended for three years and left in June, 1860, to serve as volunteer in Fenian Raid at Cornwall, Ontario. He spent two years at Victoria Medical College and two at Trinity Medical School of Toronto, graduating from latter in April, 1873. Established his medical practice in Delaware, Middlesex County, where he practiced from 1873 to 1892. December, 1892, he removed to London, locating where the Liberal club is now situated, afterwards removing to his present address.

Dr. MacLaren has been an associate coroner for County of Middlesex since June, 1874, serving continuously for forty-one years. During this period has sat on a large number of important inquests, including the famous Silcox murder case at Middlemiss. He served five years on the active staff of Victoria General Hospital and is now a member of the consulting staff of that institution.

Past Master Delaware Valley Lodge, A.F. & A.M.

Married, October 21st, 1874, to Miss H. F. Girdlestone, daughter of late G. W. Girdlestone, of Thornhill, near Toronto, and later of London. From this marriage there are two sons and two daughters living; the sons are Geo. P. MacLaren, District Engineer with the Canadian Northern Railway and R. A. S. MacLaren, manager, the Bank of British North America, Bow Island, Alberta. The daughters are Mrs. W. F. Hungerford, of 355 Princess Ave., London, and Miss M. H. L., who as a member of the London Dramatic Society won the Margaret Anglin Bracelet in the Earl Grey competition the other year.

RESIDENCE: 193 Queens Ave., London.

LT.-COL. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER CAMPBELL

Banker

Born, township of Caradoc, Middlesex County, Ontario, April 27th, 1862; son of the late Archibald C., formerly Warden of Middlesex County, and Mary C., Campbell. Educated in the public schools, Strathroy Collegiate Institute, and Chaffee's College of Oswego, N.Y. Was private secretary to Senator W. A. Clarke, the "Copper King" of Butte, Mont., 1885-86; a director of Battle-Creek Toasted Corn Flakes Co., Ltd., managing director the Peoples Building & Loan Association since 1892; long in the v.m. service; Captain 7th Fusiliers,

1899-1908; Major 1908-09; Lt.-Col. Commanding May 1st, 1909; was Supreme Grand Master Sov. Gt. Priory of Canada, K.T., 1907-08; member London Club; and London Hunt and Country Club.

Married, 1893, Eva Alice, daughter Jehiel Yorke, of Aylmer, Ontario.

RESIDENCE: 794 Wellington Street, London, Ontario.

MAJOR GORDON JOHN INGRAM

Major 18th Battalion, C. E. F.

Born, London, Ontario, June 12th, 1883; son of L. H. and E. J. Ingram. Educated in the public schools and London Collegiate Institute; entered service of Smallman & Ingram in 1900 and when the firm was incorporated, he was made a director; in 1914 became vice-president of the Company.

Joined the 7th Regiment Fusiliers in 1900 and was Company Commander and Adjutant for some years; in October 1914, volunteered for active service as Adjutant of 18th Battalion Canadian Expeditionary Forces and upon the organization of the Corps was made Major.

Married, October 11th, 1911, Miss Elma May Reid, daughter of late Robert Reid, of London.

RESIDENCE: 493 Dufferin Avenue.

HENRY RANDOLPH ABBOTT

Dental Surgeon

Born, London, Ontario, February 14th, 1856; son of Alexander and Dorinda Abbott. Educated in the London public schools and Royal College of Dentistry at Toronto. Has practiced in London for many years, enjoying a large measure of success. Dr. Abbott was one of the Charter Members of the London Hunt Club, its first Secretary and for two years Master. Has been honored by every office in the gift of the Dental Profession of Ontario, having been president of the Ontario Dental Society, president of Board of Directors of the Dental College, president of the Dominion Dental Council, and he is still a member of the Board of Directors and now serves as vice-president of the Dominion Dental Council.

Twice president of London Old Boys Association; joined First Hussars in 1897, and now holds rank of Lt.-Col.; was honored by the Command of the Royal Escort for the Duke of York at the time of his visit to London.

Member Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, A.F. & A.M.; London Lodge of Perfection; Scottish Rite and Mocha Temple; Eureka Lodge I. O. O. F.

RESIDENCE: 227 Queens Ave., London.



GEORGE S. GIBBONS
Barrister

Born, London, Ontario, 1882, son of Sir George C. and Lady Elizabeth (Craig) Gibbons, of London. Educated in the public schools and London Collegiate Institute, Royal Military Academy of Kingston and Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Graduated from law school and entered the firm of Gibbons, Harper & Gibbons, 1904; now handles large share of his father's extensive legal practice. Chosen 1915 to contest the Liberal election for the House of Commons. At recent

meeting of the Association of Liberal Clubs was chosen to propose the toast to Sir Wilfred Laurier, a distinct honor for a man of his years; one of the foremost of the younger generation of Liberals.

An enthusiastic horseman; member London Hunt Club.

Married September, 1907, Mary, daughter of Sir Edmund Osler, of Toronto.

RESIDENCE: 536 Ridout Street London.

JOHN HUTCHISON

Dental Surgeon

Born, Norfolk County, Ontario, January 10th, 1874; son of John and Margaret Greer Hutchison. Educated in the public schools of Norfolk county, Tillsonburg High School, Toronto University (D.D.S., 1898).

Established practice on Dundas Street, London, 1898; continued there until October, 1914, when he removed to his present address on Queens Avenue.

Dr. Hutchison enjoys one of the largest dental practices in the city of London.

Member of A.F. & A.M., and Odd Fellows.

Married, Ada Douglas of London. To them have been born two daughters.

RESIDENCE: 300 Queens Ave., London.

JOHN MACLEOD WATT

Architect

Born, Hamilton, Ontario, March 8th, 1878; son of Peter Jamieson and Jeane (Inkson) Watt. Educated in the public schools of London and the Collegiate Institute; served apprenticeship for five years in London and following that studied in a number of the larger offices in Detroit and Chicago for five years before opening offices in Detroit and Windsor under the firm name of Watt & Crane. This partnership was dissolved, Mr. Crane taking the Detroit end of the business and Mr. Watt taking the Canadian business to London where he formed a partnership with Victor J. Blackwell, under the name of Watt & Blackwell, with offices in the Bank of Toronto Chambers, later opening a branch in Hamilton. Watt & Blackwell have been the architects for over one hundred and of the largest and most-up-to-date buildings in Western Ontario, among their latest work may be mentioned the McCormick's Biscuit Co.'s new plant, Boyle Memorial School, Tecumseh School, Aberdeen School, St. Joseph's Hospital, and the new one-story school to be built in the North end of the city, the first of its kind in Canada.

Member King Solomon Lodge, A.F. & A.M., Ark Chapter No. 80, Windsor; Scottish Rite and Sons of Scotland.

Married, June 8th, 1903, Annie Alice Lacey. One daughter, Jeane Elizabeth, born April 11th, 1915.

RESIDENCE: 51 Riverview Ave., London, Ontario.

VICTOR J. BLACKWELL

Architect

Born, London, Ontario, September 10th, 1885; son of Thomas P. Blackwell. Educated in London public and private schools

and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

After serving three years in a local office, he took his technical training and spent three years in that city after which he studied abroad for a year. Upon his return, Mr. Blackwell had several years experience in his line in some of the best offices in New York, Detroit and Chicago. In January, 1911, he returned to London and formed a partnership with John M. Watt, under the firm name of Watt & Blackwell, with offices in the Bank of Toronto Chambers, later opening a branch in Hamilton. The firm during the past four years have been the architects for a majority of the largest building propositions in Western Ontario. Mention might be made of McCormick's Biscuit Factory, Wright Shoe Factory in St. Thomas, the Hydro Stations in Hamilton, Huron & Erie Building in St. Thomas, St. Joseph's Hospital (new wing), St. Mary's School, together with the usual amount of residential and apartment house work.

Member St. John's Lodge, No. 209, A.F. & A.M.; London Lodge, No. 35, B.P.O.E.

Married, June 1913, Erna Best, of New York.

RESIDENCE: 320 Princess Ave., London.

WILLIAM F. ROOME

Physician and Surgeon

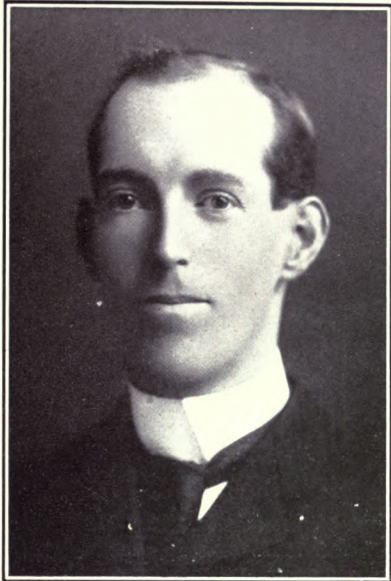
Born on a farm in the township of Oxford, Kent County, November 21st, 1841; son of William F., and Catherine (McLean) Roome. Educated in the Oxford common schools and University of Michigan. Taught school for a time and graduated in Medicine in 1867, instituting his practice in the village of Newbury, County of Middlesex, July 1st, 1867—the First Dominion Day. For a time he took an active part in the village in municipal and school affairs; served on the Board of Education Wardsville Grammar School; for 18 years was chairman of the Union School at Newbury; associate Coroner for County of Middlesex since 1869.

He removed to London in 1889; was elected a member the Ontario Medical Council, 1894-98; president of the Council and College of Physicians, 1899-1900; Surgeon Major of the 26th Regiment, Middlesex Light Infantry, 1891, and is now on the retired list.

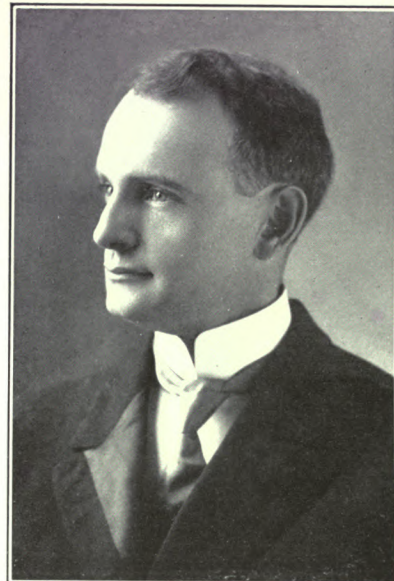
Contested West Middlesex for the House of Commons unsuccessfully at a By-election, 1883; was elected, 1887-88-1891.

Past Master A.F. & A.M.; Past General Representative to the Grand Lodge and General Encampment; President of the People's Loan and Savings Corp; President Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flakes Co.

RESIDENCE: 300 Wolfe St., London.



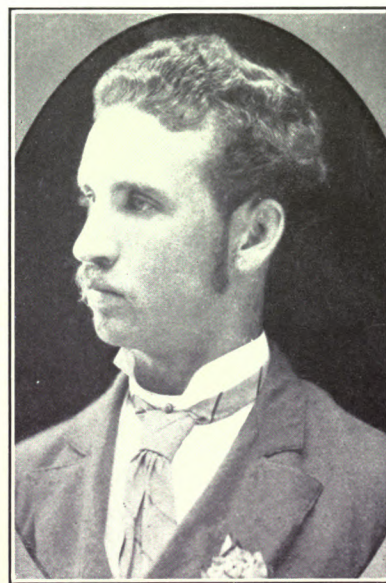
JOHN M. GUNN
Barrister



ERNEST R. DENNIS
School Trustee—Manufacturer



CHARLES EDGAR BERNARD
Automobile Dealer



T. H. TRACY
Former City Engineer of London

MAJOR THOMAS CONOLLY COWAN

Physician and Surgeon

Born, Iona, Elgin County, Ontario, November 12th, 1859; son of Richard (of England) and Alice (Harris) Cowan. Educated in the public schools of Middlesex county, Toronto University (M.D., 1886); and Trinity College 1885.)

Instituted his practice in Sombra, Lambton County, where he continued, 1887-1905; he then took a post graduate course in University College, of London, England, 1906-07, studying as a throat and lung specialist; toured Continental Europe, visiting the larger hospitals in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, etc., and returned to Canada, settling in London at his present address where he succeeded Dr. J. M. Piper.

Dr. Cowan served for three years as Commanding officer of the 15th Field Ambulance Unit of London; is now retired, retaining rank.

Member A.F. & A.M., and Odd Fellows.

Married, 1913, Carlotta Warren, of Chatham, Ontario.

RESIDENCE: 117 Wortley Road, London, Ontario.

NELSON GEORGE

Physician and Surgeon

Born, Adelaide, Middlesex County, Ont., March 17th, 1877; son of James and Mary Ann (George) George.

Educated in the public schools of Middlesex and in Strathroy Collegiate Institute; taught school in Lambton and other points in Middlesex, 1896-1903; engaged in Business Accountancy in London, 1903-1905. Graduated in Medicine from Western University (M.D.) 1909; established his practice here in October, 1910, as General Practitioner in Medicine and Surgery.

Served as House Physician at Victoria Hospital, 1909-1910, and at the present time is member of the Hospital staff.

As a younger man, Dr. George was very prominent in amateur athletics, establishing a number of track records which still stand.

Member I.O.F., I.O.O.F., W.O.W., S.O.E., O.C.P. & S., and London Medical Association.

Married, June 5th, 1912, Laura Diprose, of London, formerly of Toronto.

RESIDENCE: 427 Waterloo Street, London, Ontario.

DR. GEORGE McNEILL

Physician and Surgeon

Born, London, Ont., December 6th, 1880; son of George and Jean (Sims) McNeill. Educated in London public schools and Collegiate Institute and Western Un-

iversity, taking his degree (M.D., 1902) with first class honors in his year. Served as House Surgeon Victoria Hospital, London, 1902; Chief House Surgeon, 1903; instituted his private practice with the late Dr. John D. Wilson, at 260 Queens Avenue, with whom he practiced until 1905; House Physician for London Hospital for Insane, 1905-06; resumed private practice located at Dundas & Waterloo Streets, 1907; now official radiographer and staff surgeon at Victoria Hospital; specialist in X-ray work; head of Radiographic department of Western University and assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery.

Married, September, 1912, Lillian Margaret Smith, R.N., assistant superintendent of Victoria Hospital, 1902. There is one son, George, Jr.

RESIDENCE: 245 Queens Ave., London.

HENRY STEPHEN BLACKBURN

Deputy Registrar Supreme Court

Born, London, Ontario, August 3rd, 1858; son of Stephen and Susanna (Whittaker) Blackburn. Educated in Moncrieff School, High School at Wardsville, Hellmuth College and Braeside Academy, Montreal.

Received his certificate of fitness as a Solicitor November 18th, 1884; called to the bar later. Practised law at Glencoe, Ont., from November, 1884 to 1887; then entered the firm of Becher & Blackburn, until death of Mr. Blackburn in 1889; practiced with A. B. Cox, under firm name of Blackburn & Cox, 1889 to May 1st, 1904; the present firm of Blackburn & Weekes was formed January 1st, 1906.

Appointed Deputy Registrar of Supreme Court of Ontario and Local Master at London, December 2nd, 1915.

Married, February 4th, 1905, Harriet May Oakes, of St. Thomas.

RESIDENCE: 26 Alma Street, London.

FINLEY E. PERRIN

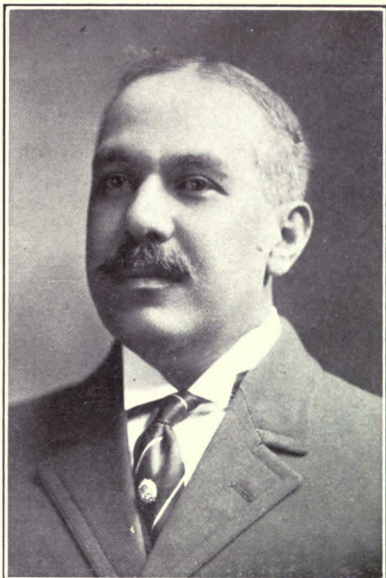
Barrister

Born in London, Ontario; son of Finley B., and Annie Perrin. Educated in the public schools, London Collegiate Institute and afterwards at the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall.

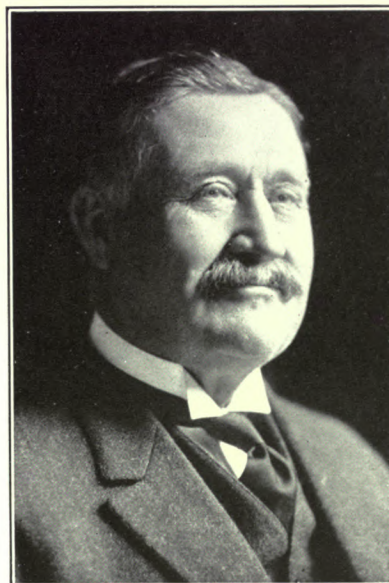
Called to the bar, 1898; practised in partnership with J. M. McEvoy from 1900 to 1907; since then in partnership with John Macpherson, under the firm name of Macpherson & Perrin. Has lived in London all his life with the exception of the six years spent at the University at Toronto.

OFFICE: 57 Dundas Street.

RESIDENCE: 317 King Street, London.



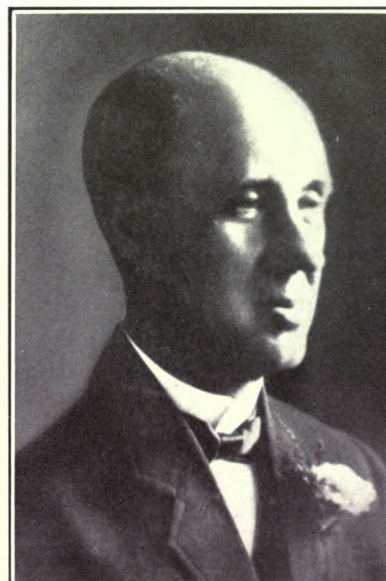
JOSE GASTE
Manufacturer



FREDERICK G. RUMBALL
Lumber Merchant



GEORGE H. O'NEILL
Hotelman



EDWARD PARNELL
Manufacturer

KENNETH MACLEAN

Physician and Surgeon

Born, Toronto, Ontario, August, 1886; son of Frank and Mary (Mason) Maclean. Removed to London with his parents as a child. Educated in the public schools of London, London Collegiate Institute; Western University (M.D., 1909); post graduate course in University College Medical School, London, England. Instituted his practice in Toronto, 1911-1912; Hamilton, Ont., 1912-1913; while there he was a member of the staff of the Hamilton Hospital for Insane and also conducted his private work; came to London in the Spring of 1913, and located at 821 Dundas Street, where he practiced until removing to his present location, corner of Dundas and Waterloo Streets.

Member staff of Victoria Hospital as House Surgeon for a year after graduation.

RESIDENCE: 534 Princess Ave., London.

THOMAS H. HEARD

Superintendent Victoria Hospital

Born, Lambeth, Middlesex County, Ont., October 3rd, 1863; son of John and Maria (Pincombe) Heard. Educated in Ontario public schools and Ontario College of Pharmacy at Toronto.

A graduate pharmacist and Chemist, he followed that line of business as druggist for 20 years.

Appointed Superintendent of Victoria Hospital, London, in 1902, and for thirteen years has filled that important post with very general satisfaction to the public and medical profession.

Married, 1892, Charlette L. McFarlane. To them have been born two daughters.

RESIDENCE: 192 Waterloo Street, London, Ontario.

JOHN RICH

Passenger Conductor

Born, London, Ontario, 1864; son of Samuel and Mary Rich. Educated privately in London. Entered the services of the Grand Trunk Railroad in 1883 and has held various positions. He is Passenger Conductor, running from London to Windsor, and holds the record for continuous service on the system, having held his present position for over thirty years.

Member A.F. & A.M., and a Conservative, and an enthusiastic sportsman, spending a time each Fall in the woods with gun and dogs.

There are few men in London more widely known and none who hold a greater reputation for excellence with rod and gun.

RESIDENCE: 281 Piccadilly St., London.

DAVID HASTINGS PORTER

Auctioneer and Valuator

Born, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, May 19th, 1865; son of Rev. John Leach and Sophia Porter. Educated in King Edward's College, Isle of Man. Started in business as rancher having a large acreage in Ben County, Colorado; came to London and started in business as an Auctioneer and Valuator in 1892, locating where the old News office was afterwards situated; he removed from there for their convenience and established the London Central Moving and Storage Co., on Carling Street, bringing the first moving van to London. This business he had conducted successfully for twelve years.

Married, December 21st, 1892, Georgina Ross, daughter of Rev. Alexander Ross, of Picton, N.S. There is one daughter, Sophia, at home.

RESIDENCE: Wellington Road, London.

E. W. GOETHE QUANTZ

Musical Director

Born, at Port Hope, February 11th, 1876; son of Rev. William and Cidele (Lake) Quantz. Educated in the public schools of Alvinston, Ont., and the high schools of Petrolia, Glencoe and London. Undertook the study of music with his parents at age of five and has been a student of the organ since he was eight years old. With J. W. Fetherston he continued his work with the organ and in 1896 began his church work as organist and choirmaster in St. Paul's Presbyterian Church in Ingersoll. Since that time his charges have included Chalmer's Presbyterian Church, Guelph, 1897-1900; First Methodist Church St. Thomas, 1900-03; St. James Church, London, 1903-07; Askin Street Methodist Church, 1907 to date. Mr. Quantz has taught privately since he was sixteen years of age. He was appointed supervisor of Music in London Public Schools March, 1906, which position he still holds. Has organized and staged numerous musical events, including the Public School Festival Chorus, a bi-annual event of upwards of 400 children's voices.

Member St. George's No. 42, A.F. & A.M.; Past First Principal, St. George's Chapter, No. 5.

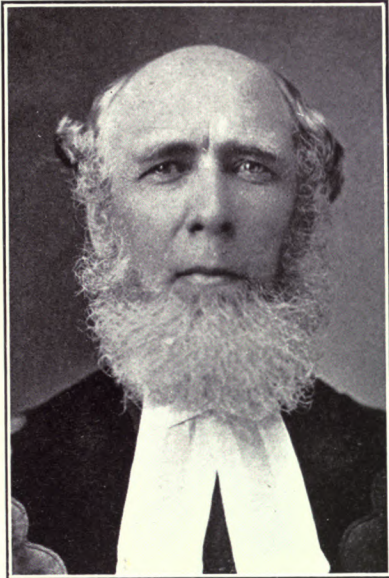
Married, 1903, Miss Maria Marlatt, of St. Thomas. There is one son.

RESIDENCE: 161 Duchess Ave., London.

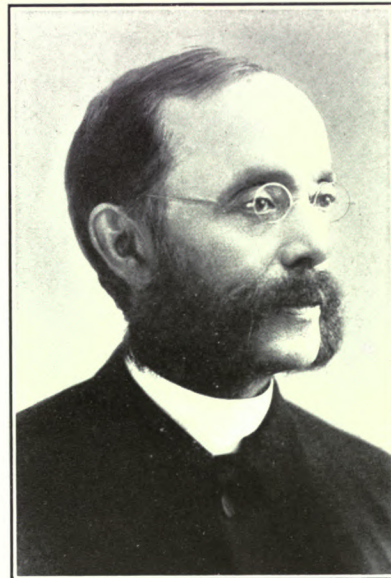
FRANK LINFORTH WILLGOOSE

Musical Director

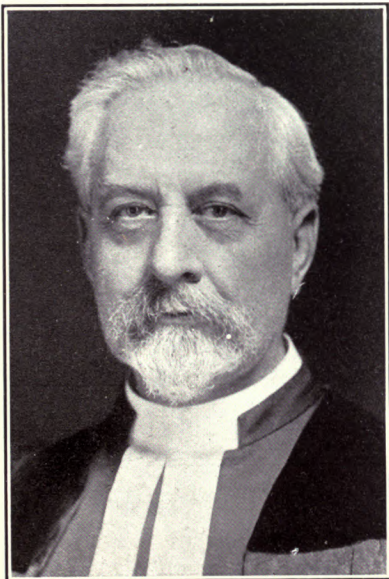
Born, at Derby, England, June 8th, 1878; son of Peter and Mary Ann (Linforth) Willgoose, of England. Educated in Boston,



THE LATE REV. JOHN SCOTT, D.D.



THE LATE REV. J. ALLISTER MURRAY



THE LATE REV. DR. JAMES ROSS



THE LATE REV. J. A. R. DIXON, D.D.
Pastor, First Congregational Church

U.S.A., Leipzig, and London, England. After finishing his course at Conservatorium, Leipzig, Mr. Willgoose accepted an appointment as organist and choirmaster at Forres, Scotland. He removed to Canada in 1906 and held the position of organist and choirmaster in St. James Episcopal Church. Took degree of Bachelor of Music at Durham University, England, in 1908. Became Principal of London Conservatory of Music in 1910, which position he still holds.

Has written several musical compositions, church anthems, etc., largely used now throughout Canada, which have proven very successful. At present occupies the position of organist and choirmaster at St. James Presbyterian Church. In his teaching, Mr. Willgoose makes a specialty of theoretical subjects and voice culture.

Married, July 20th, 1907, Rose Ann Medlock, of Inverness, Scotland. There is one daughter in the family.

RESIDENCE: 354 Dundas Street.

REV. HUGH MACFARLANE, B.A.

Assistant pastor of St. Andrew's Church at the time of the death of the Rev. Dr. Ross. After the death of Dr. Ross, for about a year he very acceptably filled the position of pastor of St. Andrews, until the Rev. D. C. MacGregor, B.A., was appointed to succeed Dr. Ross. Mr. Macfarlane subsequently accepted a call to the Presbyterian church of Barrie. He became assistant to Dr. Ross in 1913, and accepted the call to Barrie about two years afterwards.

JOHN G. RICHTER

Manager London Life Insurance Co.

Born, Waterloo County, Ontario, September 18th, 1854; son of Charles and Sarah (Musser) Richter. Educated in the public schools of Ontario and by private tuition. Entered offices of a large manufacturing concern of Oxford County when eighteen years of age and there acquired a broad experience in accountancy and general business practice. He early began the study of life insurance as a business and in 1883 accepted the position as Manager of the London Life Insurance Co. During the twenty-five years of his management, the Company has attained a very large measure of success and now does one of the largest businesses in Canada.

Elected City Alderman, 1910-11-12-13.

Member A.F. & A.M., and Independent in politics.

Married, 1879, Martha E. Bullock (died 1907). There is one daughter, Miss Bertha Mabel.

RESIDENCE: 398 Piccadilly, London.

W. H. SMITH

Manager Ford Motor Company

Born, Fergus, Ontario, April 21st, 1885; educated in the public schools of Fergus and College at Guelph. Entered service of Ford Motor Co., in 1904, as salesman in Toronto Branch subsequently being promoted to the assistant managership of that branch; upon the opening of the London Branch of the Company in 1912, Mr. Smith was transferred to London as manager, which position he now fills.

Member A.F. & A.M. and Tuscan Lodge.

Married, October 27th, 1909, Miss Violet Fleming of Chicago.

RESIDENCE: 307 Dufferin Ave., London.

ROBERT IRVING WATSON

Manager Globe Casket Company

Born, Bowmanville, Ontario, January 28th, 1873; son of Robert and Lavina (Clark) Watson, of Belleville, Ont. Educated in the public and high schools of Toronto and entered the retail drug business for a short period after leaving school; spent a year and a half with the Methodist Book and Publishing Co. Came to London in 1892 and entered the service of the Globe Casket Co., and upon the organization of the Dominion Manufacturers, Ltd., he was promoted to the managership of the local company, which is one of six factories in Canada, connected with the parent concern.

Member Rotary Club and Vice-President the Y.M.C.A.

Married, November 22nd, 1905, Miss Edith Bartlett of London. There is one son, Robert Irving, Jr., and two daughters in the family.

RESIDENCE: 528 Princess Avenue, London, Ontario.

ROBERT WALLACE

Manufacturer

Born, London, Ontario, October 30th, 1846; son of Arthur and Letitia Wallace. Educated in the public schools of London and for many years was in business on Dundas Street. In 1890, Mr. Wallace left London and located in Salt Lake City, Utah, where for fifteen years he was in active and successful business. Returned to London in 1905, and shortly thereafter, in connection with other Londoners, organized the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flakes Co., Ltd., for the manufacture and sale of Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes in Canada. He has been general manager and secretary-treasurer of this very successful company ever since its organization.

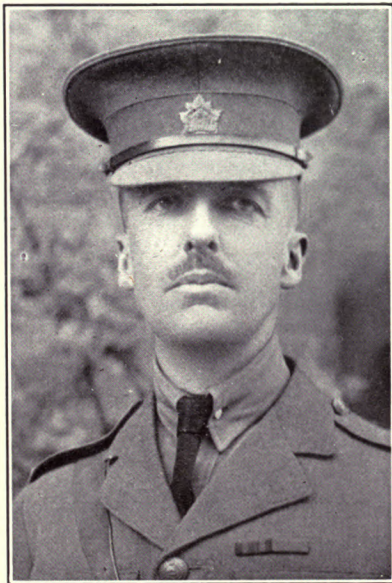
Member the congregation St. Paul's Cathedral, London Golf Club, Rotary Club



WALTER H. MOORHOUSE
Physician and Surgeon



WILLIAM JOHN STEVENSON
Physician and Surgeon



ARCHIBALD V. BECHER
Sergeant-Major, 33rd Battalion, C.E.F.



HENRY A. KINGSMILL
Physician and Surgeon

and The London Club. Life member St. John's Masonic Lodge.

Married, June 20th, 1912, Frances Boylston Adams.

RESIDENCE: London.

GEO. G. HOLDING

Secretary-Treasurer London Street Railway Co.

Born, Carlondale, Illinois, February 17th, 1876; son of Carlisle B. (a methodist minister) and Adeal (Neal) Holding. Left school at the early age of ten years and worked in City of Detroit for four years as cash boy and elevator boy; paid his own way through business college; entered Street Railway business in the City of Toledo as Pay Roll Clerk; advanced to Cashier of counting room, then to Chief Clerk of Auditor's office; was elected to present position February 5th, 1913 (Secretary and Treasurer of London Street Railway Co.); previous to entering Street Railway business, Mr. Holding was engaged in most every branch of the business world, gaining a wide experience in both mechanical and executive side of each class of business with which he became associated.

Member A.F. & A.M., Jackson, Mich., Lodge, No. 17.

Married, August 14th, 1912, Ethel McAdow. To them have been born one son.

RESIDENCE: 914 Colborne St., London.

CLARENCE R. MAY

Manager R. G. Dun & Co.

Born, township of Whitchurch, near Newmarket, Ontario, September 23rd, 1880; son of Nelson C., and Julia A. May. Educated in the local public schools, Newmarket High School, and Toronto Normal. Taught school in Northwest Saskatchewan and Ontario in 1901-1903 and 1905 and 1907; Sask., 1903 and 1904; and in Toronto in 1907. Entered the service of R. G. Dun & Co.; was chief Country reporter previous to April, 1914; received his appointment as Manager of the London Office of the Company. Has under his supervision counties of Western Ontario. Staff of ten in office which is located in Dominion Savings Building.

Member the Presbyterian Church, Rotary Club, Travellers Club, A.F. & A.M., and Board of Trade.

Married, April, 1908, Miss Annie E. Hill, of Brumpton. There is one son, Douglas, and one daughter, Margaret.

RESIDENCE: 38 Marley Place., London.

A. M. HUNT

Secretary Western Fair Association

Born, Westminster Township, Ontario, July 31st, 1863; son of Samuel and Rebecca (Sifton) Hunt. Educated in the public schools. Entered the auction business at the age of twenty-one and followed that calling for eighteen years. In 1906, was appointed Secretary of the Western Fair Board, which position he has filled to the present date. Served as member the School Board, 1912-1915; Chairman of Audit Committee, 1912; Chairman No. 2 Committee, 1913; Chairman of Board of Education, 1914; Chairman Audit Committee, 1915. Always active in church work; member of Trustee and Quarterly Board of Askin Street Methodist Church for a number of years; for the past eleven years, he has served as Superintendent of the Sunday School of this Church.

Mr. Hunt is a member A.F. & A.M., I.O.F., and A.O.U.W.

Married, 1884, Miss Mary A. Little.

RESIDENCE: 21 Edward St., London.

BERT WEIR

Organist and Choir Master

Born, London, Ontario, January 22nd, 1880; son of Robert and Anna (Watts) Weir. Educated in the public schools of London; London Conservatory of Music; graduating in piano and theory in 1906; and continued his musical studies in Berlin, with Xaver Scharwenka in 1910. Has been a musical student since age of seven; was organist and choirmaster in Chalmers Presbyterian Church 1901-2; Colbourne Street Methodist Church 1902-1907; Centennial Methodist Church, 1907, to date, where he still is stationed.

Mr. Weir instituted his private music teaching in London in 1901, and has since then built up one of the largest practices in the City.

Member A.F. & A.M.

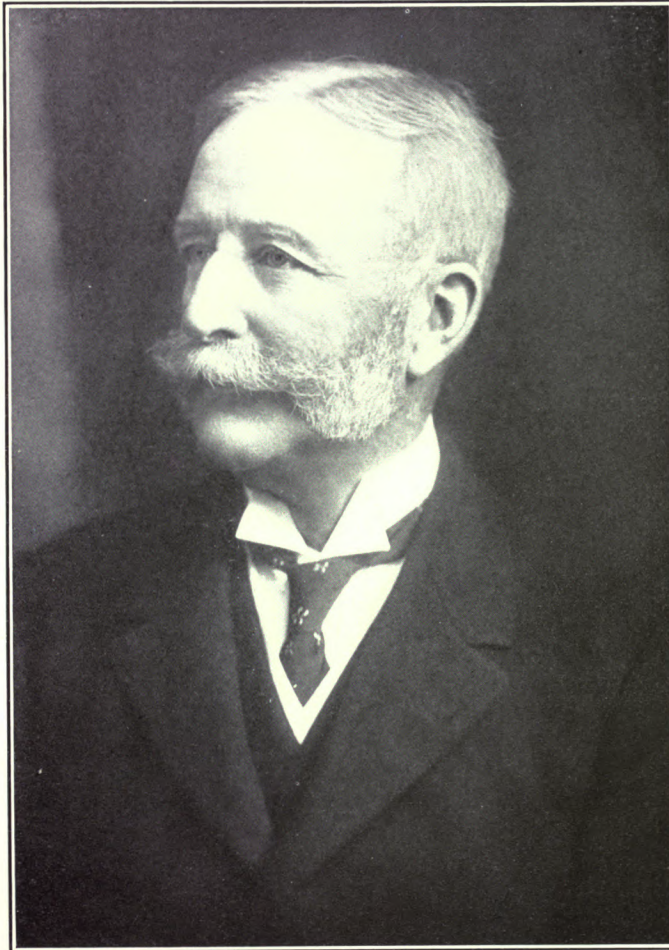
Married, 1912, Oliva E. Reilly, daughter of Rev. J. H. Reilly. There is one son in the family.

RESIDENCE: 493 Adelaide St., London.

THOMAS W. MARTIN

Musical Director

Born, Dublin, Ireland, September 3rd, 1863; son of Joseph Caulfield Martin. Educated in the public schools and Collegiate Institute of Dublin, also in Trinity College; prizeman and graduate of the Royal Conservatorium of Music, Leipzig; pupil of Carl Reinecke, Zwintscher, Dresel, Richter, etc., Lord O'Hagan prizeman and medalist of the Royal Irish Academy of Music,



THE HONORABLE RICHARD MARTIN MEREDITH

Fourth son of the late John W. C. Meredith. Born in London, Ontario, March 27th, 1867. Judge of the Chancery Division of High Court of Ontario, 1890 to 1905. A Justice of Appeal, 1905 to 1912. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas of Ontario since 1912. Governor of Western University, appointed 1912.

RESIDENCE: London and Toronto, Ontario.

Dublin. Toured Europe giving concerts; was called to Canada in 1885, as director of Music in Hellmuth College, London, where he continued until the closing of that institution. He then took the position of Musical Director on the Faculty of Alma Ladies College, St. Thomas, where he is now stationed. Is one of the staff of London Conservatory of Music. Has given numerous recitals throughout Canada, and met with extraordinary praise from the profession, press and public.

RESIDENCE: 428 Queens Ave., London

CLARENCE E. GILMOUR

Organist and Choir Master

Born, Napance, Ontario, June 9th, 1884; son of A. J., a vocalist of note connected with St. George's, Kingston, and Mary (Moss) Gilmour of Port Hope. Educated in the public schools and London Collegiate Institute; started the study of music at an early age under the direction of his father; afterwards with Dr. Sippi, of London, Ont.; studied in old London, 1911, organ, with Dr. Thorne, famous Bach Organist of St. Anne's, Soho Square, and harmony and counterpoint with Dr. Cuthbert Harris, organist St. Leonard's, Streatham Common. Served as organist in St. James Church, So., London 1905-1907; St. James Church, Ingersoll, 1907-1913; for past two years has been organist of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, of London.

In the fall of 1911, Mr. Gilmour had charge of the musical services for the General Synod for Canada and was deputy organist in St. Paul's Cathedral for six months prior to going to St. James. His private work has always been extensive since 1907 and he has given many notable organ recitals and choir concerts in connection with church work.

RESIDENCE: 510 Adelaide St., London.

WOLDEMAR ARTHUR BLUETHNER

Musician

Born, Werdeau, Saxony, February 17th, 1862; son of Hermann and Friederick Blue-thner. Educated in the schools of Leipzig and the Royal Conservatory there where he studied for six years, graduating in 1885; engaged as teacher of piano at Royal Academy of Music at Dublin, Ireland, 1886-9; was brought to Canada by the Hellmuth Ladies College of London as teacher of piano, organ and harmony in 1889, continuing in that position until the dissolution

of the institution in 1893. Since then, Mr. Bluethner has been organist in various London churches—The Memorial, First Congregational, Centennial Methodist, King Street Presbyterian, etc. Has been teaching privately since 1893, making a specialty of the piano. Is one of the Examiners in Music at Toronto University since the inception of that branch for musical degrees.

Past Master, Tuscan Lodge No. 195, A.F. & A.M.

Married, June, 1892, Letitia Martin, of Dublin, Ireland. There are three sons, Martin H., on leave from the Bank of Commerce now serving as Sergeant with the 34th Regiment, Canadian Expeditionary Force; Ernest Richard, with C. S. Hyman & Co., and Woldemar O., at High School.

RESIDENCE: 539 Dundas Street.

FREDERICK ARTHUR TAYLOR

Merchant

Born, Watford, Lampton County, Ontario, November 27th, 1885; son of T. B. and Emma (Rice) Taylor. Educated in the Watford schools and College of Pharmacy, Toronto. As a young man he learned the drug business in Watford; graduated in Toronto in 1904; entered the business in home store in Watford where he remained, 1904-1909; removed to London June, 1909, and opened his first store in this city at 399 Talbot Street. Today Mr. Taylor is the largest individual druggist in Canada, at the present time operating five stores in London doing a cut-rate business.

Joined the First Hussars in 1911, and now holds a Lieutenant's Commission.

Member A.F. & A.M., and C.O.F.

RESIDENCE: London, Ontario.

JOHN FAWKES

Manufacturer

Born, Leicester, England, November 12th 1850; son of Marmaduke Fawkes, of England. Educated in the schools of his native city and came to Canada in 1884, settling in Toronto where for ten years he conducted a Bakery and Confectionery establishment. Removed to London, 1894, and opened a bakery in London East, which still is continued at 660 Dundas Street; extended his business and opened a branch establishment at 200 Dundas Street. One of the largest in his line in the city.

Married, August 14th, 1875, Maria Halam, of England.

There are four sons and one daughter in the family.

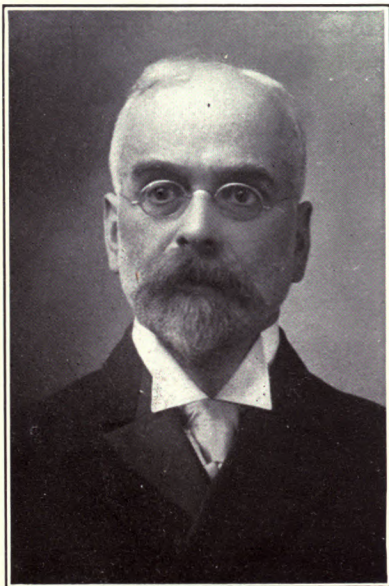
RESIDENCE: 664 Queens Ave., London.



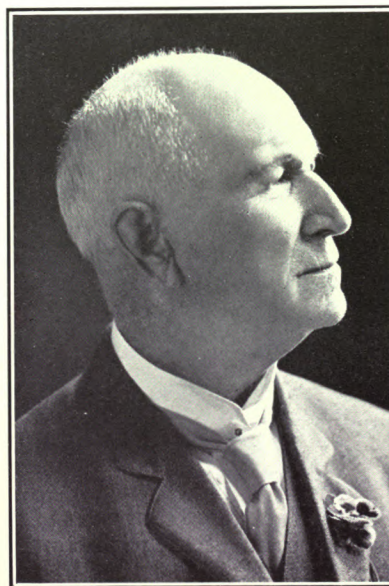
H. W. HILL, M.D.
Director Institute of Public Health



EDWARD FIDLAR
Director Pathology, Institute of Public Health



WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, M.D.
Superintendent, Hospital for Insane



ALEXANDER MacLAREN
Physician and Surgeon

CARL PETER DANIEL WEGNER

Merchant

Born, Haderslev, Denmark, January 19, 1864; son of Daniel Martin Carl Wegner and Nicoline Andreasine Mathilda (Rosamunda Hallensen), of Denmark; came to America at age of 7, with family; educated in the schools of United States. Started in clothing business as clerk in Frankfort, Mich.; later helped to organized the "Heart of Grand Rapids" with brothers; it is now the largest and finest furniture store in Michigan; travelled extensively through States as buyer and salesman, and located in London in 1907, where he opened "Heart of London" store at 371 Talbot Street; in 1915 opened "Giant Clothing House" at 120 Dundas; now conducts two busy and successful stores; built up "Heart of London" store from very modest place to one of busiest clothing stores in district; now does wholesale business as well as retail.

Member Nassau Lodge, L.O.L.; politics, conservative.

Married, June, 1897, Louise Marie Bowen daughter of the late John Bowen, of St. Louis. There are two sons, and one daughter, Nicoline, of this city who is partner in business.

WILLIS CHIPMAN

Engineer

Born, South Crosby, Ontario, son of Lewis Chipman. Educated in High Schools of Athens and Weston; McGill University (B.A.Sc., with first rank honors in natural science, 1876). Formerly High School teacher; with Canadian Geological Survey, 1876; assistant engineer, Toronto Waterworks; has been engaged in the construction of sewerage works and water works in many places. Mention might be made of the more notable, including Brockville, Smith's Falls, Gananoque, Cornwall, Pembroke, Galt, Orangeville, Petrolia, Barrie, Sudbury, Brantford, Thorold, Berlin, Orillia, Toronto Junction, Midland, Bowmanville, Oshawa, Simcoe, Goderich, Saskatoon, North Battleford, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Estevan, Weyburn, Prince Albert, Sault Ste. Marie, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Neepawa, New Castle, Port Arthur, Halifax. Had charge of the early work on Sanitary Sewer System in London, 1892; and construction in 1896-8; surveys in connection with improvements in Waterworks System, 1903-07; which was extended some miles beyond the City limits; Experimental Sewerage Disposal Works, 1901; Storm Sewer System, 1912-15. Has acted as Consulting engineer from time to time in nearly every city of importance in the southwestern part of Ontario.

Founder and ex-president Ontario Land Surveyors' Association; formerly secretary and president of Engineer's Club; member Canadian Society of Civil Engineers; member American Society of Civil Engineers; member National Club and Engineer's Club, Toronto.

Married, 1886, E. B. Findlayson, of Brockville.

RESIDENCE: London and Toronto.

JOHN GORDON ANDERSON

Real Estate

Born, Gelspie, Scotland, January 7th 1856; son of Alexander and Ann (Gordon) Anderson. Educated in the public schools of his native city acting as pupil teacher during part of his course; left school to come to Canada in 1873, settling in the village of Embro. Came to London, 1900, and entered the Real Estate and Insurance business, being located in the Bank of Toronto Building; removed to present address: 12 Market Lane in 1913.

Member Masonic orders, and Presbyterian Church.

Married, Eugina Gordon, daughter the late Captain Gordon and in June, 1904, Mrs. Walden, daughter John Taylor, London Tp. There are two sons and one daughter.

RESIDENCE: 327 St. James St.

M. M. FERGUSON

Advertising Agent

Born in Oxford County; son of William S. and Jane Victoria Fergusson. Educated at Tillsonburg public school, Ingersoll Collegiate Institute; and the Forest City Business College, London. Was for three years with the Electrical Construction Company, London; four years with Lawson & Jones, lithographers, London; has been for 12 years a member of the McConnell & Fergusson Advertising Agency, with head office in London and branches in Toronto and Winnipeg.

Is a member of Masonic orders.

Married, April 25th, 1906, to Miss Maude Digby Westervelt. Family consists of one son.

RESIDENCE: 868 Waterloo St., London.

J. E. McCONNELL

Advertising Agent

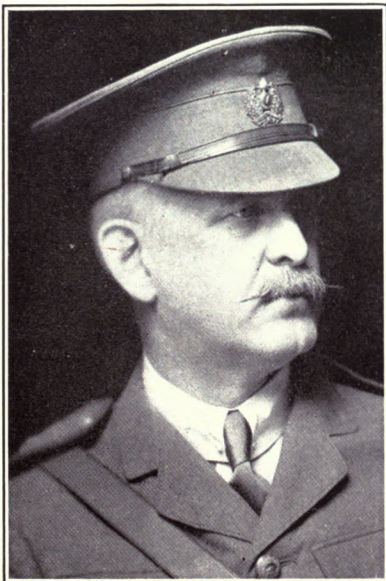
Born in Bruce County; son of David and Mary D. McConnell. Educated in Walkerton public and high schools. After leaving school was for one year a reporter on the Walkerton Telescope; for two years a printer in the same office; spent one year each in job printing offices in Toronto and Montreal;



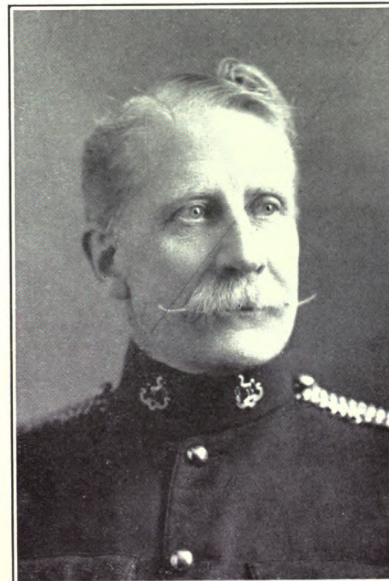
GORDON J. INGRAM
Major, 18th Battalion, C.E.F.



THE LATE LT.-COL. CAMPBELL BECHER



LT.-COL. A. A. CAMPBELL
Banker



H. R. ABBOTT
Dental Surgeon

was for one year assistant to advertising manager of Slater Shoe and Semi-Ready Clothing companies of Montreal; five years advertising manager of McClary Manufacturing Company, London; and for twelve years member of the McConnell & Ferguson Advertising Agency, with head office in London and branches in Toronto and Winnipeg.

Is a member of Masonic orders.

Married, May 23rd, 1906, to Miss Edith Maud Halliday. Family consists of one son and three daughters.

RESIDENCE: Richmond St., North.

THE LATE HENRY GOING, M.D.

One of the early members of the Medical profession, regarded in his day as the leading physician. He came to London from Ireland in the late forties and practiced his profession until compelled by old age to retire. He died in the city of Detroit at the extreme old age of 94.

C. J. W. KARN

Physician and Surgeon

Born in Woodstock, Ontario, February 2nd, 1863; son of John and Fanny Karn. Educated in the Woodstock Collegiate Institute and Trinity College (M.D., C.M., 1888) Toronto, and practiced medicine in Woodstock from 1888 to 1895. He then went to Picton, Prince Edward County, and practiced in that town from 1896 to 1902. He sold out in Picton and moved to Berlin, Ont., where he practiced from 1902 to 1911. After leaving Berlin, he took a post-graduate course at Northwestern University, Chicago, and also the Post-Graduate School, of that city, in surgery and bacteriological work. He post-graduated at the John Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, and the Post-Graduate School, of New York, in genito-urinary work. After studying his specialty for two years during which time he gained considerable practical experience in many of the big hospitals in the States, he moved to London in 1913, and has been a resident of this city ever since.

He is a Mason, a member of the Chosen Friends, Home Circle, and W. O. W. Lodges. He married in 1895, and has one daughter. OFFICE: Richmond Street.

RESIDENCE: 140½ Bridport St., London.

THOMAS RICH

Plumber

Born, London, Ontario, September 30th, 1867; son of Samuel Rich. Educated in

public schools of London. Spent his life in this city. Formed partnership with Benjamin Noble in 1898, under the firm name of Noble & Rich, and were then located on Dundas Street, where D. S. Perrin Co., now has its building. Removed to their present address on Wellington Street, 1914. Largest plumbing establishment in London, employing about 45 hands. Have installed the majority of latter important plumbing contracts including Collegiate Institute which ran more than \$30,000; Dutchess Avenue, Princess Avenue and Normal School; Victoria Hospital complete; Army Barracks, etc.

Mr. Rich is a member A.F. & A.M., K. of P., Woodmen of World.

Married, 1893, Jane Houson, of Toronto.

There is one daughter in their family.

RESIDENCE: 633 Wellington St., London.

W. R. DAVIDSON

Superintendent G. T. R.

Born, Springfield, Missouri, November 8th, 1871; son of the late Thomas and Annah Davidson. Educated in Greenfield, Mo., and entered the service of the Missouri Pacific Railway in 1890 as Telegraph operator, serving continuously with the Company until 1911, as Telegraph Operator, Train Dispatcher, Chief Dispatcher and Train Master.

Entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway as Trainmaster in 1911; appointed superintendent at London, February, 1913.

Member Masons, Knight Templar, Shrine.

Married, January 14th, 1893, Miss Elloia Kelley; there is one son and one daughter in the family.

RESIDENCE: London, Ontario.

WILLIAM M. C. WHITAKER

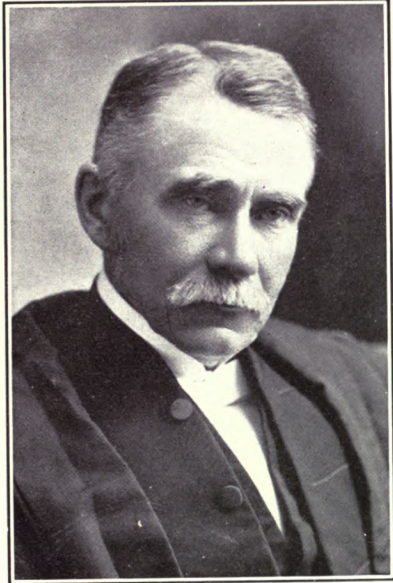
Freight Agent C. P. R.

Born at Liverpool, April 2nd, 1861; son of Joseph and Louise M. Whitaker. Educated at schools and colleges of Halifax, Yorkshire, Paris, France; and Heidelberg, Germany. Came to London, Ontario, from England in September, 1878, to engage in farming. Studied telegraphy under W. C. Furness, Montreal Telegraph Co., 1881. Appointed agent at Virden, Man., 1882. Returned to Ontario, 1889. Appointed agent at Galt for C. P. R., 1891, and came to London in same position, May, 1898.

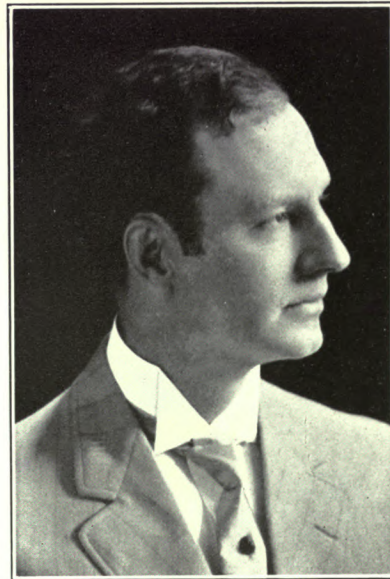
Member Tuscan Lodge, A.F. & A.M.; Conservative in politics.

Married, March, 1883, to Elsie F. Heblewaite. Family consists of two sons and one daughter.

RESIDENCE: 238 Pall Mall Street.



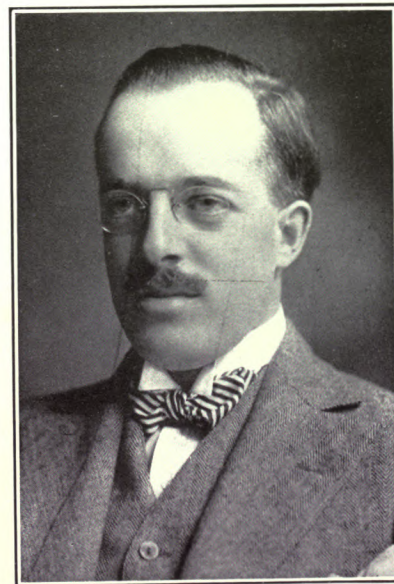
HON. JAMES MAGEE
Justice Court of Appeal—Ontario



JOHN HUTCHISON
Dental Surgeon



JOHN M. WATT
Architect



VICTOR J. BLACKWELL
Architect

HENRY HAYMAN

Manufacturer

Born, London, Ontario, May 9th, 1868; son of William and Mary (Boyle) Hayman. Educated in the public schools of London and as a young man entered the contracting business which he has been engaged in to the present time. For the past twelve years he has been doing a general contracting business under the name of H. Hayman, having constructed Masonic Temple, R. D. Apartments, G. White & Sons' factory, etc.

With G. F. Mills, organized the building supplies business, doing business under the firm name of Hayman & Mills, with headquarters at 280 Maitland Street.

Organizer and proprietor of Hayman's Garage, Dundas Street, and instituted the first line of "Jitney Busses" in London.

Past Master St. George's Lodge No. 32, member St. John's R. A. Chapter; Preceptory Mocha Temple; Shrine, Eighteen degree Scottish Rite; Lodge Perfection.

Married, 1891, Matilda Drew, of London. There are two sons.

RESIDENCE: 491 Ontario Street, London.

PETER S. SMIRLIES

President National Bowling Company

Peter S. Smirlies, owner of the National Billiard and Bowling Parlors on Dundas Street, was born in Katleza, Greece, on July 29th, 1866. His father, Stephanus Smirlies and his mother Wilhelmina Smirlies, died when he was quite young. He got his early schooling in Tripolis and when twelve years old learned to be a tailor. After serving for three years in the Greek Army and fighting in the Greco-Turko war, he went to Liverpool, England, and then to America. He resided in Chicago for six years and was the first Greek in America to start in the fruit business. During the World's Fair in that City, he built up a big business but later lost everything during the big street car strike. He started again in the wholesale fruit business but returned to Greece shortly after to fight against the Turks again in the struggle for Crete. When he returned to America he went extensively into the shoe shining business opening up parlors in all the big cities in the Western States. He also branched out in the confectionery business and opened stores in Detroit, Buffalo and later came to Canada, where he started stores in Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal and London. He was the first Greek in these cities to open a business. In 1907, he rented the basement of the Reid building for bowling purposes. The building collapsed while undergoing repairs. In the new building he opened up a picture

theatre and the big National Pool, Billiard and Bowling Parlors. He went extensively into the moving picture business and opened theatres in several Canadian cities. In 1914, he moved his family to London and decided to make this city his permanent residence. He married Miss Lamprini Karys on September 16, 1900, at Grand Rapids, Mich., and has six children; three sons and three daughters. Mr. Smirlies is probably the most influential Greek in Canada. He resides at 544 Waterloo St., London.

JOHN HAYMAN

Contractor

Born, Devonshire, England, 1884; son of William and Susan (Banks) Hayman. Educated in the schools of England. His young manhood was spent in London, Eng. with an uncle who was in the contracting business; came to Canada and settled in London in 1868; engaged in the contracting business in the City of London since 1872; has built a large number of schools churches, factories, warehouses, and residences in London; also operated in various parts of Ontario, building roundhouses for the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways. Upon installation of Hydro-electric power in the Province of Ontario, John Hayman & Sons Co., Ltd., constructed Transformer Stations at Niagara Falls, Dundas, Preston, Woodstock, and St. Thomas.

Also built the first apartment house in London.

Member Odd Fellows and St. George's Society. Served as Councillor for London East at the time of amalgamation.

Married, first 1869, Leah Martyn (who died 1876); secondly 1878, Emily Martyn. Has nine sons and two daughters.

RESIDENCE: 869 Dundas St., London.

CECIL NEIL COOPER

Auctioneer

Born at London, Ontario, July 11th, 1888; son of the late Neil Cooper (whose data appears elsewhere in this volume) and Sarah S. Cooper, of London. Educated in public schools, St. George's and London Collegiate Institute. After leaving schools he entered the employ of his father, who for many years occupied the foremost place in his profession in the district, and with him learned the auctioneering and valuating business. Mr. Cooper has also made a special study of the stamp and coin business, having specialized in this line with some of the leading stamp and coin firms in the United States and Canada. In 1902, he



THE LATE ROBERT REID
Manufacturer—Railroad Commissioner

Born in London, Ontario, July, 1855: son of Robert Reid, the founder of the large wholesale stationery business of this City, which still bears his name. When a youth he entered his father's business offices and was so successful in this position that when his father was appointed collector of customs for London, he took over the business and extended it. Today it is one of the largest of its kind in Western Ontario. He was a man of many excellent qualities and was respected by everyone. Years ago he was a License Commissioner for London and fulfilled those duties in a commendable manner.

Mr. Reid was appointed a member of the Transcontinental Railway Commission, upon its formation in 1904 and served until his untimely death on August 21st, 1909. He is survived by his widow who was Miss King, of Stratford, and three children: Arthur, Miss Elma and Miss Helen. His death was universally mourned by press and public alike. During the five years he served as a Commissioner, his sterling character and exceptional competence in coping with the most difficult of tasks enabled him to sustain that reputation, which as a business man he had won in London, and which was deservedly high.

assumed the management of the Perfect Stamp and Coin Co., the only organization of its kind in the district.

Upon his father's death, April 22nd, 1915, Mr. Cooper took over the auctioneering business and established himself in new premises at 467 Richmond Street, London.

Married, October 31st, 1914, Miss Annie P. Barrell.

RESIDENCE: 433 Oxford Street.

GABRIEL J. POCOCK

Real Estate and Insurance

Born, London, Ontario, April 23rd, 1877; son of John J., and Katherine (Casey) Pocock. Educated in the Separate Schools and St. Peter's Collegiate Institute. After leaving school in 1892, he learned the cigar business and spent 10 years in this line, leaving it in 1903 to enter the service of the London Shoe Co., where he was employed in their warehouse and afterwards as their traveling representative, covering Ontario for six years. In 1913, Mr. Pocock entered the Real Estate and Insurance business for himself under the name of Pocock's Insurance Agency, with offices located in the Dominion Savings Building and has met with continued success.

Member Knights of Columbus.

Married, June 11th, 1909, Miss Agnes, daughter Ronald McIntyre. There are two sons, Cyril J., and Ronald E., and one daughter, Mary.

RESIDENCE: 760 Maitland St., London

HENRY WILLIAM ASHLEY

Telephone Agent

Born, Whitechurch, Hampshire, England, April 5th, 1872; son of William and Alice (Dent) Ashley, of England. Educated in old London, leaving school at an early age and spent four years at sea as a marine officer, during which period he visited nearly every country in the world. Returned to London, England, and spent six years in the building trades with his father; then with the London & Northwestern Railway as Inspector in Operating Department. Came to Canada, settling in London in 1904; entered the service of the Bell Telephone Company and now occupies position of Contracting Agent for London.

Unusual capacity as organizer; active in many organizations; Ranking Lt. in charge Canadian Signal Corps No. 1 Company, No. 2 Section. Past Chief Ranger, C.O.F., Court Pride of Dominion of Canada. Union Lodge No. 380, A.F. & A.M., London.

Married September 27th, 1896, Mary

Towndrow of England. The family consists of one son, Henry George W., with C.R.C., and one daughter.

RESIDENCE: Horton St., London.

WILLIAM SKINNER

Retired

Born, Crediton, Devonshire, England, October 21st, 1828; son of William and Sarah (Woosley) Skinner, both of England. Educated both in public and private schools. Shoemaker by trade and occupation learned and followed in England prior to coming to Canada in 1849, settling in London May 24th of that year.

Built his residence on York Street in 1857.

Elected City Alderman 1876 and served continuously for upwards of twenty years. Served as School Trustee for a number of years.

Member I.O.F., of the London Charter Members, Past Master St. Georges A.F. & A.M.

Married, 1849, Miss Emma Saunders of Devonshire, England. There are two sons, Ernest E. and William H., and three daughters in the family.

RESIDENCE: 326 York Street, London.

CLAIR JARVIS

Secretary Woodmen of the World

Was born in the County of Peel, Province of Ontario, of English parentage, on September 24th, 1870. He afterwards moved to Toronto, where he resided continuously until 1909, when he became Superintendent of Organization in the Woodmen of the World, which position he held until March of 1910, when he was elected to the position of Head Clerk of the Order, in which year his family moved to London.

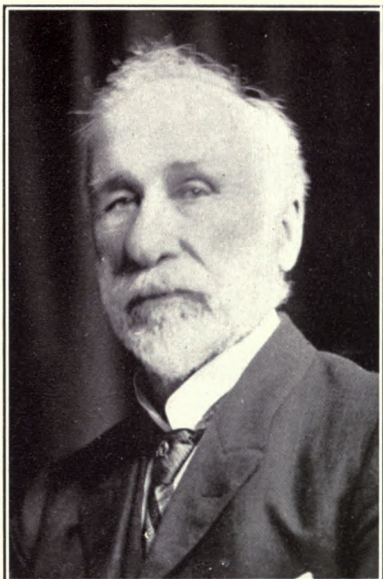
He is an Anglican in religion, a Liberal in politics, and member of many Fraternal Associations, including the Masonic Order.

THE LATE JOHN LABATT

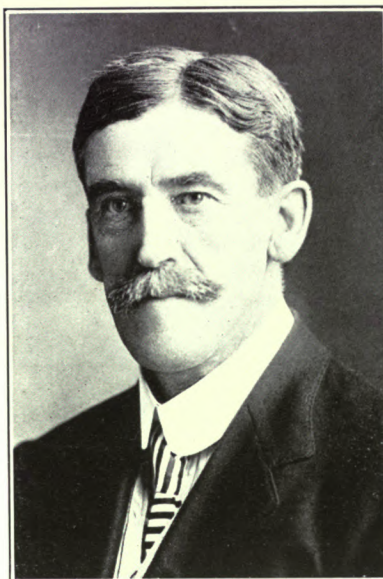
Born on the 8th Concession of Westminster, near what is now Glanworth, December 11th, 1838; son of John Kinder Labatt and Elizabeth (Kell) Labatt. Educated in the public schools and Caradoc Academy.

Went to Wheeling, W.V., in 1859, and there studied the business; returned to London at the outbreak of the Civil War in the United States. Upon the death of his father in 1866, he assumed full control of the business which under his direction grew to be one of the largest of its kind in Canada.

Was vice-president of London & Western



WILLIAM F. ROOME
Physician and Surgeon



MAJOR T. C. COWAN
Physician and Surgeon



NELSON GEORGE
Physician and Surgeon



GEORGE McNEILL
Physician and Surgeon

Trusts Co., director of Huron & Erie Loan and Savings Co., and Canada Trust Co., also interested in numerous other enterprises.

Member A.F. & A.M.

Married twice—First, September 26th, 1866, Catherine Matilda Biddulph. To them were born three daughters: Mrs. Alan B. Scatterd; Mrs. Hugh Cronyn; Mrs. W. T. Whitehead, of Montreal. Secondly, May 3rd, 1879, Sophia Amelia Browne. Their sons are John S., and Hugh, who now conduct the business and the four daughters: Mrs. Dr. Spotwood, of England; Mrs. Blair Russel, of Montreal; Mrs. Marshall Graydon, of London, and Mrs. R. E. Balders, of Bermuda.

Mr. Labatt died April 27th, 1915, at his late residence; 576 Queens Avenue, London.

THE LATE JOHN KINDER LABATT

Born, King's County, Ireland, 1803; the son of Valentine Knightly Chetwoode Labatt. Came to Canada when a young man and settled in London. Purchased in 1832 what is now the large brewery business with a Mr. Eccles from John Balkwell, the original owner. He later bought Mr. Eccles' interest in the company and conducted the business alone until his death in 1866, when he was succeeded by his son the late John Labatt. He was a very prominent figure in the city during the many years he formed a part of the life of London.

Married, August 17th, 1833, Eliza Kell. To them were born five sons and nine daughters.

THE LATE NICHOLAS WILSON, Jr.

Merchant

Nicholas Wilson, Sr., so well known to the people of London, for over sixty years, and whose life and teaching and character influenced beneficially so many boys during that time was the father of a large family. Among them was one named after himself, Nicholas. He possessed many of his father's good qualities. He had much more than ordinary ability. His companionable qualities were the best. He had a keen sense of humor, was loyal to all his friends, strictly honest and honorable to an exceptional degree. Nick Wilson always gathered around him a number of congenial friends. He verified the old adage that "he who would have friends must show himself friendly." He was a good speaker and with all the qualities of a successful politician, had he entered politics, would have been very successful. He was an alderman for a few years, but did not follow it up. He had

no prejudice whatever against those who did not belong to the party he believed to be right. He was broad minded and numbered many of all parties among his personal friends. To name Nick Wilson calls up many of the very ablest and best of those who might be termed native Londoners, such names as George Scott of St. Louis, Phil Conroy, Jack Richards, Bob and Jack Scott, of Milwaukee, and St. Louis; Dennis Mason, George Merritt, Hume Elliot, Frank Love, Bill Cousins of Medicine Hat, Ted and Bud Graydon; Jack Cousins, the late postmaster; Tom Brown, Jack McIntosh, Jim and George Priddis, Charley Sterling and many others, including T. H. Purdom, between whom and the late Nick Wilson a lifelong close friendship existed. He died a comparatively young man, 39 years of age. There are few of those whose lives are ended who are so often referred to by those of their friends who survive, as Nick Wilson.

REV. DONALD C. MacGREGOR

Clergyman

Born in the township of Sydenham, Grey County, Ontario; son of Peter and Mary (Campbell) MacGregor. Educated in the Owen Sound Collegiate Institute; University of Toronto; Knox College, Toronto and United Free Church College, Glasgow, Scotland.

In 1907, Mr. MacGregor went to Orillia as Assistant to Dr. R. N. Grant of the Orillia Presbyterian Church; was appointed Associate Secretary of the General Assembly's Board Social Service and Evangelism in September, 1911; after three years service he was called to the pastorate of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, London, Ont., in 1914, where he is recognized as one of the most forceful preachers in the district.

Married, July 27th, 1909, Mary Esther Miller.

RESIDENCE: 366 Queens Ave., London.

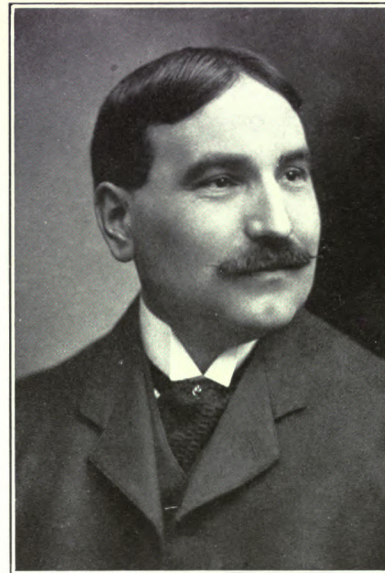
E. LESLIE EDY

Photographer

Born at Brantford, Ontario, March 24th, 1867; son of W. D. and the late Melinda Edy. Educated in Brantford and London schools. Started in business with his father and uncle, J. N. Edy, in 1883. A few years later purchased his uncle's interest in the business which had been established in Brantford and subsequently removed to London under the name of Edy Brothers. Continued for a short time with his father, after which he also purchased his father's interest. Mr. Edy's experience in the art of



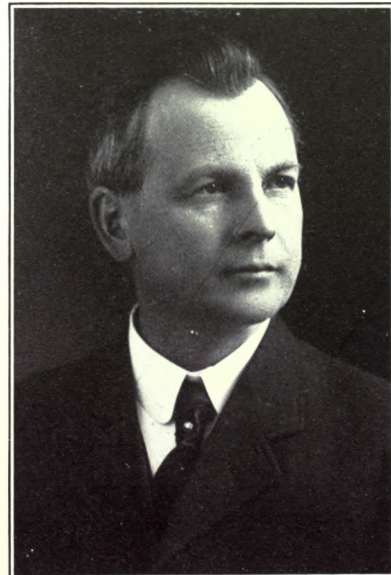
HENRY STEVENS BLACKBURN
Deputy Registrar Supreme Court



FINLEY E. PERRIN
Barrister



KENNETH MACLEAN
Physician and Surgeon



THOMAS H. HEARD
Superintendent, Victoria Hospital

photography covers a period of over thirty years. He has made a specialty of high grade portraiture and has won the highest award at the Canadian Photographic convention held at Toronto. Still conducts his business under the name of Edy Brothers, thus perpetuating the firm which was founded 40 years ago by his father, who now 83 years old, still resides in London.

Member Mocha Temple (Mystic Shrine); A.F. & A.M.; and P.B.O.Elks.

Married in 1888, to Miss Alma M. Moore. Family consists of three daughters, Irene M., (Mrs. Dr. C. W. Shotwell), Detroit; Donna Elaine (Mrs. Keith Hammond) London; and Helen Jeanette, at home.

RESIDENCE: 4 Cartwright Street.

ELDON SHANTZ DETWILER

Osteopathic Physician

Born, Berlin, Ontario, May 10th, 1885; son of Noah B., and Mary (Shantz) Detwiler. Educated in the public schools of Berlin, Ont. and Buffalo, New York, and the Berlin High School. Was on staff of Berlin Collegiate 1905-06 after which he served as Physical Director at Owen Sound. Graduate the American School of Osteopathy, of Kirksville, Missouri, 1911. Served as associate practitioner at Indianapolis and at Guelph, Ontario. Established his practice in London, October, 1911, making a specialty of spinal curvature cases and has done a large amount of successful work along these lines. Married, 1912, Miss Bernice Cook, of Berlin, Ontario. There are two daughters in the family.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: 477 Colborne Street, London.

ARCHIE WILLIAM MACFIE

Chiropractor

Born, Ekfrid township, Middlesex county, April 19th, 1886; son of James W., and Jane Ann (Maitland) Macfie. Educated in the public schools of Ekfrid, the Glencoe High School, and the Ross College of Chiropractic at Fort Wayne, Ind., graduating from the latter institution (D.C.) March, 1914, an honor man. Degree of Master of Chiropractic from same. Successfully practices his profession in London. Secretary the Provincial Chiropractors Association, 1914-re-elected, 1915; also Secretary, Drugless Physicians Association of Canada, 1915; prior to studying his profession, Dr. Macfie travelled for M. Masuret & Co., covering Western Ontario, resigning to enter college.

Married, February 6th, 1908, Miss Mildred E. Knight, of Woodstock.

There is one son and two daughters in the family.

RESIDENCE AND OFFICE: 267 Piccadilly Street, London.

WILLIAM NELSON WARBURTON

Manager London and Lake Erie Railway

Born, Sparta, Elgin County, Ontario, August 24th, 1854; son of William and Lucinda (Olive) Warburton. Educated in the public schools of Elgin county and spent several years on the farm before entering the service of the Grand Trunk Railway at Lucan, where for eleven years he was employed in the operating department. Served as telegraph operator and Agent at Lucan and Stratford. Was Agent for the G. N.W. Telegraph Co., and at the same time acting outside agent for the G.T.R. Left the Grand Trunk in 1880 to take the Superintendency of Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway; installed electrification of Niagara St. Catherine & Toronto Railway, 1896-1904; promoted and built Chatham, Wallaceburg & Lake Erie Railway, 1904; as General Manager, he built the Windsor, Essex & Lake Shore Railway, 1908-1910; came to London as Manager the London & Lake Erie Railway, November, 1912, which position he now holds.

Member Odd Fellows and A.F. & A.M.

Married, 1886, Miss Lejente of Chatham. There are two daughters and four sons, Albert, Ernest, Clarence with the G.T.R. and L. & L.E.R.

RESIDENCE: 87 Elmhurst Ave., London.

FREDERICK KERRIGAN

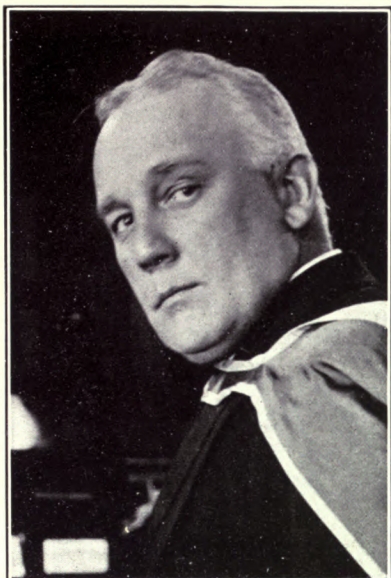
Advertising Manager

Born, Toronto, Ont., December 24th, 1877; son of James and Augusta Bryson (Moore) Kerrigan. Educated in London Collegiate Institute and Wellsley School. engaged in wholesale grocery business London, 1893-1908, organized (1902) Lind Kerrigan & Co., wholesale grocers, doing an extensive business in the London District until 1908.

Entered the service of the London Bill Posting Co., in the outdoor advertising field 1908; subsequently succeeding to a partnership in and the active management of the business. The company has prospered and now operates plants in nine different Canadian cities as well as covering the entire field of outdoor advertising in the London district.

Mr. Kerrigan is the official solicitor for the Poster Advertising Association of Canada; member of the London Hunt & Country Club and 2nd Vice President The London Club.

RESIDENCE: 292 Central Ave., London.



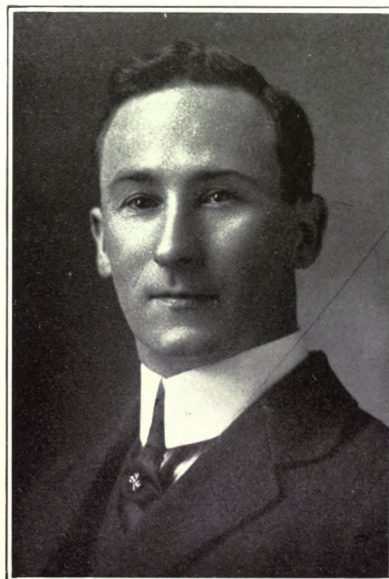
CHARLES E. WHEELER
Organist and Choir Master



REV. HUGH MACFARLANE



E. W. GOETHE QUANTZ
Musical Director



F. LINFORTH WILLGOOSE
Musical Director

GEORGE EDWARD COLEMAN

Manufacturer

Born, London, Ontario, September 13th, 1872; son of Edward and Mary Coleman. Educated in the London Schools and started in business in 1890 with the "Farmer's Advocate." During his active business life, Mr. Coleman has successfully engaged in the merchant tailoring and the furniture business, being in the latter line for seven years. In 1908, he founded the Gaste Cigar Company, and in 1914, built and is actively conducting the Central Garage.

Member Knights Templar, Shrine, and Life Member the Masonic Chapter.

Married, 1889, Elizabeth May Stevens. There is one daughter.

RESIDENCE: The Ridgeway, London.

HERBERT S. WILCOX

Merchant

Born, Bridport, Vt., March 5th, 1869; son of Edwin R., and Francis (Pettibone) Wilcox. Educated in the Vermont schools and in New York. Came to Canada at the age of fifteen with his parents and entered the grocery business in Tillsonburg; travelled for D. S. Perrin & Co., of London, 1890-1901; engaged in the Agency Business thereafter until 1910, when, with Thomas C. Benson, he founded the partnership business of Benson & Wilcox, Electric Company, the biggest people in their line in the London district. Benson & Wilcox have equipped the Ford Motor Co., St. Joseph's Hospital, Post Office, and a number of the largest contracts in the city.

Mr. Wilcox is a member of the Rotary Club, and a Shriner.

Married, October 17th, 1893, Miss Edith M. Waite, of London.

RESIDENCE: 311 Dufferin Ave., London.

NORMAN ADOLF ROBERTS

Photo-Engraver

Born, Toronto, Canada, August 28th, 1873; son of William S., and Mary Ann (Carne) Roberts. Educated in the public schools of Toronto and started to learn lithographic business at the age of sixteen; later the photo-engraving business with Barclay Clark & Co., and Central Press Agency, respectively. Came to London in 1901, in the employ of the London Free Press, where he worked making newspaper illustrations for five years. Entered the photo-engraving business for himself in 1906, under the firm name of The Roberts Engraving Co., one of the most up-to-date

plants in Canada, doing designing, illustrating and engraving in line and halftone by the latest processes.

Member I. O. F.

Married, September 5th, 1894, Rebecca Jane E. Gair. To them have been born one son and one daughter.

RESIDENCE: Windsor Ave., London.

ABRAHAM HARTMAN

Merchant

Born, Austria, March 19th, 1874; son of Samuel and Molly Hartman. Educated in Sambor public and Normal Schools of Austria. In 1893, Mr. Hartman came to New York, and shortly afterwards to Toronto, where he entered the fur business, learning that line with thoroughness. In 1896, he returned to Austria and married. He settled in London, the following year 1897 opening his store at 300 Dundas Street, where he has since been located. He has met with unusual success in his line and is ranked as one of the really successful merchants of the city, as well as doing considerable in the real estate line.

Member Hebrew Free Loan Association; Emigrant Arch Society; and Working Men's Circle.

Married, 1896, Clara Blaustein, daughter of George Blaustein, of Austria. There are three sons, and one daughter in the family.

RESIDENCE: 300 Dundas St., London.

MAX LERNER

Merchant—Alderman

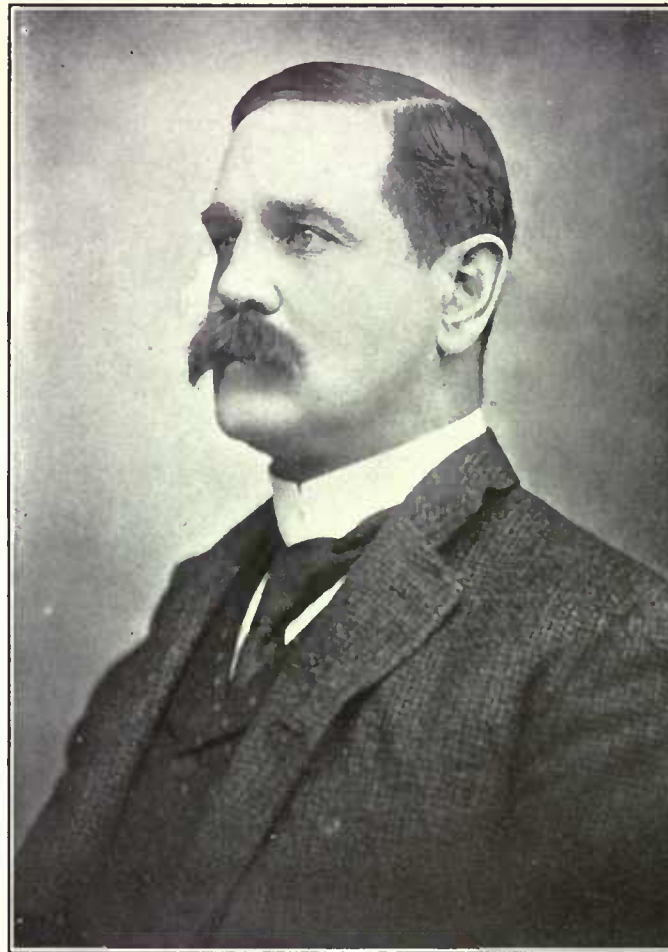
Born, Rishkon, Basarabia, Russia, July 25th, 1884; son of Mosha I., and Bessie Lerner. Early education in Russia. Came to Canada and settled in London at the age of fifteen entering the scrap metal business. Removed to Woodstock, Ont., 1904, establishing a furniture business there which he conducted until 1907 in which year he returned to London and re-entered the wholesale iron business.

In 1901, he established house furnishing business in London which he still conducts. Independent labor man. Elected City Alderman 1915. Active worker for municipal ownership of London & Port Stanley R.R. Author 1915, of amendment to Colonization Act of Canada, now before the Government, providing land settlers with seed, food, shelter and stock for first year.

Member Ancient Order Foresters and Treasurer of Court Wellington 9220.

Married, December 8th, 1904, Minnie Rothenthal; there is one son in the family.

RESIDENCE: 502 Hill Street, London.



HON. CHARLES SMITH HYMAN

Manufacturer

Born, London, Ont., August 31st, 1854; son of late Ellis W. and Annie M. (Niles) Hyman. Educated, Hellmuth College.

On his father's death, 1878, succeeded him as senior partner in his business as tanner and leather merchant and is at present head of the firms of C. S. Hyman & Co., London; S. Arscott & Co., Benton, N.B.; St. John Hide & Leather Co., St. John, N.B., and the Fenlin Leather Co., Montreal.

President, London Board of Trade, 1881-82; chairman Finance Committee City of London, 1882-83; mayor of London, 1884; director Bank of Toronto; Liberal; contested London (H.C.) 1887; elected for that con-

stituency, 1891; defeated, 1892; and g.e., 1896; again elected, 1900; and sat till 1908; chairman standing Committee Railways, Canals and Telegraph lines, 1892-3-4; sworn of the Privy Council and was a member of the Laurier Government for a period during 1904-05; minister of Public Works from May, 1905, to his retirement owing to ill-health, July, 1907; made a trip around the world, 1907-1909; formerly well known as amateur athlete; Married, 1876, Elizabeth, daughter late John Birrell, London, Ontario.

RESIDENCE: "Idlewyld," London, Ontario.

W. F. D. JARVIS

Manufacturer

Born, Goderich, Ontario, 1872; son of A. J. and Sarah Jarvis. Educated in the schools and Collegiate Institute of London. Entered the employ of the Charles S. Hyman Co., Ltd. at the age of sixteen and has been continuously with that firm until the present time. The C. S. Hyman Co., Ltd., of which Mr. Jarvis is now vice-president are the largest leather tanners in Canada employing in their London plant upwards of 500 men.

Mr. Jarvis is a member of A.F. & A.M. Married, July 7th, 1897, Janet S. Murray. There is one son and one daughter in the family.

RESIDENCE: 111 Elmwood Ave., London

J. H. RADCLIFFE

City Passenger Agent, C.P.R.

Born, Blanshard, Perth County, Ontario, July 22nd, 1864; son of Samuel and Elizabeth Radcliffe. Educated in the public schools and St. Mary's Collegiate Institute. Entered employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad at an early age and has worked through various departments. Has been telegraph operator and ticket clerk at Norwood, Shulbot Lake, Agincourt, Ingersoll, Galt, and ticket agent at Toronto, Union Station. Now City Passenger Agent at London, Ont.

Married, April, 1896, Gertrude I. Draper. To them have been born three sons.

RESIDENCE: London, Ontario.

LATE WILLIAM J. THOMPSON

Manufacturer

Born, Alna, Ireland, July 16th, 1839; he came to Canada at an early age and settled in London, where he received his education. His business was the manufacturing of fine carriages and in the many years during which he conducted his business in London, he occupied a very high place in his chosen line. Mr. Thompson was a lover of horses and the owner of several whose names will live as long as the records of horseflesh endure. Mention might be made of "Ace" the fastest horse in Canada; "Tommie O", "Wheeling Boy" and many others which he owned.

He married, November 11th, 1863, Margaret Wyatt and his family consisted of four sons and three daughters.

Mr. Thompson was 73 years of age at the time of his death which occurred April 30th, 1913. He was universally respected as an upright and useful citizen of London.

The carriage business which Mr. Thompson founded is now carried on by his sons and ranks with the best in the district.

CHARLES E. PERCY

Musical Director

Born, Lucknow, October 29th, 1880; son of Thomas and Margaret (Stanley) Percy. Educated in the public schools of Lucknow, and of London, London Conservatory of Music, Royal Academy of London, England, New York University. Started the study of Music at the age of 13 and has since devoted his entire time to it. When sixteen years of age he was organist in the Centennial Methodist Church where he continued for three years; following that he was organist for seven years in Christ's Church after which he went to St. James' where he has been organist for the past six years.

Since the age of seventeen, Mr. Percy has taught piano, organ and vocal music and always enjoyed a large practice.

He has held the position of Director of Music at the London Normal School for the past four years and since 1912 has been Director of the Glee Club at the Y.M.C.A.

In addition to his other work he has given numerous organ recitals, etc.

RESIDENCE: 19 Beaconsfield Ave., London, Ontario.

WILLIAM HEAMAN

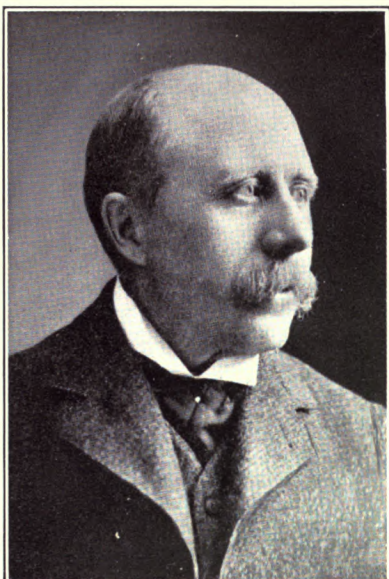
Merchant

Born at Dolton, Devonshire, England; son of John and Maria Heaman. Educated at Dolton School and Jackson's Grammar School at Gt. Torrington, Devon. Left his birthplace when 19 years of age and came direct to London. In 1882, founded the extensive business in coal, wood and builders' supplies, now conducted under the name of W. Heaman & Son. Was elected to the City Council in 1892; was chairman of board of works in 1895; and served five years on the council; was a director of the London & Port Stanley Railway for two years; has been for some years a member of the Western Fair board; is one of the representative Methodist of the London Conference; was chiefly instrumental in organizing the British Social Union in March, 1913, and was its president for two years. Elected president London Reform Association in Spring of 1915.

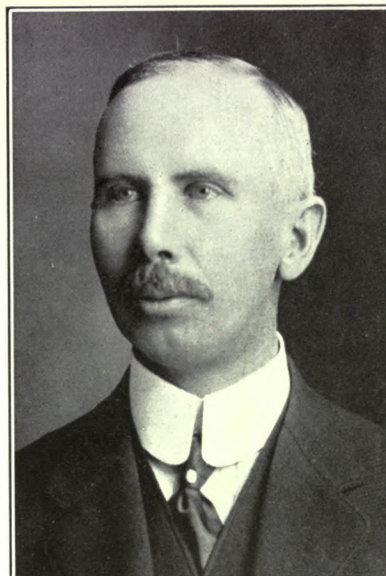
Member A.O.U.W., London Lodge; I.O. O.F., Forest City Lodge No. 38. In politics Liberal.

Married May, 1874, to Miss Mary McRae (died 1881); married May, 1888, to Miss Kate Garnsey. There are two sons, William John, Exeter, Hardware Merchant; Albert McLeod, London, junior member of W. Heaman & Son.

RESIDENCE: 540 Queens Ave., London.



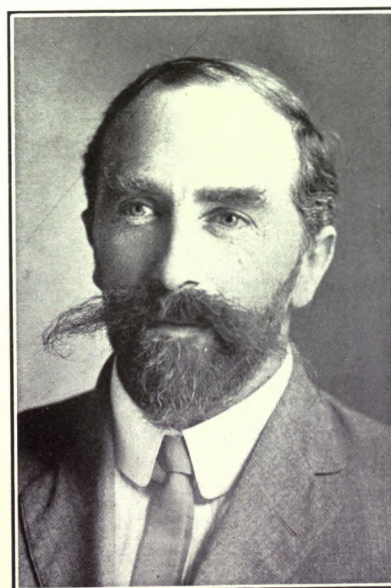
JOHN G. RICHTER
Manager, London Life Insurance Co.



ROBERT IRVING WATSON
Manager, Globe Casket Company



W. H. SMITH
Manager, Ford Motor Company



ARTHUR E. NUTTER
Architect

WALLACE LAUT

Managing Editor London Advertiser

Born in Toronto, March 6th, 1885. He is the only son of the late James and the late Fanny (Davies) Laut, and at an early age came to London, where he was educated in the public schools and Collegiate Institute. He has been engaged in newspaper work for fourteen years having had his first experience with the paper with which he is now connected. He has also been a member of the staffs of the Toronto Mail & Empire, Hamilton Spectator, London Free Press and Syracuse Post-Standard. He was for some time city editor of the last mentioned paper, and in the New York State city was engaged for some time in the magazine publishing business.

Returning to London, Mr. Laut became assistant editor of The Advertiser, and succeeded to the editorship upon the removal of M. W. Rossie, who had been in the chair, to Port Arthur. He was identified with the inauguration of The Advertiser's morning edition and believes that Western Ontario is the best newspaper field, both from the standpoint of the publisher and the national and local advertiser, in Canada.

He is a member of London Lodge, No. 35, B.P.O. Elks and an honorary member of the Rotary Club, and represents The Advertiser on Canadian Press, Limited.

Mr. Laut was married on May 7th, 1910, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Larsche. There are two children.

RESIDENCE: 502 Colborne St. London.

A. A. MacINTOSH

Associate Editor London Advertiser

Born, Barrie, Simcoe County, Ontario, April 22, 1875; son of D. C., and Margaret (Dougal) MacIntosh. Educated in Woodstock and Strathroy Collegiate Institutes, Queen's University and Syracuse (N.Y.) University. Early life spent in Oxford County.

Fall of 1895 joined staff of Syracuse Post-Standard as reporter, later becoming city editor, night editor and managing editor. After six years in the latter capacity resigned in September, 1910, to become city editor of the Toronto Globe. Left the Globe to become Associate Editor of the Advertiser on the inauguration of the morning edition on January 1st, 1914.

Member I.O.F.

Married, August 21st, 1892, Jean Thomson. There is one son.

RESIDENCE: 366 Central Avenue, London, Ontario.

WALTER HOARE MOORHOUSE, M.B.

Physician and Surgeon

Was born June 12th, 1842, in the township of Euphemia, Lambton county. He is the son of Joseph and Mary (Backus) Moorhouse. His grandparents, on both sides, were early prominent pioneer settlers, of Western Ontario.

His early education was partly obtained in the local schools, but chiefly under the tutelage of the late Canon Holland B. A. Camb., of St. Peter's Church, Tyrconnell, and subsequently under the Rev. Jno. Kennedy, B.A.

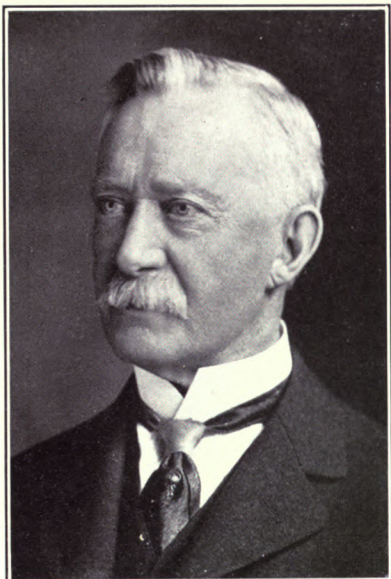
He received the degree of M.B. from Trinity University, Toronto, in the spring of 1874. This, and the following year, he spent in the hospitals of London and Edinburgh. He enrolled himself as a student in St. Thomas' Hospital College, London, England. He afterwards went to Edinburgh and spent some time attending the clinics of Mr. Joseph Lister, afterwards Lord Lister, who was then introducing the germ theory of disease and the antiseptic treatment of wounds. While here, he went up for examination, and secured the L.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. degrees, in the year 1875. In later years, he took the examination of the Art's Faculty, of the Western University, securing the B.A. degree.

In November, 1875, he began the practice of his profession on Clarence Street, London, where he remained five years, removing then to his present address, 249 Queen's Ave., London, where for a farther period of thirty-five years, he has conducted a large general practice, in medicine and surgery.

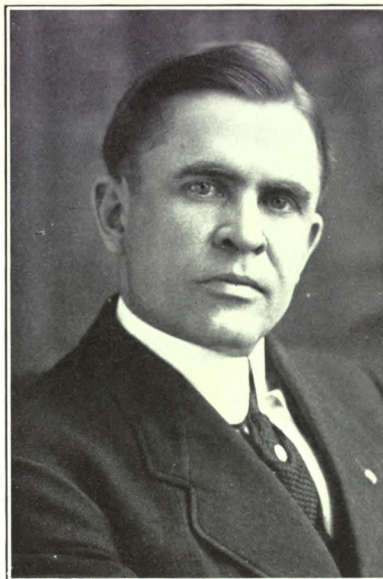
During this lengthy period, of forty years, numerous professional honors came his way, all of which were wholly unsolicited by him. In 1890, he was elected president of the Ontario Medical Association, also president of the London Medical Association, and in 1902, president of the Canadian Medical Association.

For some time he acted as professor of Therapeutics in the Medical Faculty of the Western University, and later as Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, which he filled for many years. He also acted as Dean of the Faculty for seventeen years, when he resigned all connection with the Faculty in the Spring of 1907, retiring into private practice.

In 1900, he was elected vice-chancellor of the Western University, which office he resigned in 1908, upon reconstruction of the Charter of the University.



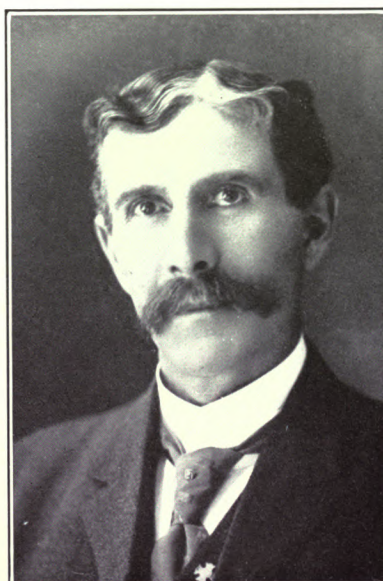
ROBERT WALLACE
Manufacturer



GEORGE G. HOLDING
Secretary-Treasurer, London Street Railway Co.



CLARENCE R. MAY
Manager, R. G. Dun & Co.



A. M. HUNT
Secretary Western Fair Association

CLAUDE BERNARD KING

Manager London Street Railway

Born, Galena, Floyd County, Indiana, September 12th, 1871; son of Enoch Wood and Alithair (Hooper) King. Educated in the public schools of New Albany, Ind. Graduated from High School in 1891; entered service of Louisville Railway, Louisville, Ky., and was employed by them in shops and stores, etc., 1891-1895; assistant to president of Detroit Street Railways, 1895; came to London the same year as manager of the London Street Railway Co., which position he still retains.

Member Tuscan Lodge No. 195, A.F. & A.M.

Married, September 28th, 1897, Annie Frank Brush. There are three sons: Alan F., Walter F., and Kenneth H. King.

RESIDENCE: 386 Dufferin Ave., London.

CHARLES HENRY BEARD

Local Manager Bell Telephone Company

Born, Woodstock, Ontario, March 22nd, 1870; son of Charles Lockey and Maria E. (Wyatt) Beard. Educated Woodstock private schools, Collegiate Institute and Woodstock College. Entered the service of the Bell Telephone Company at Hamilton in June, 1893, transferred to Head Office; Montreal in August, 1897; assistant to Special Agent Wm. C. Scott during 1904 and 1905; appointed Chief Clerk at London in November, 1905, and Local Manager in June, 1906.

Member Tuscan Lodge No. 195, A.F. & A.M.; Board of Trade; and Church of St. John the Evangelist; Conservative.

Married, April 30th, 1912, Carrie Adele Clarke. The family consists of one son, Reginald, and three daughters: Kathleen, Margaret and Mary.

RESIDENCE: 853 Hellmuth Ave., London, Ontario.

CHARLES EDWARD WHEELER

F. C. G. O.

Organist and Choir Master

Born, London, Ontario; son of Henry and Jane (Patterson) Wheeler. Educated in local public schools and Collegiate Institute; musical education begun at early age from well known musicians in London and Toronto, studying later with several world renowned teachers in Leipzig, and other European centres. Received the degree of "Fellow of the Canadian Guild of Organists," 1913. One of the outstanding musicians of the district whose attainments have won unquestioned place. Composer of numerous songs and church selections; has published over forty anthems largely used throughout United States and Canada;

some of his compositions now used in the musical syllabus of Toronto University. Received at an early age the position of organist and choir master of the First Congregational Church; after a period of success, he was appointed organist and choirmaster of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, where for the past twenty-five years been continuously engaged. Under his guidance the choir produces several elaborate programs each year and has won an enviable place in the musical life of the district.

Mr. Wheeler is an organ soloist whose services are largely in demand for concert work and for the opening of new organs. Has been teaching privately for twenty years with marked success, many of his pupils occupying prominent positions in the musical profession.

Member A.F. & A.M., Scottish Rite and Shrine; is now and for several years has been Registrar Canadian Guild of Organists, and is always prominently identified with the musical activities of London.

Married, Miss Henrietta Allen Mutch, a well-known Scottish vocalist of London. There is one son, Arnold.

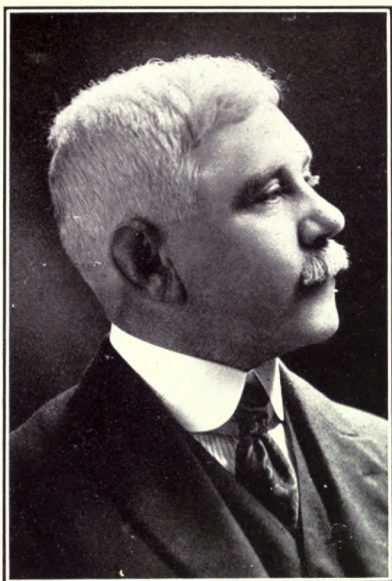
RESIDENCE: 429 Waterloo St., London.

GEORGE T. BELL

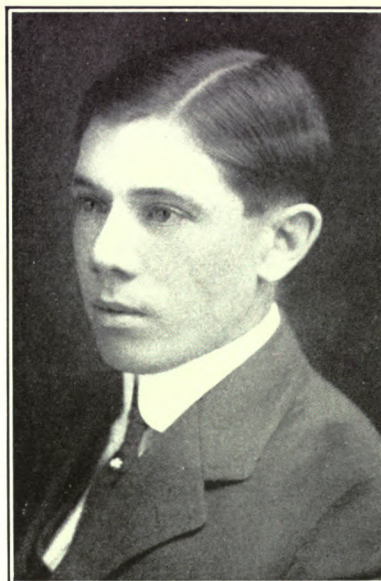
General Passenger Agent G. T. R.

George T. Bell, Passenger Traffic Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway System is a native Londoner, being a son of the late William Bell, for many years in the service of the old Great Western and afterwards of the Grand Trunk. His father is well remembered as an athlete. He was a member of the Great Western Cricket Club. Their crease was in the block south of the old Port Stanley station. Other Cricketers remembered are John Fleming, "Frosty" Holmes. George Brown and his brother, Mr. Rapsey and Simmy Mason. Mr. Bell took an active part in the annual sports of the company. Many of the early employees of the Great Western, were from the North of England and they brought to Canada their love of cricket and manly sports.

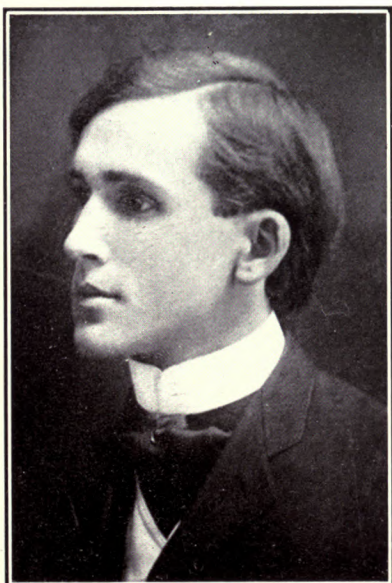
George T. Bell, on account of his initials is sometimes called Grand Trunk Bell. He received his early education at the London High School and entered the law office of the late Judge Fitzgerald. He abandoned law for the Railroad. Judge Fitzgerald thought he was making a mistake, but his success on the Grand Trunk and the high esteem in which he is held by railway men the continent over, should satisfy the ambitions of anyone. It is safe to say Mr. Bell has never regretted the change. James Bell, City Treasurer of London, is a brother,



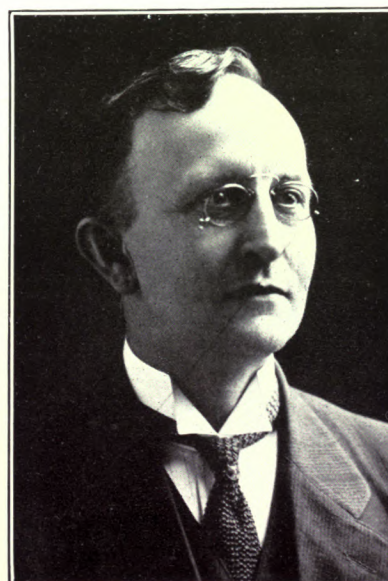
THOMAS W. MARTIN
Musical Director



BERT WEIR
Organist and Choirmaster



CLARENCE E. GILMOUR
Organist and Choir Master



W. A. BLUETHNER
Musician

and Ed. Bell, of Chicago, long connected with the Great North West Telegraph Company in Chicago, (the service of which he entered when it was the Montreal Telegraph Company, under the late William Furness,) is another. Mr. Bell is still in the prime of life and there is no position on the Grand Trunk which he could not creditably fill.

LATE GEORGE BUCKLEY SIPPI

Musician

Born, Rajkoot, Bombay, East Indies, March 10th, 1847; son of Charles Augustus and Elizabeth (John) Sippi, of a family of musical gifts for generations. Educated at Youghal, County Cork, Ireland, and at Queen's College, Cork. Studied music under John A. Sippi, organist of Lismore Cathedral and under Dr. Marks, of Manchester, England. After pursuing his musical education for several years he took a four year course in medicine at Queen's College, Cork. As a boy he played first violin at Triennial Handel Festival at Crystal Palace, London. Came to Canada in 1870, as music teacher at Hellmuth College, London, Ont., and as Organist of the Cathedral of Holy Trinity, which position he held until 1876, when he was appointed organist and choirmaster of St. Paul's Cathedral, where for thirty-six years he had charge of the musical life of the leading church of the city. He taught privately in London for 40 years and developed numerous pupils who have made their mark in music here and abroad. He was the principal concert producer of London during his lifetime. Life member and one of organizers of the Irish Benevolent Society, and member A.F. & A.M.

Married, 1897, Mary Hungerford, daughter the late Becher Hungerford, of London. Died suddenly September 18th, 1915.

THE LATE JAMES ELLIOTT

Builder

James Elliott, builder, was born in the County of Roxborough, Scotland, in 1811, and came to New Brunswick when only six years old, in 1817. He learned his trade there, serving as was the custom then seven years. He lived for a time in the United States, but came to London about 1834, and was in London during the rebellion of 1837. He commenced business in 1844, and was the leading builder of his time. He built the market, the Baptist Church on York Street, Robinson Hall, the Royal Exchange, the original Roman Catholic Church, and was the original contractor for the Tecumseh House, but owing to the failure of the

Company erecting it, he did not complete the contract. He also erected the Victoria Block on Richmond Street. Murray Anderson residence on Dundas Street, Marcus Holmes' residence on King Street, and many others. The late Thomas Green was for a time in partnership with him. He left a widow and three sons, the late John B. Elliott, Charles H. Elliott, Collector of Customs, and Henry Elliott, all well known, and two daughters, Mrs. Dobie and Mrs. Andrew Greenlees, at the time of his death which occurred in 1863.

LT.-COL. ALBERT M. SMITH

Wholesale Grocer

Born, January 6th, 1853; son of W. Simpson Smith, of Moate, Ireland, where the family held an estate for many generations, and Mary (Brown) Smith, daughter of Major Brown of Londonderry, Ireland.

Educated in Ontario schools and Hellmuth College of London; President of A. M. Smith & Co., Wholesale Grocers, doing one of the largest businesses in the district. Went through the North West Campaign of 1885 as Senior Major of the 7th Fusiliers, and was for some time in command of a detachment at Telegraph Creek on the North Saskatchewan. Now Honorary Lt.-Col. of his old Regiment the 7th Fusiliers. Has travelled extensively in various parts of America and Europe.

Member of the Church of England.

RESIDENCE: Belvidere, London, Ont.

GEORGE ANTHONY HENRY

Photographer

Born, London, Ontario, October 27th, 1882; son of John and Sarah (Nesbit) Henry. Educated in St. Peter's, of London, and Collegiate Institute.

Entered the photograph business with Frank Westlake, Dundas Street, where he remained for five years; afterwards manager of the same studio under the proprietorship of A. McCallum for two years; studied at various times in Boston, Rochester and Chicago, advanced lines of Photography.

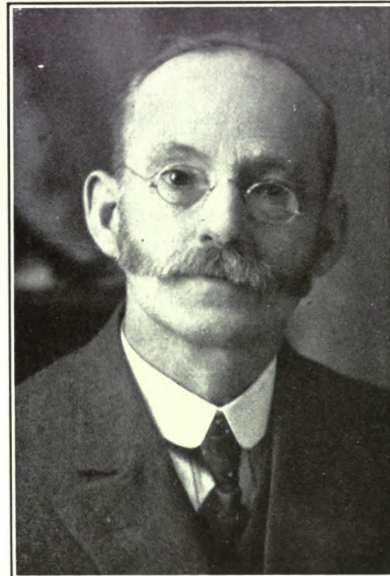
Opened his own studio at 180 Dundas Street in 1905, where under his active management his business has steadily increased during the ten years past, now ranking with the largest in London.

For years past he has been a active member of St. John's Athletic Club; enthusiastic bowler; member Thistle Bowling Club; B.P.O.E., K. of C. Club; St. Peter's Club and Travellers. Also active member of Knights of Macabees and C.O.F.

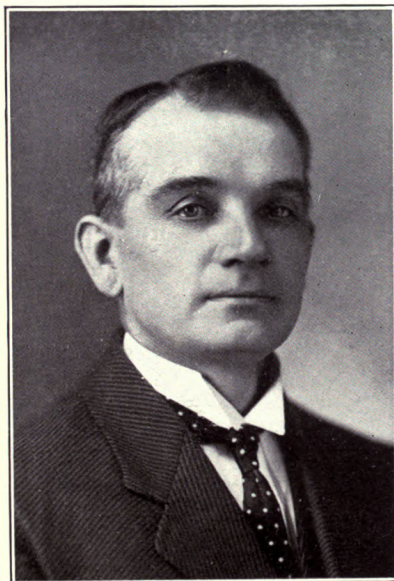
RESIDENCE:—Corner of Regina and Maitland Streets, London.



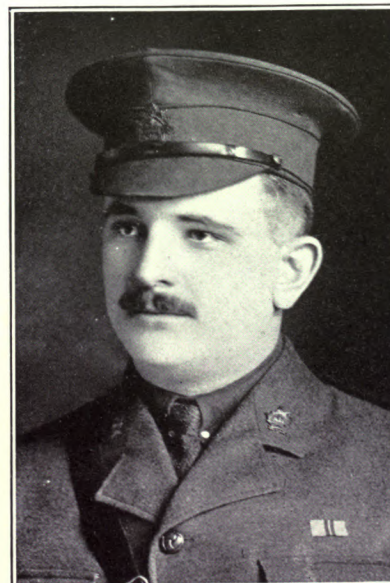
FREDERICK A. TAYLOR
Merchant



JOHN FAWKES
Manufacturer



C. P. D. WEGNER
Merchant



CAPTAIN THOMAS HAYGARTH

BENJAMIN F. WATTERWORTH

Deputy Sheriff

Born, Mosa Township, Middlesex County, Ontario, March 20th, 1862; son of John and Jane Watterworth. Educated in Wardsville High School and entered the drygoods business in 1880 with S. J. McCreery (now living retired in the City) and remained with him in Glencoe for a number of years; he then conducted a gent's furnishing establishment in Glencoe for several years, and was Canadian Shipper for Hiram Walker & Sons of Walkerville for five years prior to coming to London.

Appointed Deputy Sheriff of Middlesex County in 1894 and has held that position ever since.

Member A.O.U.W. and K.O.T.M.

Married, November 21st, 1883, Miss Alice M. Scott.

RESIDENCE:—855 Hellmuth Avenue, London.

H. ROSS McLENNAN

Chief Despatcher G. T. R.

Born, January 29th, 1885, at Brockville, Ontario. Son of John and Ann McLennan. Educated in public schools and Collegiate Institute of Belleville. From 1900 to 1905 was operator on various points of the Belleville division of the G. T. Ry.; chief clerk to assistant superintendent at Belleville, 1905-1907; operator, London, 1907-1909; secretary to fourth vice-president, G.T.Ry., Montreal, 1909-1911; train dispatcher, London, 1912-1913; night chief dispatcher, London, 1913-1914; chief dispatcher, Hamilton, 1914-1915; appointed chief dispatcher at London, 1915.

Politics, Liberal.

Married, October 25th, 1911, to Ethel McDonald. Family consists of two daughters.

RESIDENCE: 289 Queen's Avenue, London.

CHARLES W. SUMMERS

Alderman—Merchant

Born, Westminster township, Ontario, November 15th, 1864; son of Thomas Summers and Ann (McInnis) Summers. Educated in Gore School, London Township. Member of Public School Board S.S., No. 22, London township, 1890 to 1894; engaged in Grocery business, 1894 to 1910; engaged in hardware business, 1911 to the present date; member of Board of Managers King Street Presbyterian Church, 1904 to 1907. Member of Board of Managers Hamilton Road Presbyterian Church from organization of congregation, 1909; chairman of Board for four years; clerk of Session Hamilton Road Presbyterian Church from organization of church, 1909. Elected to

City Council as alderman, 1915. Member Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, and is a Liberal in politics.

Married, December 7th, 1887, Charlotte J. Gray. There are three sons in the family.

RESIDENCE: 556 Hamilton Road, London, Ontario.

CHARLES TALBOT

County Engineer

Born, Dorchester township, Ontario, July 1869; son of F. B. Talbot, who was County Engineer from 1881 to 1901, and Elizabeth (Woods) Talbot. Educated in public schools and Collegiate Institute of London and Strathroy. Entered father's office (county engineer) at the age of 25 years. Appointed county engineer upon his father's resignation in 1901. Had supervision of County Municipal buildings, bridges and roads, 1907; County assumed the county road system under Act of Improvement of Highways. Since 1907, 250 miles of roadway has constructed in the county at an expenditure of \$300,000.

Member W. O. W., and is a Conservative.

Married, 1892, Matilda Smith, of Deaham township. There is one son and three daughters in the family.

RESIDENCE: 30 Askin Street.

THE LATE WILLIAM BOWMAN

William Bowman was born in Liverpool, England, in 1820. Came to Canada in 1853 as Engineer to construct the Great Western R. R. from Niagara Falls to Windsor. He was Mechanical Superintendent of the Road till 1856 when he was appointed Mechanical Superintendent of the London and Port Stanley R. R. He retired from this road when it merged into the Grand Trunk R. R. He was for many years the President of the Canada Chemical Co., a director of the London Life Insurance Co., of the Ontario Loan & Debenture Co., of the London Street Ry. Co. and of the City Gas Co. After retiring from active railroad work he took an active interest in public and beneficial enterprises, was one of the founders of the first Mechanics Institute in London, and of the Y. M. C. A. He was a director in the latter for many years. In religion he was a Methodist and was closely associated with the growth of that church in London. For over fifty years he held the position of teacher or superintendent in London Sunday Schools. Among the early workers in Temperance Reform he was one of the most active. His family consists of five sons and two daughters, of whom Professor Jas. H., Chas. A., Emma. S and Elizabeth E. are still living. He died in 1909 in his 90th year.



WILLIAM GRAY, M. P.

Member for London

Born, New Castle, Ontario, August 31st, 1865; son of William and Hanna Gray. Educated in the public and high schools of Guelph and Galt.

Spent twelve years travelling for Gowans Kent & Co., of Toronto; two years as partner with J. L. Cassidy Co., of Montreal; eight years as Canadian partner Lazarus, Rosenfeld Co., of London, Eng., New York, Althrola, Austria, and Paris. Is president of the King's Quicksilver Mining Co., of California and The Dominion & Maple Leaf Oil Co.

Member Masonic Orders; I. O. F., and Woodmen. President the Commercial Travellers Association, 1897-98-99; president Conservative Club for twelve years; president Conservative Association for six years.

After unsuccessfully contesting his district on two previous occasions was elected by acclamation 1914 Conservative Member for London in the House of Commons.

Married September 27th, 1889, Clara A. Whetter; has one son.

RESIDENCE: 520 King St., London.

C. FRANK ADAMS.**Business Manager London Advertiser**

Born, London, Ontario, November 13th, 1862; son of John and Annie (Tibbitts) Adams. Educated in local public schools and London Collegiate Institute.

Entered the services of the London Advertiser in December, 1878, then owned by the late John Cameron, and published as an evening and weekly edition.

Mr. Adams has been continuously with The Advertiser for thirty-seven years moving up through all branches of the business: starting in the mailing department as clerk; business department; cashier; advertising clerk; advertising manager; and finally business manager which position he now occupies. During his long connection with the paper, Mr. Adams has seen the newspaper business revolutionized. From old methods of hand-setting to the modern typesetting machinery, rotary presses and equipment.

Member A. F. & A. M. St. John's, 209A, London. I. O. F.; W. O. W.; National Union; one of the oldest members of the Canadian Press Association; Brunswick and Rotary Clubs.

Married, 1890, Sarah McLardy of St. Thomas. There is one son; Sinclair N., teacher of classics at Appleby School, Oakville, Ontario.

RESIDENCE: 409 King Street, London.

MELVILLE ROSSIE

Mr. Rossie was born in 1873 in this city. He attended public school here and passed through the High School at Oshawa, Ont. He joined the Advertiser reportorial staff when only 16 years of age. On the retirement of Mr. J. D. Clarke from the editorship of the Advertiser, Mr. Rossie became assistant to Mr. John Cameron, who about that time resumed the editorial chair. Mr. Rossie left in 1900, for Toronto, to broaden his newspaper experience, returning in a little over two years to the Advertiser as managing editor, when Mr. John Cameron accepted the postmastership of London. He remained in that position until November, 1913, when he acquired an interest in the Port Arthur Evening Chronicle, in partnership with a former London boy, Mr. Charles O. Smith.

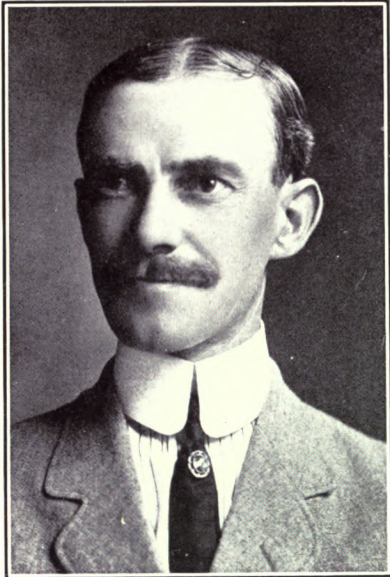
J. D. CLARKE**Former Assistant Editor of Advertiser**

J. D. Clarke, who succeeded Hon. David Mills when he retired from the editorial control of the paper in 1889, was born at Ardo, Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire, in 1854, and was educated at the parish school and at Arbroath. Having a very early liking for the art of printing, cultivated through

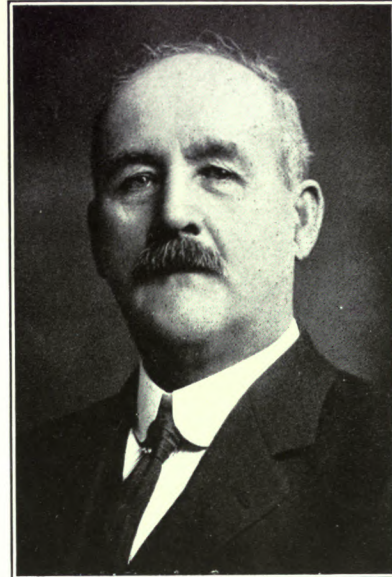
early experimenting with his schoolmaster, the future editor, when but a lad joined the Guide newspaper in Arbroath, and in that town and the city of Dundee, was early able, through the study of shorthand, (in the morning hours before office duties began) to assist in reportorial duties. Coming to London to visit friends in 1875, he did his first newspaper work on the Free Press, and in 1878 was chosen city editor of the Hamilton Spectator, being associated in that journal with such veteran writers as David McCullough, H. F. Gardiner and Joshua J. Buchanan. In 1879, on the death of Christopher Tynner, he joined the staff of the Hamilton Times as managing editor, which office he held till 1889, when he returned to London as editor of the Advertiser. In that capacity he did good service for this journal and for the city and Western Ontario, for nine years. Then came the request from his old friend, Hon. David Mills, to join him as Secretary in the Department of Justice, a position which he held under two successive Ministers, (Sir Chas. Fitzpatrick and Allan B. Aylesworth). In 1915, on the retirement from the public service of the late Mr. N. F. Power, K.C., Mr. Clarke was promoted to the position of Registrar in the Department of Justice, a position for which his previous experience eminently fitted him. Though as a Government official out of public life, Mr. Clarke still takes a vital interest in the welfare of his fellows. He is president of the St. Andrews Society of Ottawa. It is noteworthy that while in London he was elected to the presidency of the St. Andrews Society of this city.

CHARLES F. COLWELL**Clerk of Routine and Records, House of Commons, Ottawa**

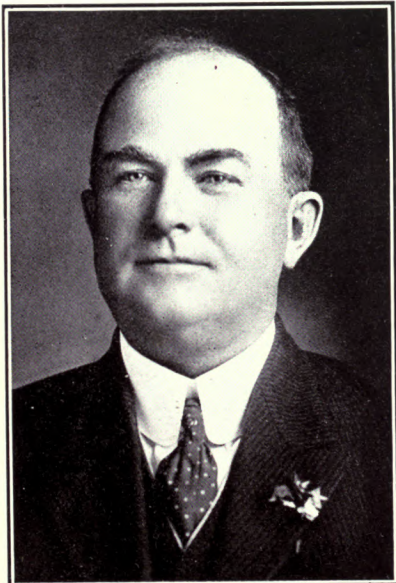
Charles F. Colwell, now the Clerk of Routine and Records for the House of Commons at Ottawa, is one of London's old residents and business men. He was for many years engaged in business on Dundas Street, as a dealer in pianos and all kinds of musical instruments. His motto was "Should Auld Acquaintance be forgot." He was a school trustee for several years and took a deep interest in Education. His forte proved subsequently to be in organization. He was actively engaged in the organization of The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada, and it was his success in that enterprise that caused the President of the Company, the Honorable David Mills, then Minister of Justice, to offer him the position of Clerk of Routine and Records of the House of Commons at Ottawa, a position he has filled to the satisfaction of everyone till the present time.



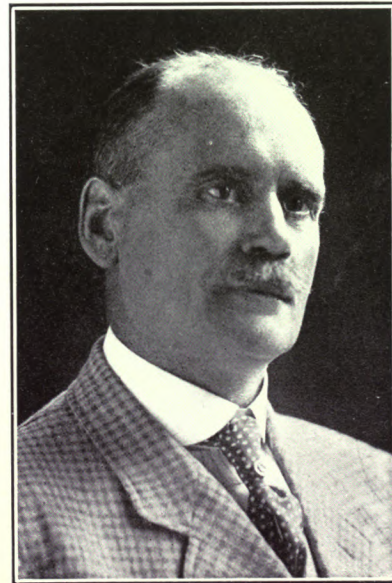
CLAUDE B. KING
Manager, London Street Railway



WILLIAM HEAMAN
Merchant



W. R. DAVIDSON
Superintendent G.T.R.



W. M. C. WHITAKER
Freight Agent, C.P.R.

WALTER FAIRBAIRN

Merchant Tailor

Walter Fairbairn is one of London's representative Scotchmen. He was born in Roxborough, one of the border counties, and came to Canada when quite young. He was of a literary turn of mind and has always enjoyed the best literature. In his younger days he was an active member of the London Literary Society and frequently contributed readings at their public entertainments. He was too a good speaker and as a lifelong reformer has taken part on the platform in public meetings. He was perhaps best known as a staunch advocate of temperance. He was a temperate advocate of temperance, always believing that the proper policy of those desiring total prohibition was to obtain such advances in that direction as they could. He did not believe in the position taken by many, total prohibition or nothing.

It is a noteworthy fact that he is the oldest of three generations who have gone to the front in defence of the Empire. He was a member of Shanley's Battery of Artillery and went to the front at the Fenian Raid. His son-in-law, Frank Butler, went to the North West with the 7th Battalion during the North West Rebellion, and his grandson, Chester Butler, is now in an English Hospital. He was wounded in France.

Mr. Fairbairn is the oldest living member of St. Andrew's Society, the next oldest being Alexander Tytler. Mr. Fairbairn visited Scotland a few years ago, and although then an octogenarian delivered an address at the next Banquet of the Society that was very much appreciated. It was both eloquent and humorous.

JOHN McCOLL, Westminster—
HUGH McCOLL, M.D., Lapeer, Mich.—
and the REV. DUNCAN McCOLL

Represent a well known family in the Township of Westminster. They were the three sons of the late Duncan McColl, one of the pioneers of Westminster. The oldest son, John McColl, remained on the farm and died in October, 1877. The Rev. Duncan McColl was a young Presbyterian minister of much promise. He received his early education in this city at the old Union School under the late Nicholas Wilson and the late J. B. Boyle. From there he went to Knox College, but did not long survive his ordination. He lived long enough, however, to be regarded as a very able preacher and with his splendid natural disposition would soon have taken a leading place. He died in March, 1883, at the early age of 28 years.

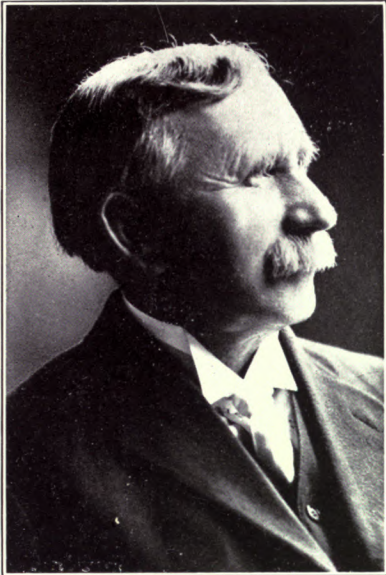
The remaining brother, Hugh McColl, M.D., in his early years was one of the teachers at the Central School in London. He afterwards studied medicine and practiced his profession for some years at Lapeer, Michigan. He was regarded as one of the best surgeons in the state. Not long before his death, he made an extended visit to the medical centers in Europe and contemplated resuming practice at the city of Detroit at the time of his death which occurred in April, 1908. The Township of Westminster is one of the best in Canada and the McColl family was a typical one. From the Townships have come most of the professional men of Canada. The three brothers were all splendid men, well educated and of the highest character. Such men give stability and character to the country in which they live, and even though their lives be short they leave the world better than they found it.

E. W. J. OWENS, K.C., M.P.P.

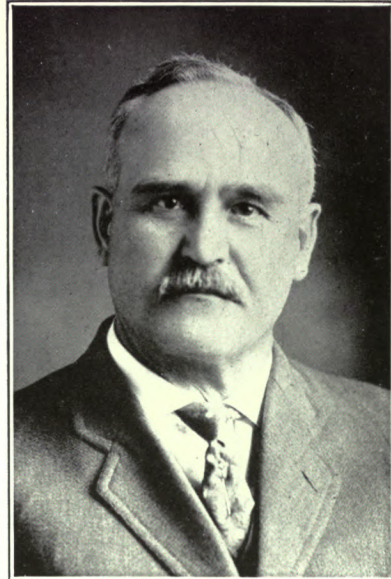
Mr. Owens studied law with Cronyn & Greenlees in this city. He commenced practice in Toronto on being called to the bar as a member of the firm of Leys, Reid & Owens. He is now head of the law firm of Owens, Proudfoot & Macdonald. He is a member of the Ontario Legislature, with Thomas Hoop, for one of the ridings of Toronto. He has taken a prominent place in the House. He is personally very genial. He would make a good member of the Government and in all likelihood will fill one of the first vacancies. He is an able lawyer and good speaker.

WILLIAM YEATES

William Yeates is one of London's best representative manufacturers. He is thoroughly practical. He was the head of the London Machine Tool Company for many years and during that time added to the prestige of London as a manufacturing center. Mr. Yeates has spent his whole life in London. He was the second son of the late William Yeates. Though quite young at the time of the Fenian Raid, he went to the front with the seventh battalion. He was connected with it for several years. He took a deep interest in education and was a member of the Board of School Trustees for some time. He was also one of the License Commissioners, but the position was never congenial. Mr. Yeates is a man of the highest character and integrity. He has as boy and man, always had the respect of all who know him.



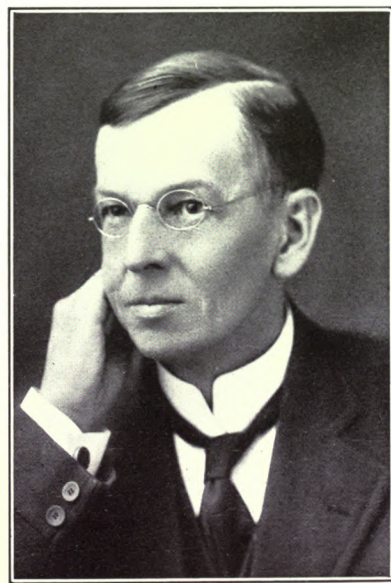
JOHN G. ANDERSON
Real Estate



C. J. W. KARN
Physician and Surgeon



JOHN RICH
Passenger Conductor



WILLIS CHIPMAN
Engineer

THOMAS MARTINDALE

Thomas Martindale, merchant, corner 10th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, left London over forty years ago, but he knows and is known by as many in London as if he had never left his early home. There is no one who left London has kept in such close touch with London and its people as Thomas Martindale.

One of the principal secrets of Mr. Martindale's success is his genuine good will to all mankind. It is a family characteristic. He is pleased to do well himself and equally pleased to learn of the success of anyone else. He has been diligent in business and a student along the lines of his own bent of mind all his life. He is a great hunter of big game, and author of several hunting books. This has been his relaxation from business and he found it true and profitable diversion. One who so closely attended to business needed a change frequently.

He commenced his mercantile life in the Dry Goods store of Gregston Brothers in London. His next move was to the Dry Goods House of Patrick Hughes in Toronto and from there he went to Philadelphia, where he has prospered far beyond the average. He is believed to be a millionaire and is regarded as one of Philadelphia's most live merchants. He has been regarded for some years as a likely senator. He is always welcome in London by his old and new friends.

F. J. C. FITZGERALD, M.D.

New York City

Dr. Fitzgerald is the eldest son of the late Judge William W. Fitzgerald of Wexford. Dr. Fitzgerald was born in this city and educated at the Collegiate Institute and the Medical Department of the Western University. He commenced practice in New York City as a specialist in eye, ear, throat and nose, and has been very successful being on the staff of one of the largest New York hospitals. He enjoys a large private practice. He takes a deep interest in his native city and is one of the most prominent members of the Canadian Club of New York City.

LT.-COL. JOHN WALKER

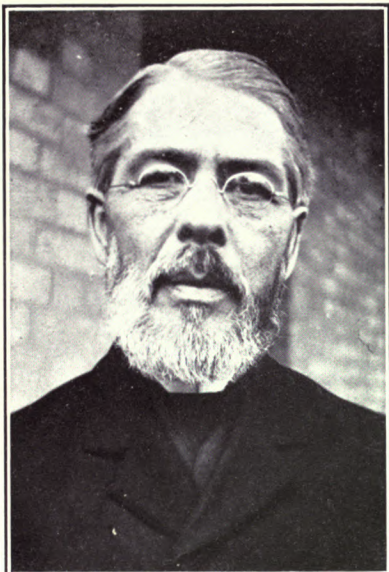
The life of Col. Walker during the time he was a resident of London left as much impression on the life of the city as anyone living in London during that time. *Representative Canadians* says, "Col. Walker was born at Inverary, Argyleshire, Scotland, on the 24th of January, 1832. His father was John Walker and his mother Mary McHardy.

His grandfather was an officer of the Breadalbane Fencibles, from which the famous "Black Watch," or 42nd Highlanders, was formed." Part of his education was obtained at Sterling Academy in Scotland. He was a member of the Queen's Own Yeomanry Cavalry in Glasgow, and was a Captain of a Grenadier, 19th Lancashire Regiment, Scotland. He came to Canada in 1864. He immediately joined the volunteer forces and organized a company at Bothwell. On his removal to London he became connected with the 7th Fusiliers and later became Colonel of the Regiment. In 1866, he went to the front at Fort Erie to repel the Fenian Raid and later was in charge of the force at Windsor in 1870 when another Fenian raid was threatened. He was connected as director with many financial institutions and mercantile enterprises. He was vice-president of the first Canada Pacific Railway Company, formed by Sir Hugh Allan. He was, too, very charitably disposed. He was one of the founders of the Protestant Orphans Home in London. He was president of St. Andrew's Society. He was married twice. First in 1856, in Scotland, to Janet, daughter of John MacNattie, Leith, Scotland, who died in 1863, and second to Laura, daughter of Jacob Hespeler, of Hespeler, Ontario, in 1868.

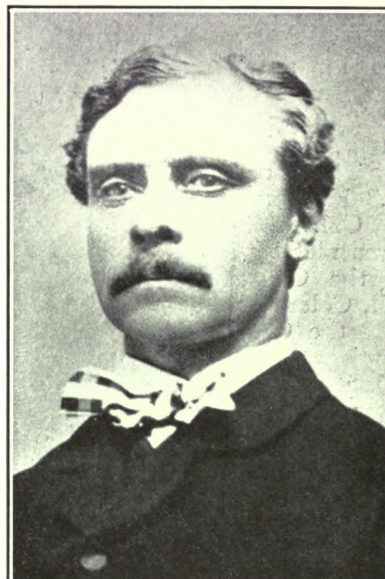
Col. Walker came to Canada as the representative of a Scotch Company interested in oil lands near Bothwell. He lived there for some time and later came to London where he soon became one of London's most influential citizens.

He was a Conservative when he came to London and a supporter of the late Sir John Carling, but apparently irreconcilable differences arose between them and in 1874, he contested London against Sir John Carling and defeated him by about sixty votes. The City of London, up to this time, had been staunchly Conservative, but such was the influence of Col. Walker, that many of the leading Conservatives of that day joined him and supported him in his efforts to defeat Sir John Carling. A Liberal victory up to this time had been regarded as an impossibility. At least this was so between the time, about 1856, the late Judge John Wilson had carried the constituency as a Conservative, resigned and again carried it as a Liberal. In the interval, Sir John Carling had easily succeeded and at Confederation carried the seats for both the Local and Dominion parliaments.

Col. Walker sat in the House for one session. The election was contested. It was shown at the trial that a considerable sum of money had been spent during the election by both sides in the purchase of



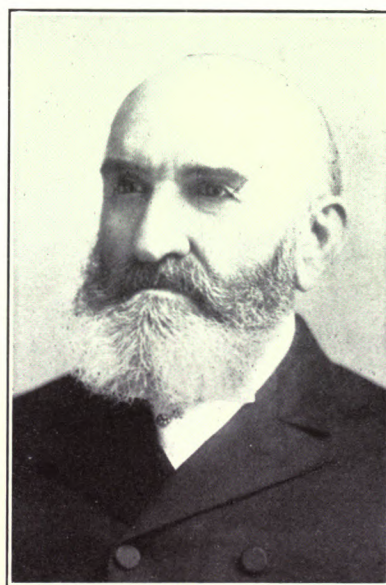
THE LATE JOHN G. MACINTOSH
Merchant



THE LATE LT.-COL. JAMES SHANLEY
Master in Chancery



THE LATE HENRY GOING, M.D.



THE LATE J. A. NELLES, M.D.

votes. The Judge at the trial stated that it would be as easy to believe that one had been dipped in the lake and come out dry as believe that so much corruption had been indulged in unknown to and unapproved by the candidate. There is the best of reason for stating that Col. Walker was entirely innocent. He was no party to the purchase of votes. He knew nothing of the expenditure of large sums to secure his election. The conclusion of the Judge was an error. He found as a fact what was not a fact. Col. Walker, however, did not squeal. He was met by an old friend when coming from the Court House. His friend said, "Well, Colonel, what's the result?" "Oh," replied the Colonel, good naturedly, "I've been relegated to private life for eight years." The late Chief Justice Armour was not far wrong when he said it was harder to ascertain the facts than to apply the law. London has been good fighting ground ever since. The personality of the candidate has always counted much. Judge Wilson "owned the town" in his day. Sir John Carling easily held the seat. Sir William Meredith received the support of many known as "Meredith Grits." Col. Hobbs carried a large English support. Col. Leys possessed the faculty of making friends to a remarkable extent. The Hon. Charles S. Hyman controlled the Liberal vote to a man. His supporters were never divided. James H. Fraser, K.C., possessed a personal magnetism that brought votes and clients. Major Beattie made no enemies and was admitted by his opponents to be a kindly man. The present members, William Gray (known better as "Billy" Gray), in the Dominion House owes his popularity to his friendly disposition and Sir Adam Beck in the Ontario House has an aggressive personality that has enabled him to carry through projects that one less aggressive would have failed in.

It will be admitted after the lapse of so many years that Col. Walker was a man far above the average, a man who would have been an outstanding figure in any community. A man among men. It will be admitted that he was outspoken, capable, generous, that he fought above board, met his opponents face to face and never struck below the belt. The reference to the class of representatives London has always had is made under the reference to Col. Walker, because it is believed the entrance of Col. Walker into the political life of London marked a distinct change, the effect of which still lives. There have been too, among those who were not successful candidates, many men of strong personality and great ability. Such names occur as the late John Campbell, the Hon. Hugh McMahon, the late James

Durand, the Hon. James Magee, the late Samuel Peters, E. T. Essery, K.C., John M. MacEvoy, Fred Rumball, Dr. Stevenson and others.

GEORGE G. MAGEE

George G. Magee was one of London's early merchants, 1847 to 1862, and in his life did his full share to build up London. He was at the time of his death, which occurred in 1890, one of the largest owners of real estate in the city. He was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1813. He came to London in 1843. He spent a couple of years prior to that time in Massachusetts and Philadelphia. Mr. Magee was a good business man of the highest integrity. He early became interested in real estate as an investment, and his success in life was largely due to his sound judgment in making such investments. He married Mary A. Magee in 1841. Guy Magee formerly of the Chicago Tribune and Chicago Inter-Ocean was his oldest son, and the late Jonathan Magee was also a son. Mrs. Mrs. William Yeates is his only daughter.

LATE MR. J. B. BOYLE

School Teacher.

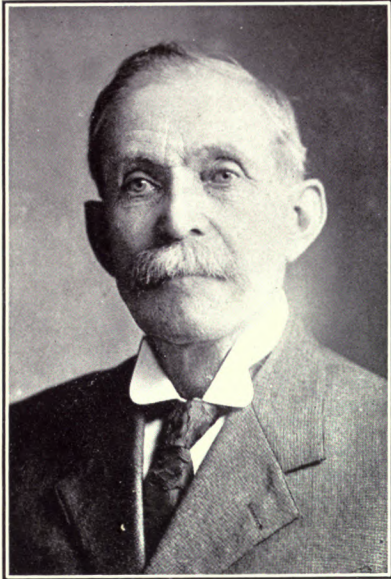
An Irishman by birth and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Appointed principal of the Old Union School, in succession to Mr. Hamilton Hunter, in 1855, and held that position until he was made School Inspector for London in 1871. He continued as School Inspector until his death in 1891.

Mr. Boyle was a man of highest culture; an ideal schoolmaster; a strict disciplinarian dignified but courteous in his manner; though of a kind and genial disposition under his somewhat stern exterior.

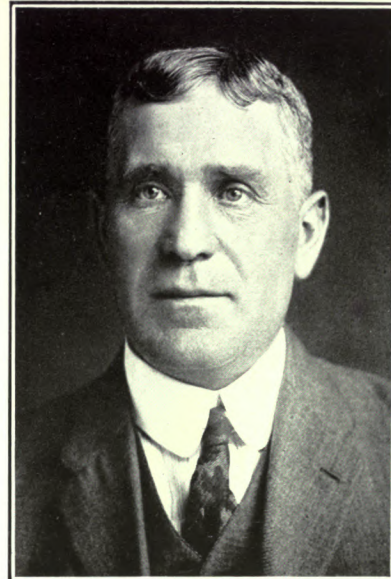
He rendered invaluable service to the educational system of London.

THOMAS HOOK, M.P.P.

Came to Canada when quite young from England. His father was a builder in London for several years, being the head of the firm of Hook & Toll, contractors for the Military School. Thomas Hook spent three years in the office of the late E. Jones Parke, Q.C., in this city and afterwards on the staff of the Dominion Savings and Investment Society from which he resigned and removed to Toronto. He took there an active part in politics on the Conservative side, and with E. W. J. Owens, was elected for one of the Toronto ridings. He is independent and outspoken, and an able speaker. He is best liked by those who know him best. He possesses executive ability of a high order and will ably fill a cabinet position when the opportunity comes to him.



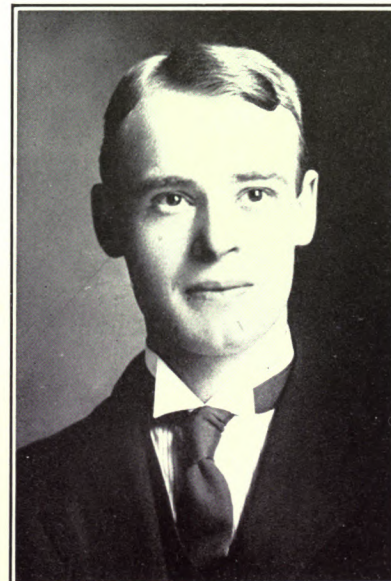
JOHN HAYMAN
Contractor



HENRY HAYMAN
Manufacturer



PETER S. SMIRLIES
President, National Bowling Company



CECIL NEIL COOPER
Auctioneer

SAMUEL PETERS

Samuel Peters, architect and Provincial Land Surveyor, was born in England and came to Canada West, in 1849. He was appointed City Engineer not long after and as a surveyor, laid out what is now the central part of the City with streets two chains wide. He had in the early fifties associated with him, Mr. Thomas Stent, of Bristol, England. They were architects of the City Hall, Tecumseh House, Market, etc.

Mr. Peters was also engaged in important Railway Engineering Works in the Province.

He was one of the incorporators of and directors of the Dominion Savings and Investment Society and President for a time, on the retirement of the late Daniel Macfie.

He was a Canadian Patriot and Imperialist. He was ready to "do his bit" at the time of the "Trent affair" and prepared under Lt.-Col. Lawrason to defend this part of the Empire against any possible attack. He was a prominent member of the First Methodist Church and was one of those who erected the "North Street Methodist church," which was destroyed by fire and is now called "The First Methodist."

SAMUEL WRIGHT

Director Dominion Savings and Investment Society

Samuel Wright, director of the Dominion Savings and Investment Society, is of a quiet, retiring disposition. He shuns publicity of every kind. He was born in Galt and learned the trade of a machinist with Goldie McCulloch & Co. Over forty years ago he came to London and was connected with the Ontario Car Company. He was a sub-contractor, working in connection with the Ontario Company. He retired about thirty years ago and has since devoted his time to financial matters. He owes his success to his sound judgment and caution. He spends a considerable part of his time in the Southern States. He has also visited England several times. His advice in recent years has been frequently sought by those engaged in the manufacture of machinery.

DENIS MASON

Denis Mason came to Canada from Ireland when seventeen years of age. He has been head brewer for many years for John Labatt. He has been very prominent as a member of the Irish Benevolent Society and is a past President.

He has been the centre of a large circle of friends for years. Among his friends of other days come up the names of Nick Wilson, Phil Conroy, Jack Richards, Frank Love, Geo. Merritt, Thos. Dickison, Ejnar Rechnitzer, R. D. B. Nicholson, W. Neal and others. He has a large circle of friends

today who admire his honesty of character his loyalty and genuine friendship. There is no more popular or justly respected member of the Irish Benevolent Society or one who numbers outside of it a larger circle of friends.

ALEXANDER H. PURDOM

Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer
Advertiser Job Printing Company, Limited

Born, London, Ontario, February 28th, 1883; son of John and Isabell (Wilson) Purdom. Educated in the local public schools and London Collegiate Institute. Entered service of the Hobbs Hardware Co., and worked through the various departments of that concern, learning the business, 1898-1905; became connected with the Purdom-Gillespie Hardware Co., successors to James Reid & Co., 1905-07; in 1907 upon the reorganization, he became Secretary-Treasurer and Manager of the business, doing business as the Purdom Hardware Co., at 124 Dundas Street.

Is also Secretary-Treasurer of the Advertiser Job Printing Co.

Member A.F. & A.M.; B.P.O.E.; Thistle Curling Club; London Bowling and Rowing Club; and London Club.

Married, 1906, Edna, daughter of John Bell of London. To them has been born one daughter, Lois.

RESIDENCE: 351 Burwell St., London.

EDMUND HAYDEN

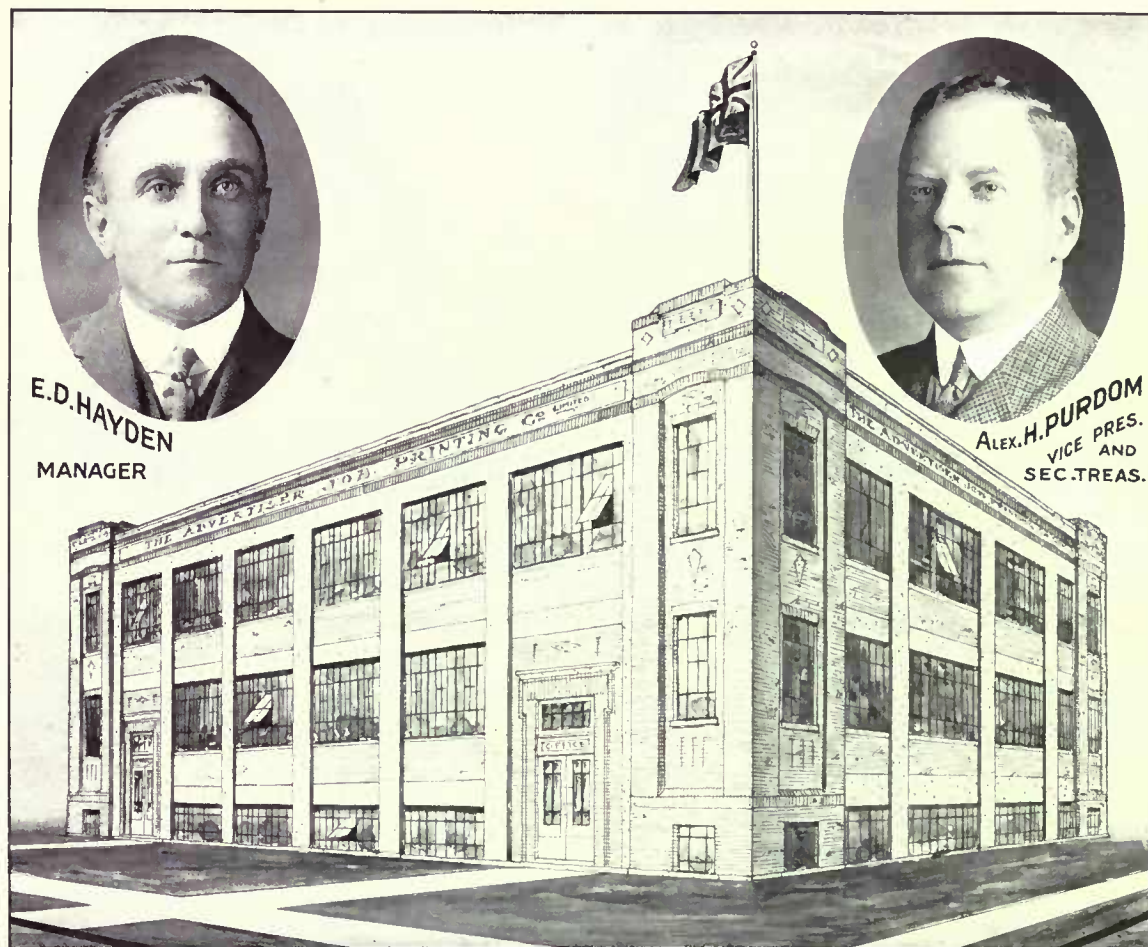
Manager Advertiser Job Printing Company, Limited

Born, Durham, Gloucestershire, England, December 12th, 1869; son of Worthy and Harriet Hayden, of England. Educated in England and Canada, where he came at the age of thirteen. Entered the employ of the London Advertiser in 1885, learning the trade of printer; worked his way through the various departments as outside solicitor for Job Department, in Mechanical Department of the newspaper; became Foreman of Job Department in 1905; Superintendent of Job Department in 1906; upon the organization of The Advertiser Job Printing Co., Ltd., in 1914, he was elected a Director of the new company, holding the position of Manager, which he still occupies.

Member, A.F. & A.M.; Past Master Corinthian Lodge No. 330; member St. John's Chapter; Richard Coeur de Lion; Preceptory; Mocha Temple; Shrine and Mocha Temple Patrol. Also member Ancient Order of Foresters; Independent Order of Forester; and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

Married 1903, Anna Laura Dickie, daughter of the late John Dickie, of Lobo township. To them have been born one son and three daughters.

RESIDENCE: 410 Oxford St., London.



THE ADVERTISER JOB PRINTING COMPANY, LIMITED

The Advertiser Job Printing Company, Limited, was incorporated about a year ago, with a capital of \$150,000.00. The job printing business which had been conducted on the premises on Dundas Street, occupied by the London Advertiser Newspaper were found too small for the expansion of the new company and accordingly a lot on the north-east corner of York and Wellington Streets was obtained and a building suitable in every way was designed by Watt & Blackwell, Architects. It is neat in design, absolutely fire-proof, and every provision is made for the health

of the employees. All the presses are located on the ground floor. On the first floor, the offices, vaults and workroom, and on the second floor a further work room, bindery, etc. The equipment of the Advertiser Job Printing Company, Limited, is first-class and second to none in Canada, and as circumstances warrant the latest improved machinery will be added.

The Board of Directors is composed of T. H. Purdom, president; John Purdom, Alexander Purdom, Wallace Lant, Llewellyn Davies, Edmund Hayden, manager; and A. H. Purdom, vice-president and secretary.



THE LATE HON. LT.-COL. SIR JOHN CARLING

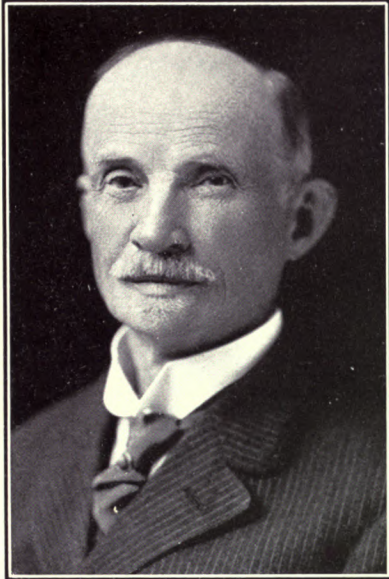
Statesman

Born, township of London, Middlesex County, January 23rd, 1828; son of Thomas C., and Margaret Carling who came to Canada from Yorkshire, England, in 1818. Lived in London since he was eleven years old; joined his father in business and later succeeded him as president Carling Brewing & Malting Co. Served as School Trustee, 1850-64; Alderman, 1854-58; Chairman of Waterworks Board, London, 1878, and as such built the Waterworks for London; elected for London to Canadian Assembly, 1857; at the Union was returned to both the Ontario Legislature and the House of Commons; sat in the House of Commons until 1891, when he was called to the Senate; was Receiver-General in 1862; was commis-

sioner of Agriculture and Public Works and afterwards held the positions of Minister of Agriculture and Postmaster-General, under Sir John MacDonald and Sir John Abbott; founded the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm in Ontario and the system of Experimental farms for the Dominion; a member of the Ottawa Immigration Conferences, 1870-71; Declined the Lt.-Governorship of Ontario in 1891; K.C.M.G., 1893; appointed Hon.-Lt.-Col. 7th Fusiliers, 1899; Hon. President, Yorkshire Society of Ontario and Sons of England.

Married, 1849, Hannah (died April, 1909) daughter the late Henry D. Dalton, of London.

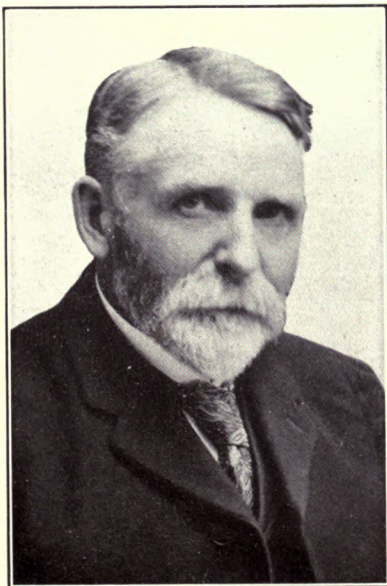
Died, London, Ont., November 6th, 1911.



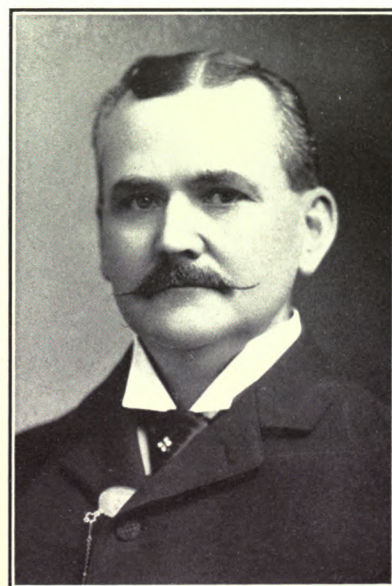
THOMAS MARTINDALE
Merchant, Philadelphia



GEO. T. BELL
General Passenger Agent, G.T.R.



WILLIAM YEATES
Manufacturer



CHARLES F. COLWELL
Clerk of Routine and Records, House of Commons
Ottawa

THE LATE NICHOLAS WILSON

Head Teacher in Old Union School

London has had in the past many citizens of whom it has reason to be proud but among them all, no man was held in more affectionate regard, for over sixty years, than Nicholas Wilson, the Veteran Head Teacher of the old Union School.

He was born in Donard in the County of Wicklow, Ireland, in 1829, the eldest son of John and Catherine (Meade) Wilson. It is considered the most beautiful spot in that land of beauty. As a young boy he received his early education in Wicklow County and his education was completed after he came to Canada with his parents when a boy of fourteen years of age. He obtained the best education then possible and after spending a few years in a store he became a school teacher and for sixty-two years continuously followed that occupation.

His teaching was very practical. He had excellent taste as a reader and the foundation he laid in all the Essential studies, arithmetic, writing, reading, Geometry, Algebra, Drawing, etc., sent many a boy out well-equipped for the battle of life.

How well he was esteemed and remembered by his pupils scattered all over the Continent was shown in a tangible way when after fifty years' continuous teaching his old boys presented him with a purse of \$1,000.00 in gold and a beautifully engrossed address.

The presentation took place in the Grand Opera House in London on January 6th, 1897. The address from the Old Boys was as follows:

TO NICHOLAS WILSON, ESQ., London, Canada:

DEAR MR. WILSON:—"For Auld lang sync" all your old boys are here tonight. There's not one absent. They tender you the happiest congratulations on the completion of your fiftieth year as a teacher. You will see many "old faces look upon you, old forms come trooping past," and to you the procession will have the greatest interest. You will see they are from many lands, of many callings. The

constant stream of fifty years makes your older scholars old men. They gradually become younger and younger till the boy of the present day is reached. Still all are boys to you and you the same to them except that time has strengthened their attachment to you and all are boys tonight.

You are remembered with affection by them all ever since you told them the boy was father to the man, and impressed upon their minds principles of generous manliness, and made them feel with you there's something in "a noble boy, a brave free-hearted careless one, with his unchecked, unbidden joy, his dread of books and love of fun, and with a calm and ready smile unshaded by a thought of guile." They relished and remember your humor, and see that the formation of character was aimed at.

Your life is to be envied: quiet, useful and good. The old boys, we feel they are all with us tonight and love them for their loyalty to the old school and to you. They can look back and verify your teachings by experience. They know the effect of your individuality. The good they derived from you is not to be found in books alone, but is due to your personal influence; and as you inherited among the vales of Wicklow, a love of learning and a love of country, you brought both with you and transplanted them in the minds of all your boys. Your broad-mindedness, your honesty and sincerity, the correctness of your ideals and the practical utility of the learning you imparted have all been apparent to your boys for more than fifty years past.

Manly sports and all that's natural for a boy to like you encouraged. We can see the Victoria Rifles and Sergt. Major Evans. We can hear the cheers for Ed. Paul when wounded at Ridgeway, and have not forgotten your denunciation of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. You did not look for saints, and if you had you would have looked in vain, but you did look for and encourage all that was true and noble and that would produce self-reliance and manliness and fit your boys for the actual requirements of success in life.

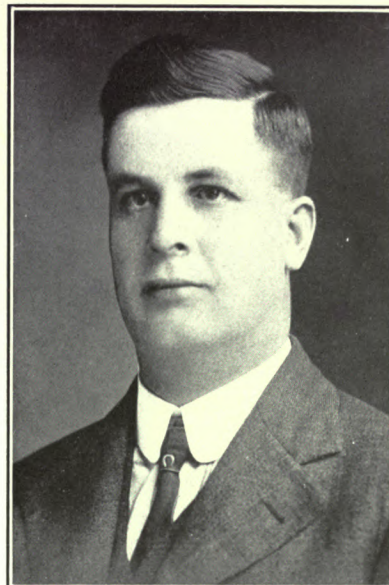
The "Old Union School" with its ample play grounds and shade trees looked better and more in keeping with what a school should be than the present system which provides only room for the building. The muscle was not neglected then, and cramming little known. We love to linger on the grounds and see Mr. Boyle and the Rev. Mr. Bayly and other teachers, not forgetting the Rev. Mr. Johnston, the boy's friend on the play ground.

During the whole fifty years many London boys have sought their fortunes in the United States, and

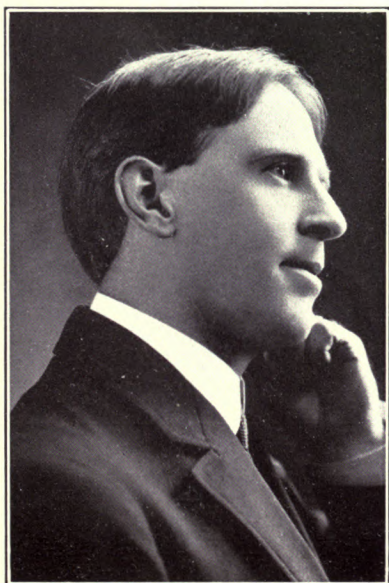




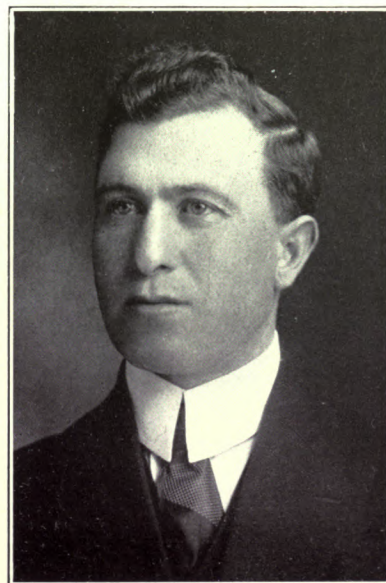
J. E. McCONNELL
Advertising Agent



M. M. FERGUSON
Advertising Agent



CHARLES E. PERCY
Musical Director



MAX LERNER
Alderman—Merchant

all the large cities contain some of your old pupils. The warmth and heartiness with which they all responded is one of the pleasantest features of this testimonial. They wave both flags tonight as a testimony of their love for you and their loyalty still to the good little City of London.

We believe the secret of your success was that you were a companionable teacher; you understood a boy, you and he were friends, and so from many lands and from across the silent river they gather here tonight to honor you and mark a happy spot in their lives. Many bright boys have been "ferried o'er death's dark stream." Our recollections of them are pleasant and we know fond memories send down a bright sunlight and that they too join with us tonight in thus honoring you and in the belief that when the roll is called,

"In the world to follow this,
We'll each repeat in words of bliss,
We're all, all here."

Again we wish you and Mrs. Wilson the heartiest congratulations and best wishes for the happiness of both in the twilight of life, and assure you that you will always be gratefully remembered by us all. We ask you to accept the accompanying tokens of respect from every place, from every pupil.

The address was read by T. H. Purdom and Mr. Ed. Flock presented Mr. Wilson with a beautiful casket containing \$1,000.00 in gold. The boys sang, "For he's a jolly good fellow."

When the applause had subsided, Mr. Wilson replied in an interesting address, reviewing in a clear voice the educational history of the City briefly, and the expression of his thanks for the honor done him. Mr. Wilson said:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—

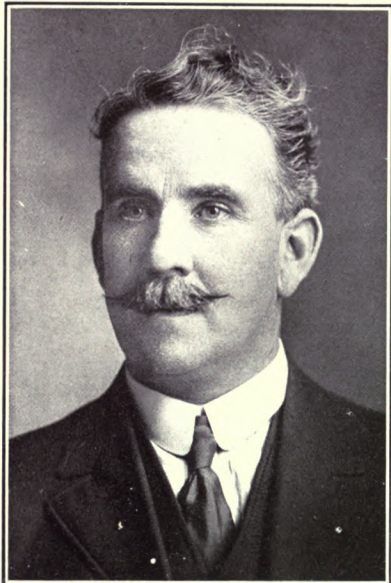
I feel myself highly honored in being presented with the addresses which have just been read. They express in appropriate terms the kindly regards with which I am remembered by those in whose education I have taken some part during a long course of years. It has seldom fallen to the lot of one person to be so long employed in the same occupation, and under the same continuous management. More than half a century has passed since I first became connected with the schools of London. My first appointment dates from the 6th of January, 1847, and I have held a position on the teaching staff of London continuously ever since. For three years I taught at St. George's Ward School, in the vicinity of Victoria Park, and when the Union School was opened on the 2nd of January, 1850, my school was removed to the new building, in company with the other three Ward Schools of the town.

The School Board of 1850 was an eminently intelligent and representative body, appointed under the school law by the Municipal Council, and not elected directly as at present by the votes of the people. My connection with the Union School, or as it has been called in later years, the Central School, lasted from January, 1850, to September, 1878. I can say of the Central School, as Henry Grattan said of the Irish Nation, "I stood by its cradle and followed its hearse." Many who received their education at that venerable institution, but have removed from London to enter on a new career, perhaps in distant lands, have heard with regret of the destruction of the old building and the alienation of the grounds from their original purpose. They feel that the destroyer has been abroad in the land, and that his unsparing hand has left those play grounds, around which so many cherished reminiscences linger, as desolate in their imagination as the ruins of Palmyra of the

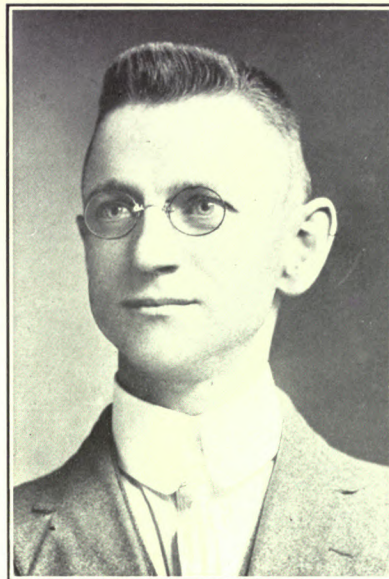
desert. The old building is indeed now only a memory to point a moral and adorn a tale: "Imperial Caesar turned to clay now stops a hole to keep the wind away."

A good practical education was imparted at the Central School, and in the early sixties candidates were prepared to enter the Provincial University. In 1886, the Grammar School presided over by the Rev. Mr. Bayly, was united with the Public Schools and removed to the Central School building. The senior class, with which I had been for so many years connected, was merged into the High School, and I was placed on the teaching staff, and have ever since been engaged in High School work. That senior class had a good reputation, which I believe was well deserved. Many of the boys, who at various periods belonged to it, have risen to distinction at home and abroad, and have done honor to the school in which they received their education. For twelve years the High School remained in the Central School building, making creditable progress as the years rolled on. In 1878, it was removed to the building now known as the Collegiate Institute, with Mr. Bayly as Headmaster, a gentleman whose memory is cherished and revered by all who had the privilege of his acquaintance. Mr. Checkly was appointed Headmaster upon the death of Mr. Bayly, and managed the school for about eight years. His successor was the late Mr. Samuel Woods, who had charge of the Institute for about four years and who was one of the earliest of London boys to enter the University at Toronto. Time will not permit me to speak at length of the school with which I have the honor to be so long connected. Under its present able management it has made great progress, and holds an enviable position among kindred institutions. It is not always the good fortune of public servants to find the stamp of approval placed on their services. Surely I have nothing to complain of in this respect. This large assemblage bears ample testimony to the affectionate regard in which I have been held by the people of London during a long course of years.

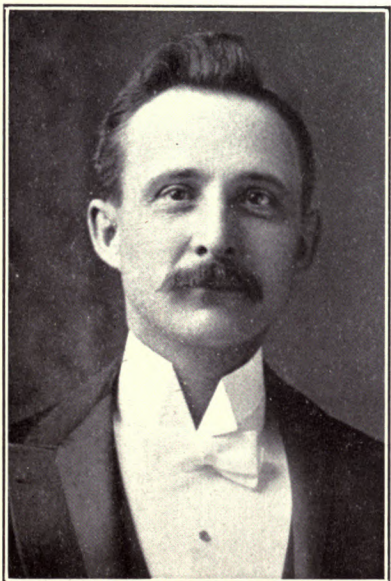
Those whose education was entrusted to my care in times remembered by few who are here tonight; those for whose welfare I labored, I trust with faithfulness during the years I was connected with the Central School and also those in whose education I have assisted in the Collegiate Institute, are here tonight, either in person or in sympathy, to tender the expression of their affectionate regards, and to supplement their esteem by substantial and valuable tokens. Seldom does it fall to the lot of one person to have taken part in the education of so many. I can place no accurate estimate of the number of the young people in whose education I have taken part. If it were possible to bring them together, what an assemblage they would present. Not alone from the different parts of our country would they assemble, but they would come from every quarter. They would come from the great cities of the neighboring Republic, and from the sunny slopes between the Rockies and the Sea. They would be here too, from our ancestral island and far distant lands, over which the southern cross displays its splendors; would send representatives to unite their schoolmates of years gone by. For Auld Lang Syne, the boys are here tonight to tender their congratulations. Time and distance have produced no change in them. They are the same noble fellows who long ago made the welkin ring with the echoes of their boyish merriment on the old playground, so lovingly remembered through the passing years. The allusion to the Victoria Rifles and that gallant old soldier Sergt. Major Evans, awakens a long train of memories. Mr. Bayly and Mr. Boyle are not forgotten, as they were wont to mingle with the boys and cheer them in their pastimes. Those gentlemen deserved to be remembered as able and earnest teachers, whose memory will be long cherished. I can fancy I see Mr. Johnston at the bat, at once the envy and the admiration of the young



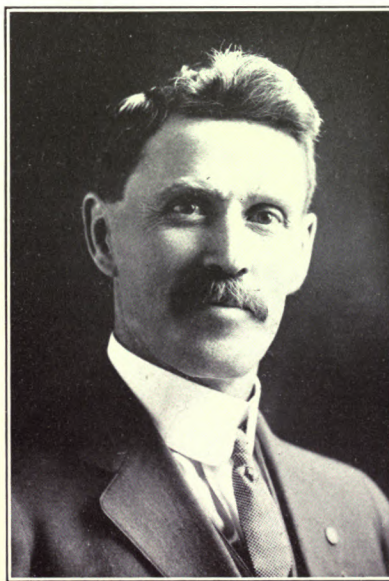
HENRY WILLIAM ASHLEY
Telephone Agent



GABRIEL J. POCOCK
Real Estate and Insurance



CLAIR JARVIS
Secretary, Woodmen of the World



THOMAS RICH
Plumber

athletic amateur. I am pleased that my old pupils find something to admire in my life and conduct, and that in their mature years they approve my methods of instructing and governing boys. I have never forgotten the old boys, and the happy days spent amongst them at the old school and while life remains I will cherish their memory. It is sad to remember that so many of the bright boys who attended the old school have passed that bourne from which no traveller returns; but,

Though they are gone, yet still lives on
The fame of those who died;
And true men, like you men,
Remember them with pride.

With sincere pleasure I receive the assurance of the respect and confidence of the boys and girls of the Collegiate Institute. To me, personally, the expression of their attachment was quite needless, for I have daily proofs of the esteem in which they hold me. Still, no doubt, it is fitting they should state publicly the happy relations we maintain toward each other, as expressed in their thoughtful and affectionate address. Nothing can be more gratifying to an old public servant than to be told by those in whose service the best days of his life has been spent, that they appreciate his services, and that he still holds their confidence and respect. I am therefore, greatly pleased with the thoughtful and kind address of the Board of Education. I shall ever remember their encouraging words and I trust that so long as I may be spared

to assist in the cause of education in this City, I may be able to do my duty in such a way as to merit their approval. I desire to thank the Board of Education for the handsome increase in salary which they have given me on the completion of my fiftieth year in their service. To all who have contributed to the very handsome testimonial which has been now presented to me I desire to return my grateful acknowledgements, and to assure them that their kindness and liberality will never be forgotten. For the expressions of good will towards Mrs. Wilson and myself, I tender my heartiest thanks, and wish all my friends in London and elsewhere abundant happiness.

For over ten years after than event, Mr. Wilson continued to teach retaining to the last the good will of every one he ever taught.

He married in 1847, Sarah, daughter of John O'Brien and had a family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters; William and Thomas still reside in London, Dr. Harry in Cleveland and Edward in the South, John, Robert, Nicholas and James are dead, of the daughters Mrs. E. S. Winnett and Miss Annie still reside in London; the eldest daughter Ellen, died at an early age.

THE UNION SCHOOL

FOUNDED IN '49.

(Vivit post funera virtus)

O dost thou mind the Union School
Of London's early day?
Its broad Elizabethan roof
Has long since passed away.
Its generous acreage of ground,
With boys and girls at play.

The ante-knickerbocker days,
The days of ladies' "hoops,"
Of pegtop pants and "copper-toes,"
And leather peaks like scoops;
When shinty was a thriving sport,
Professed by old and young,
When Campbell, mayor of London town,
Did swipe the nimble bung.

Then "Nick"—for so the man was called—
While wintry blizzards blew,
Wearing no gloves or overcoat,
Condemned the shivering crew
Of lesser wights who did resort
To mufflers, mitts and lugs—
What time the very pump befroze,
And lots of water jugs,
But later on when thinning blood
And unrelenting gale
Came o'er the ancient paladin,
He reached up to the nail,
Took down the winter overcoat,
The shoes of helpful felt,
And waited for the happier time
When things begin to melt.

O dost thou hear the noise again,
The blazing box-stove's roar?
Again, the prince of disputants,
"Nick Wilson" holds the floor,
Before his keen and busy eye
The shirker comes to grief;
He shrivels up the acted lie,

Like to an autumn leaf.
The youth who laid the craven trap,
All primed with powdered slate,
Perished, as doth the weak-kneed lamb
In foaming mountain 'spate.'
"Take hold and work." The battle cry
Rang like the knell of doom.
See how the nimble pencils fly
Throughout the ample room
—Like Grecian Athlete Johnny H.,
Pressed onward to the board,
The sable space, conspicuous place
Where the result was scored.

For knowledge ever is a race—
A course, where all may run,
Yet the most ardent in the chase
May lose the promised "bun."
But Johnny ciphered as he crept,
Like panther on the prey,
And though his brethren waked or slept,
Was oft the winning J.

But—if this was the outer court
Of learning's dread abode,
A man of an Olympic port
And royal eye bestrode—
As the Colossus did at Rhodes—
The inner haunts of fame;
Boyle was his name (which, when baptized),
James Beattie Boyle became.

A majesty sate on his face
Which pen may not depict,
And when he met deserving case,
O thunder—how he licked.

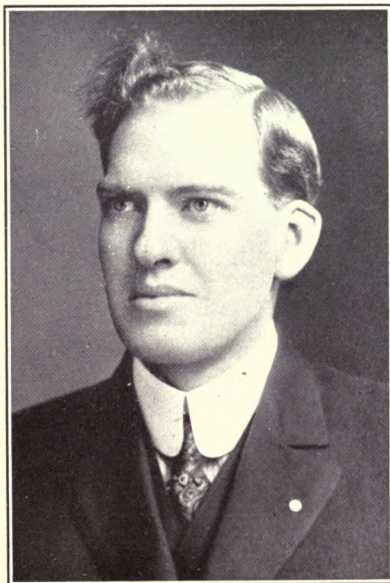
A few—a picked and chosen few—
Drank knowledge from his tank
And plucked of Learning's flowers which grew
On this Parnassic bank.



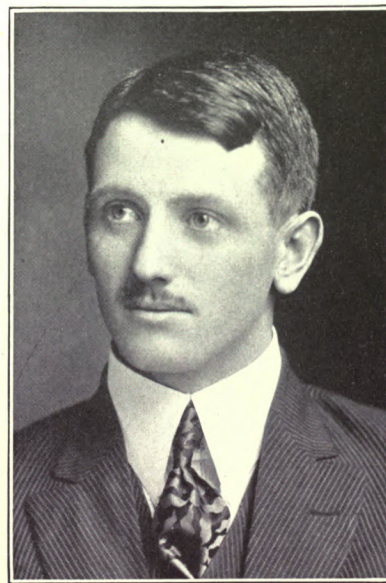
REV. D. C. MacGREGOR
Minister



E. LESLIE EDY
Photographer



A. W. MACFIE
Chiropractor



E. V. DETWILER
Osteopathic Physician

There Virgil did retell the tale,
He told long years ago,
Of Hector and the wooden Horse,
And all the rest you know.
The ferule, for the time, did cease
Its diabolic swings,
And time put on some axle grease,
And spread his crumpled wings.

Inspector Boyle, no greater heart,
In all these years has passed,
Instructor, chieftain, guide and friend,
A warrior to the last.

His was the arm to stay the frail
When "Asses Bridge" they crossed,
Or seek the imperilled shaking sail
In seas of Syntax lost.

We hope to see him standing firm,
Amid creation's wrack;
Undaunted as the forest lord—
A lion— clothed in black.

Barney, the Great, has passed away,
And "Nick" has followed on,

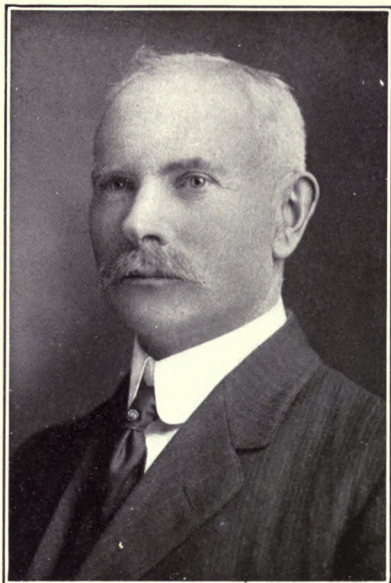
And many of the host they led.
Have long been dead and gone.
The boys and girls are scattered wide
And some have "climbed the stair,"
And some are seated on the Bench
Or aldermanic chair,
But Barney Boyle is not forgot
We mind the lightning's flash,
Though we forget the chimney pot
It knocked to utter smash.
Not in the city council-house,
Not in the courts of law,
Senate nor stump nor anywhere,
Are heard such powers of jaw.

If any man has been a knave
Or paltry party tool;
He never learned the rudiments
In that Old Union School.

Peace to its ashes, good old shop!
It always "made the grade"
It always bore a "bumper crop,"
Ten thousand times it "paid."

—BALBUS.

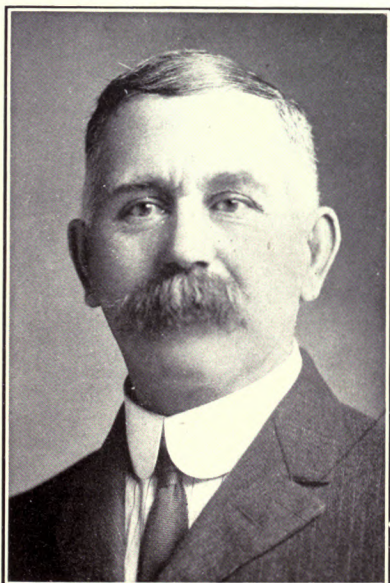




CHARLES W. SUMMERS
Alderman—Merchant



CHARLES HENRY BEARD
Manager, Bell Telephone Co.



DAVID HASTINGS PORTER
Auctioneer



HERBERT S. WILCOX
Merchant

The London Advertiser



John Cameron deserves a first place among those residents of London in the past, whose lives brought only good to those with whom they came in contact. His life was beneficial by example and, by his writings, to many thousands of people. He founded the London Evening Advertiser in 1863, when the American war was in full swing. His oldest brother lost his life for the cause of the Union. John Cameron was by nature a reformer and kept an open mind always on all subjects political, religious and social. The London Evening Advertiser, of which his was the principal guiding mind, during the whole of the time from 1863 until 1902, (nearly forty years) was welcome in the homes of many thousands and never was there anything published in its columns the least objectionable. It was a clean, honest paper. It educated many journalists who found a place on other papers. Such names occur as Harry Gorman of the Sarnia Observer; H. F. Gardiner of the Hamilton Times; George Yates and George Buskard of Ottawa; Sir John Willeson of the Toronto News, for a time a reporter; J. D. Clark of Ottawa; M. W. Rossie and Charles Smith of the Port Arthur Chronicle; Archie Bremner, J. H. Dempster (now of Detroit); M. Clissold of Buffalo and his father, Edward Clissold, who died recently in Ottawa and many others

There was a break for a few years in Mr. Cameron's editorship of the Advertiser. After the death of the Hon. George Brown, Mr. Cameron was Managing Editor of the Toronto Globe. It is admitted that while in that position he proved a worthy successor to Mr. Brown.

Mr. Cameron had at times, both in editorial and business management, many able men associated with him. In editorial work for a time, the Hon. David Mills was editor in chief; W. G. Moncrieff an occasional writer, Sir George Ross an editorial writer and, as assistant editors, J. D. Clarke, and M. W. Rossie. In business his brother, William Cameron, was his right hand and his early death was a very severe blow. Lud Cameron, a younger brother, did his best to fill his place, and like William, was genial and popular.

Mr. Cameron was born in January 21st, 1843, and died in 1906. At the time of his death he had been Post Master of London for a few years.

William J. McIntosh, now a resident of Chicago, and at present in Berne, Switzerland, one of the ablest and most accurate business men London ever had, succeeded William Cameron in the business management and was well supported by William Magee.

These gave place to John Cameron's brother-in-law, R. D. Millar, as business manager. Mr. Millar occupied the position over thirty-years, assisted by the present business manager, Frank Adams, in the advertising department. Mr. Millar and Mr. Adams both gave unstinted close attention to business and when Mr. Millar left the Advertiser, less than two years ago, when it was decided to issue a morning as well as an evening paper, the Evening Advertiser had become so important a paper in Western Ontario that changed conditions made a morning edition compulsory. The rural mail delivery had made the evening issue at too late an hour to bridge the distance and satisfy the readers of the Advertiser. Frank Adams became manager of the combined morning and evening Advertiser. It has, under his management, been well received and is now firmly established.

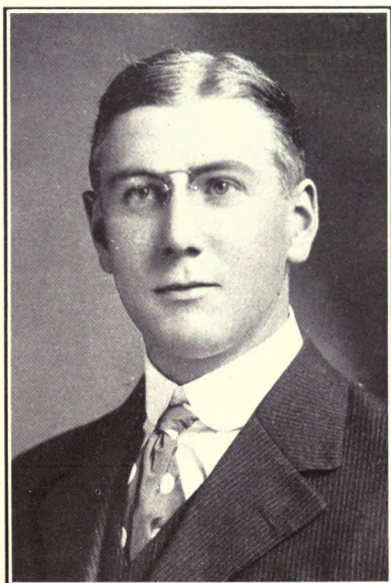
Wallace Laut, editor, and A. A. MacIntosh, associate editor, maintain the high ideals of their predecessors. The Advertiser as a newspaper is in the front rank and its editorials are much praised. It is doing all it can for the welfare of London, of Western Ontario and of Canada. It seeks to promote sound municipal government in London. It believes in and supports N. W.



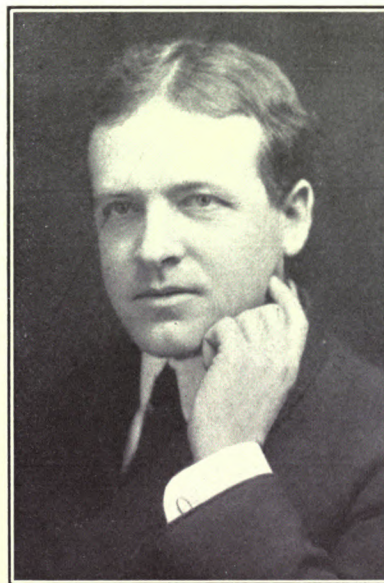
C. FRANK ADAMS
Business Manager, London Advertiser



WALLACE LAUT
Managing Editor, London Advertiser



A. A. MacINTOSH
Associate Editor, London Advertiser



MELVILLE ROSSIE
Formerly Editor London Advertiser

The London Advertiser—Continued

Rowell, K.C., M.P.P., leader of the opposition in the Ontario Legislature. It gave strong support to his prohibition platform.

It supports Sir Wilfred Laurier and the Liberal party in the Dominion House. It believes that the welfare of Canada and the best future of Canada will be promoted by the adoption of Liberal principles. It believes in Canada, believes in its greatness, and that work very congenial to great Liberal minds such as Sir Wilfred Laurier will fashion and shape its future, so that Canada will be a country from ocean to ocean full of happy homes, and that to that Canada all the warring nations of Europe will contribute of their sons and daughters, many who will lose their former nationality in the new Canada, just as the sons and daughters of England, of Scotland and of Ireland have so readily done in the past. There are no higher ideals in the world than in Great Britain and the United States of America. Freedom has reached its best in these countries. It is unfettered. Their literature and language will shape and affect Canadian literature for many years to come. Canada may avoid many of the hardships the poor endure in Europe, and equally the faults that were the result of limitless resources and opportunity in the United States. Canada has yet a clean slate. Let it adopt all that is good in England, Ireland and Scotland. All that is good in Europe and the United States. How permanently the great men of the United States have been influenced by the literature of Great Britain it is very difficult even in a faint degree to estimate. Certain it is the leading statesmen of all parties in the great republic are peace-loving, broad minded, liberal men, anxious for the welfare not of their own nation only, but of all mankind.

On the Mall, near the entrance to Central Park, New York, are statues of Sir Walter Scott and Robert Burns facing each other. It is a great tribute to little Scotland that has done much more for the welfare of mankind than its size would indicate. Scotsmen are liberals the world over. The statesmen of America appear to hope that the day of which Robert Burns wrote,

"When man to man, the world o'er
Shall brothers be,"

will soon be realized.

That is the spirit Canada wants, too. With its great inland seas and seas of land, with the great nation south of it, with the spirit of Great Britain a part of it, with the foundations of a great nation already well and firmly laid, with limitless opportunity, it can go on with perfect faith. Its future will bring a great blessing to millions yet unborn, a great blessing to Great Britain and Ireland and side by side with the United States, work out a destiny for its people that the peoples of older lands will envy and imitate.

Not the least part in that future will be played by the spirit of Great Britain and Ireland and of the United States, if Canada is inspired by that spirit. The spirit that recognizes that all men are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that all men are born free and equal. The language and literature, the songs and poetry of England, of Scotland and of Ireland, added to as they have already been, by the United States and Canada, will belong to Canada too, and make life in Canada the most desirable in the world.

The Advertiser has always encouraged wholesome literature and endeavored to make the paper welcome in as many homes as possible.



THE GUNS, VICTORIA PARK

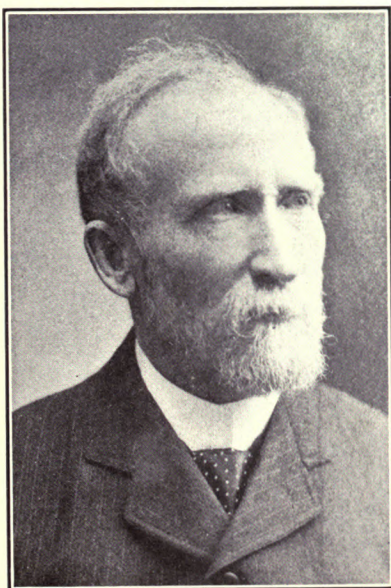


GROUP OF ADVERTISER STAFF, 1900

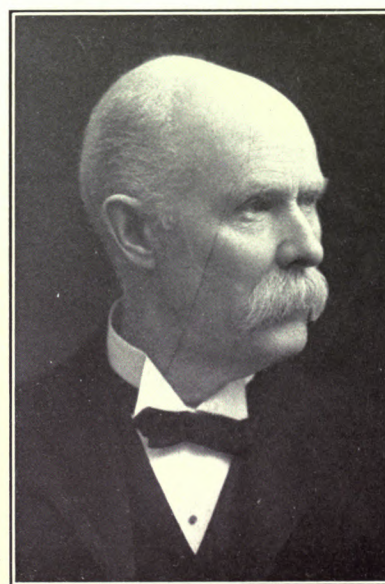
LATE HORACE HALL,
Reporter
LATE EDWARD CLISSOLD,
Editor Western Advertiser

J. A. McNEIL,
Reporter

J. H. DEMPSTER,
Assistant Editor
CHARLES O. SMITH,
City Editor



LATE JOHN CAMERON
Founder and Editor of the London Advertiser



ROBERT D. MILLAR
Business Manager of the London Advertiser
for nearly 30 years, until 1913



THE LONDON STREET RAILWAY CO.

The London Street Railway Company was incorporated by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario in 1873, being empowered to construct and operate a street railway in the City of London and the Townships of London and Westminster. On the 8th day of March, 1875, the City of London granted the necessary rights for the construction and operation of the street railway by animal power or a period of fifty-years from that date. In 1895, the original agreement with the City of London was amended, the company being granted exclusive rights to construct and operate an electric street railway for the remainder of the fifty years, at the expiration of which or any fifth year thereafter, the City has the right, by giving

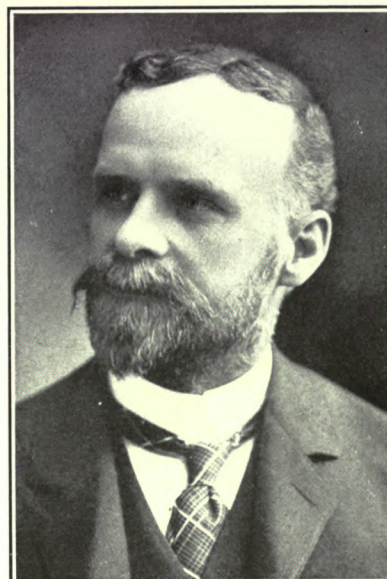
one year's notice in advance, to purchase the property on an arbitration basis.

The Company has continued to grow with the City so that today its system and service compare most favorably with that of any city of its size in Canada, while the rates of fares and transfer privileges are the lowest of any. It has 35.19 miles of track on 32 miles of streets, on which there is daily operated approximately 6,000 car miles, equivalent to a car crossing the continent and back each day.

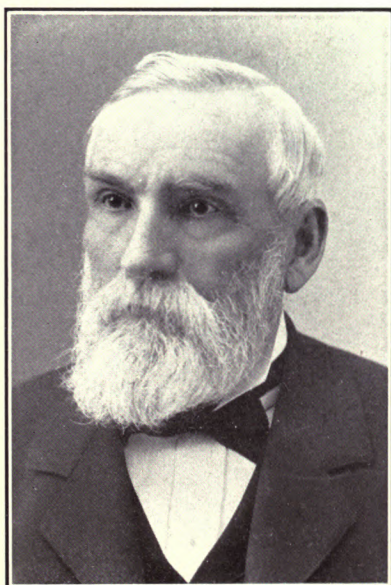
Pay-as-you-enter cars of the latest type have been added during recent years and the older cars are being rebuilt along the same model so that the equipment and service is of the highest standard.



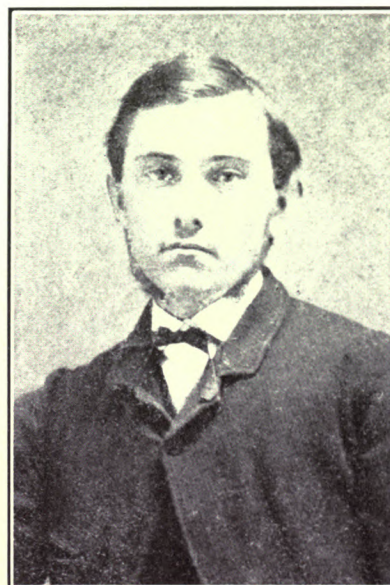
THE LATE GEORGE B. SIPPI
Musician



THE LATE THOMAS A. BROWN
Postmaster



THE LATE A. McCORMICK
Ex.-Mayor of London



THE LATE THOMAS CLEGG
Barrister

The Bell Telephone Building, Park Avenue



The splendid plant and equipment of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada in London is but a link in the Bell system throughout Ontario and Quebec. The Company now operates 460 exchanges, serving upwards of 237,000 subscribers. Its long distance system comprises 75,371 miles of wire on 9,304 miles of poles, and 3,913 miles of wire in underground and submarine cables. Five hundred and eighty-five local telephone companies, serving over 72,000 subscribers, mostly farmers, have connecting arrangements with the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, and thereby get the advantage of the vast long distance and exchange facilities of that Company.

Some of London's Earliest Builders and Architects

There are many fine buildings in London and in the very early days there were good residences, churches, and public buildings. Among the churches, St. Paul's Cathedral and the North Street Methodist Church. Among the residences, those of the late Henry C. R. Becher, Q.C., and the late Hon. Mr. Justice Wilson, the late Hon. George J. Goodhue, and the late Police Magistrate Lawrence Lawrason, and a little later the late John Birrell, the late E. W. Hyman, the late Murray Anderson, the late Daniel Macfie, and later still the late John C. Meredith, the late Simpson Smith, the late Edward Glackmeyer, the late Charles F. Goodhue (now T. H. Smallman's), the late John Labatt, the late Benjamin Cronyn (now F. E. Leonard), the late William Spencer, the late James Duffield and the late Warren Rock, Q.C. Of the present day J. B. Smallman, John MacNee, Bert McDonald, Joseph Scandrett, Sir George Gibbons, T. J. McDonough, J. W. Little, M. Masuret, the late Senator Coffey, Ed. Shea, F. E. Gates, W. D. I. Wright, J. W.

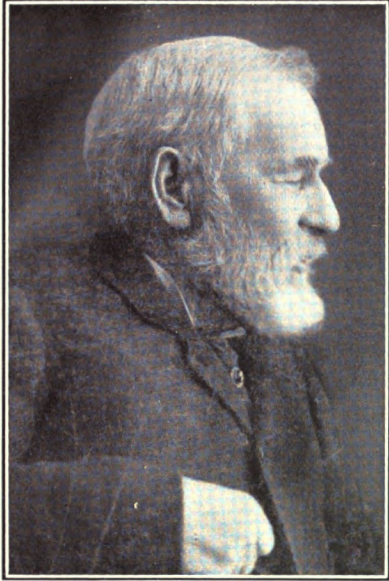
Westervelt, M. W. Ferguson, Sheriff Cameron and many others.

The early public buildings are best represented by the post office, the old city hall, the Central school, and the court house and to these might be added the Tecumseh House, which is a very substantial well built hotel, and under the management of George H. O'Neil, quite as popular as under the management of anyone since it was opened.

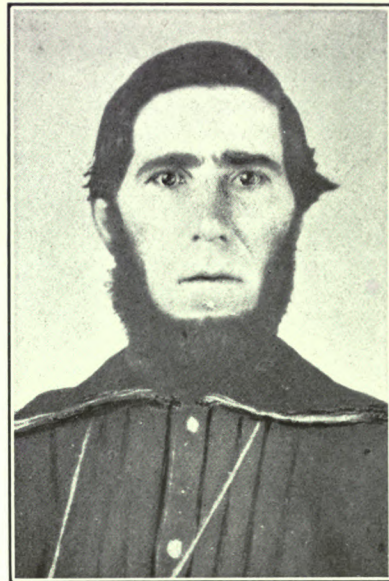
Among the later public buildings are several fine schools; the Normal School is first class.

The banks and loan companies all contribute very creditable buildings and among the stores that of Smallman & Ingram, takes first place.

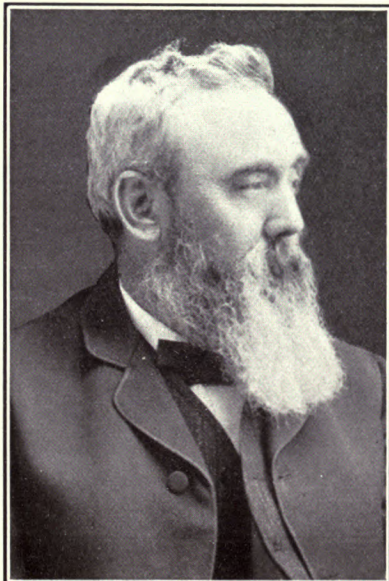
The architects and builders of these deserve to be remembered. Among the architects, Thomas Parke, Samuel Peters, his son S. Frank Peters, William Robinson, William B. Leather, Thomas H. Tracy, George F. Durand, William Joanes, George Watson, Richard P. Fairbairn, John M. Moore, Fred Henry, Thomas W. Dyas,



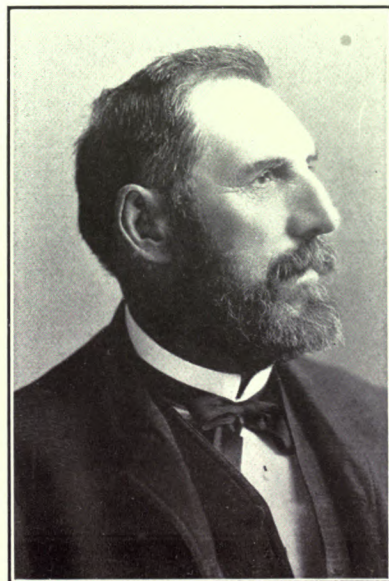
LATE JOHN CHRISTIE
Builder



LATE JOHN CRAIG
Builder



LATE JOSEPH HOOK
Builder



LATE THOMAS GREEN
Builder

Some of London's Earliest Builders and Architects—*Continued*

George Craddock and at the present, William Murray, Watt & Blackwell, McBride, & Gilbert, J. Victor Munro, John M. Moore, A. E. Nutter, and L. E. Carrothers.

Among the Builders, James Elliott, Craig & Campbell, Thomas Green, John Christie, Alexander Purdom, John Purdom, Joseph Broadbent, Thomas Cadham, David Denham, J. C. Dodd & Son, Tambling & Jones, Jones Brothers, William Magee & Son, John Shopland, T. & A. Harvey, John Tytler, Wm. Tytler, Hyatt Brothers, John Hayman & Sons, William Jeffery, Wm. Gerry & Sons, John Wilky & Sons.

Thomas Parke came to London from Toronto as a member of the firm of Ewart & Parke, and under his architecture and superintendence, the court house, modelled after an Irish castle, was built. When remodelled, the same style of architecture was observed. The front was originally towards the river. He afterwards represented Middlesex in the parliament of Canada and was surveyor general in the Baldwin La Fontaine administration. He was the father of the late E. Jones Parke, K.C. Thomas Parke, barrister, of Kingston; Edward D. Parke, barrister, of London, and Harold R. Parke, barrister, of London, and afterwards of the north west. For a time, about the years 1836 and 1837, he published a newspaper at London, the files of which were unfortunately destroyed in the Masonic Temple fire on the 23rd of February, 1900.

William Robinson for many years City Engineer, was a man of sterling character and ability, St. Andrew's Church is his monument. Many young men who afterwards attained more than ordinary success, obtained their professional education in his office. Among them Thomas W. Dyas, Thomas H. Tracy, George F. Durand, Richard Purdom, John M. Moore, Harry S. Scatcherd, Samuel Campbell, Richard P. Fairbairn, Richard Wright, and many others. John Kendrick was for many years his trusted assistant. Mr. Robinson presented the first gymnasium at the old central school to the school being a firm believer in the benefit it would be to the pupils.

Thomas H. Tracy, now of Vancouver, after obtaining his certificate as P.L.S., was offered a position by Sir John Carling in the Department of Public Works at Toronto. This was in 1867. He did not remain there long. He was joined in 1871 by Richard Purdom, who remained in the department until his death in 1882. He was the architect of the Andrew Mercer reformatory and other public buildings, and when a student with Mr. Robinson, superintended the erection of James Duffield's residence in London

Mr. Tracy went to Albany and joined George Durand at the Albany State Capital under Fuller & Laver, the architects. He left there and went to Chicago after the Great fire. Later he returned to London and formed a partnership with Mr. Robinson, which later became Robinson, Tracy & Fairbairn. He left London to accept the city engineership of Vancouver, where he is now a consulting engineer. He superintended the erection of the main building of the London Asylum.

George F. Durand, after spending several years at the Albany State Capital, also returned to London. He was a first class architect. He had excellent taste as well. He designed the original Masonic Temple, also the residences of F. E. Leonard, and the late John Labatt. His last work of consequence was the Upper Canada College, which was designed by him. These are fair samples of his architecture and given unlimited means which an architect should have to bring out the best that is in him, he would have taken a leading place in any city in the world. He was the eldest son of the late James Durand.

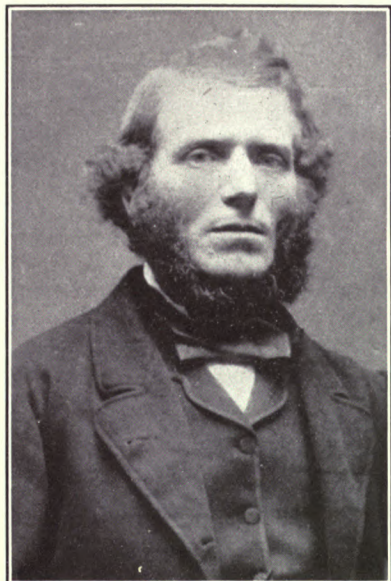
George Watson was a very reliable architect. He had associated with him his son, William Watson, and for many years their office was a busy spot. Whatever George Watson designed and executed was of the substantial order and those who employed him could be sure of conscientious service.

Moore and Henry, for a long time, held a leading place. John M. Moore, as engineer for the waterworks, and Fred Henry as architect. Like George Durand, Fred Henry had excellent taste. He rebuilt the Masonic Temple after the first fire on 23rd February, 1900.

William Joanes before becoming an architect was a practical builder and for this reason, many preferred him. He was a successful architect for many years.

George Craddock was architect of the residences of Sir George Gibbons and T. J. McDonough, and many others. He had a style peculiarly his own. The best example of it is in the residence of the late T. J. McDonough.

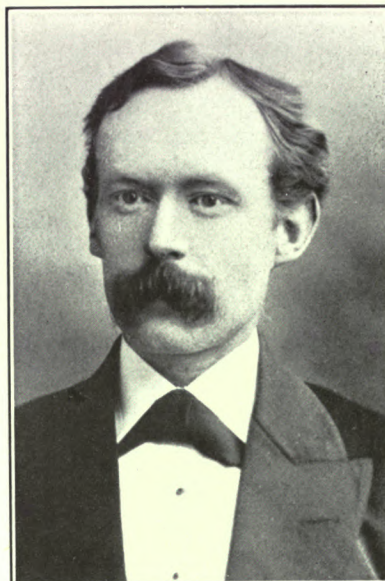
Richard P. Fairbairn became and is now deputy minister of Public Works, at Toronto. He has always been recognized as one of the most profound engineers in Ontario. Mr. T. H. Tracy considered him an encyclopedia of knowledge. He has acquired, during long years of service, much information that is invaluable to the Province. While a student in Mr. Robinson's office he designed the reconstructed Court House, adhering to the original architecture as much as possible.



LATE ALEXANDER PURDOM

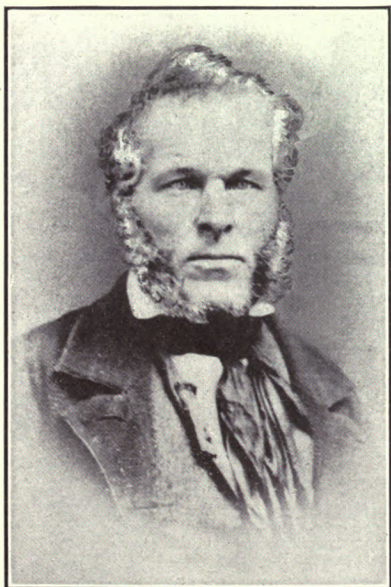
Builder

Father of Richard Purdom, Architect; T. H. and Alexander Purdom, Barristers, and John Purdom, Builder.



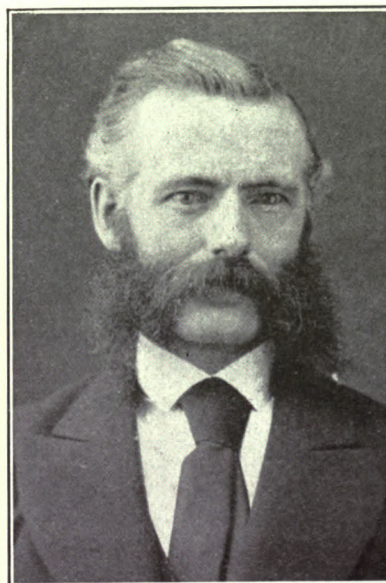
LATE RICHARD PURDOM

Architect



LATE JAMES ELLIOTT

One of London's earliest builders. He was the father of Charles H. Elliott, Collector of Customs and the late John B. Elliott and Henry Elliott.



LATE WALTER FAIRBAIRN

Merchant Tailor

Some of London's Earliest Architects and Builders—*Continued*

He also designed the residence of the late Warren Rock, Q.C.

Richard Wright, son of John Wright, of Wright & Durand, builders, studied with Robinson & Tracy, and is now on the staff of the Dominion Architect, at Ottawa. He has designed the new post office for London, which is to be a splendid specimen of classic architecture.

The architects of today are maintaining well the standard set by those referred to. The buildings of comparatively recent date prove this. Such residences as J. B. Smallman, John McNee, Joseph Scandrett, and others.

There are many who should be mentioned, though not now in practice. Harry Scatcherd left architecture for banking, Samuel Campbell went to Australia, Gordon Bridgeman went to New York, as did also Thomas Harvey, who returned to superintend the erection of Smallman & Ingram's store, and Charles Mountjoy, now in Denver.

Among the builders, Thomas Parke was both builder and architect. James Elliott was the leader in the forties. He was the father of John B. Elliott, and Charles H. Elliott, the collector of customs. Craig & Campbell, took the lead in the fifties, and later Alexander Campbell, in the sixties. They built the city hall, the stations on the Port Stanley and many of the buildings erected in London at that time. Thomas Green was contemporary with them and erected the Grand Trunk Car Shops, St. Peter's Cathedral and many of the buildings in London. Wright & Durand were very successful builders. They erected the cottages at the asylum and with Alexander Campbell and Thomas Green, during the fifties and sixties, held a leading place. Their two sons, Andrew Durand and Thomas Wright, succeeded them. The sons maintained their fathers' position until Thomas Wright died and Andrew Durand's whole time was taken as an insurance adjuster.

James Durand, of the firm of Wright & Durand, Builders, was several times the standard bearer of the Liberal party. He contested London against Sir John Carling at Confederation. Sir John Carling then ran for both the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments. He carried both seats, but had a small majority only against Mr. Durand. When dual representation was abolished, Sir John resigned the seat in the Ontario Legislature and remained member for London at Ottawa. Sir William Meredith then became Conservative candidate and Mr. Durand, the Liberal or Reform. Sir William Meredith was elected by a small majority,

which at subsequent elections became larger and he retained the seat until his elevation to the bench. Mr. Durand had the respect of all parties and was regarded as the strongest candidate the Liberal party had. He had two sons who made good places for themselves in after life. George F. Durand, architect, and Andrew Durand, builder, to whom references are elsewhere made. Mr. Durand was one of the representative Scotchmen of London. His name calls up the names of Col. Moffat, James Dunbar, William Dunbar, Donald Currie, Robert Reid, Archibald McPhael, and Donald McPhail, John W. Jones and others, all good representative Scotchmen.

John Christie built a large number of houses for himself and continuously for many years was an active factor in the progress of London. In partnership with Thos. Green, he built the Grand Trunk Car Shops.

Joseph Hook, builder, as a member of the firm of Hook & Toll, built the Military School.

In the late sixties and during the seventies and eighties, and later, J. C. Dodd & Son, who erected the residences of Frank Leonard, John Labatt, and the late Thos. McCormick; Alexander Purdom, who built the Refractory wards at the Asylum, St. James Church, London South, part of John Labatt's Brewery, and many others buildings; Joseph Broadbent, who built Col. Ley's residence in London South. John Purdom succeeded his father in 1883, and built the Grand Opera House, The Normal School, the Masonic Temple, now the Dominion Savings Building twice. The Simcoe Street school, the most of the Collegiate Institute, the Public Library, Victoria Hospital, John Garvey's wholesale, C. S. Hyman's warehouse, the opera house at St. Thomas, the Byron Sanatorium, and many other buildings.

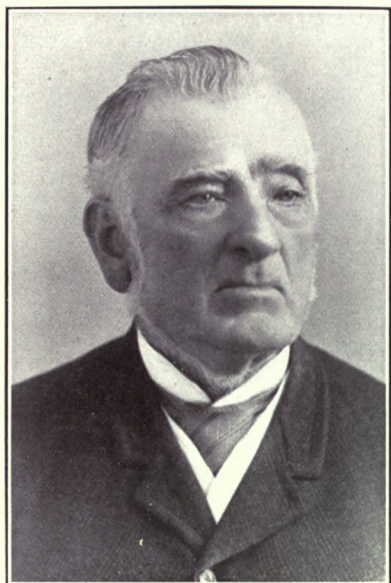
David Denham built St. Andrew's Church.

Tambling & Jones have erected a continuous stream of good buildings, as have Jones Bros.

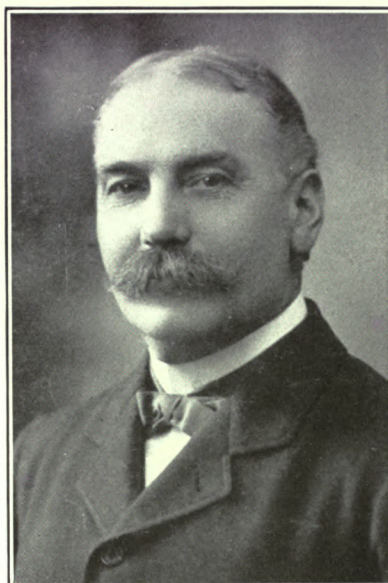
John Shopland was long associated with Thomas Green and was with him during all his active years.

John Hayman & Sons have not confined their activities to London, but with characteristic push and energy, have taken contracts over Western Ontario.

William Magee & Sons and Hyatt Brothers are actively engaged to day and so too is William Jeffery. These firms are ably maintaining the character of the work performed by the builders of other days.



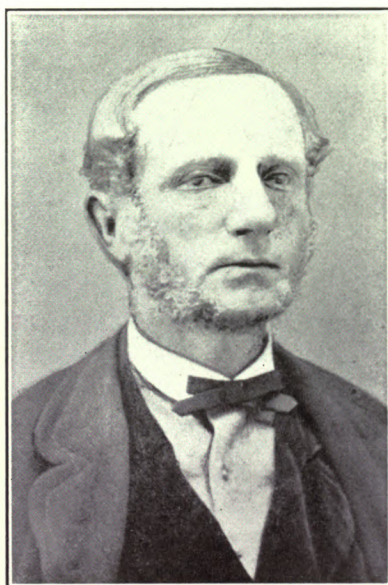
LATE JAMES DURAND
Builder



LATE ANDREW DURAND
Builder



LATE GEORGE F. DURAND
Architect



LATE ALEXANDER CAMPBELL
Builder

WALTER HOARE MOORHOUSE, M.B.

(Continued from Page 78)

For a period of seventeen years, he represented the Western University in the Ontario Medical Council, being elected president of that body in 1907.

In 1871, he married Margaret A., daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Webster, who died in 1900. In December, 1902, he married Mary E., daughter of the late Richard Butler, of London.

Dr. Moorhouse has always been a hard worker, and a close student, and has continually endeavored to advance himself in the knowledge of his beloved profession, and for this purpose, has made frequent trips not only to the medical centres of America, but also to many of the large European hospitals, where he has taken, at different times, numerous post-graduate courses.

He is the possessor of a large and valuable library, embracing not only numerous medical works, but also a wide range of literature in general.

Dr. Moorhouse is a Conservative in politics, and a pronounced Anglican. He is, moreover, a firm believer in the great future of Canada, and also an ardent imperialist.

RESIDENCE: 249 Queen's Avenue.

REV. ROBERT JOHNSTON, D.D.

Is the Pastor of the American Presbyterian Church of Montreal. He is one of the most eloquent preachers in America. When a young man he spent a few months in London as Assistant Minister of St. Andrews Church. He made so strong an impression on the people that on the death of the Rev. J. Allaster Murray he received a unanimous call to St. Andrews. He remained in London for about seven years. His pastorate was very successful. The Church was always full and his influence in the City was by no means confined to his own church. He fearlessly advocated what he believed to be right. He received many calls to other larger cities and finally accepted a call to the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, which pulpit he still occupies. He was succeeded in St. Andrews by the late Rev. James Ross, D.D. Dr. Johnston still has

a strong hold on St. Andrews and its members continue to regard him with much affection. His last visit to London was on the death of the widow of the late Rev. J. A. Murray. He was also present at the funeral of the late Dr. Ross. He reciprocates the feeling of the congregation towards him by a continued interest in the welfare of St. Andrews and all its people.

JAMES ELLIOTT

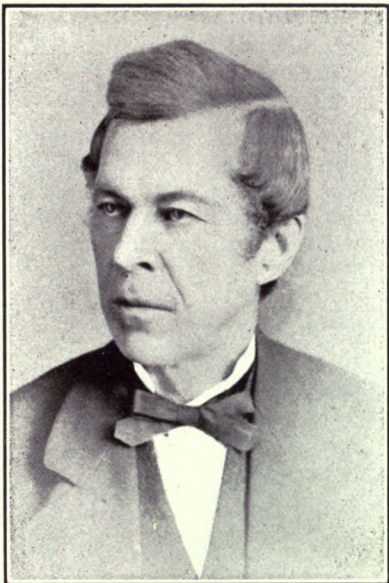
Mr. Elliott was one of London's earliest builders. He was the father of Charles H. Elliott, Collector of Customs, and the late John B. Elliott and Henry Elliott. He was born in Roxborough, Scotland, in 1811, and when six years old came to New Brunswick, where he spent his early days. He learned his trade in Frederickton, N.B. When a young man he spent a few years in the large cities of the eastern states, coming to Canada West in 1835. He was in business in London as a builder at the time of the Rebellion in 1837. He had the contract for building the Tecumseh House but did not complete it. The original Company failed during its erection. He built the Robinson Hall, the old Baptist Church, the Market, the old Roman Catholic Church and many other of London's early buildings. He died in the year 1864.

J. HARRY FOWLER

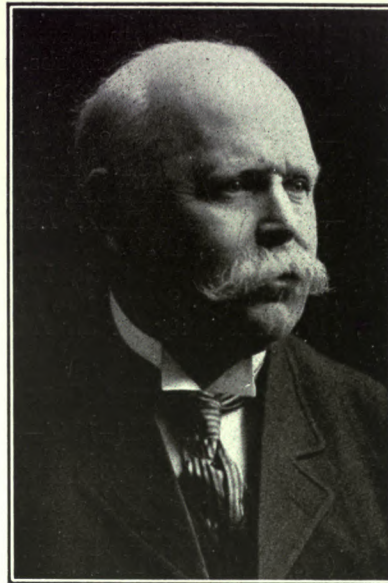
Who writes "Wait a Minute" for The Advertiser, and does political work for the paper, was born in Watford, some years ago. He learned the rudiments of printing at the Watford Guide-Advocate, later taking a course at the Collegiate Institute. In 1902 he graduated with the degree of B.A. from the University of Toronto. Ten years ago, he came to London, where he started in the newspaper business on The Advertiser. With the exception of a few years, he has worked continuously on this newspaper.

He was active in the Liberal Club for some years, and was nominated for the Legislature by the Liberals of East Lambton, his home constituency, which he did not consider at the time.

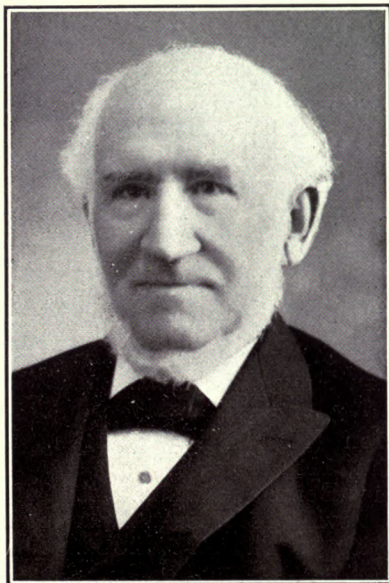




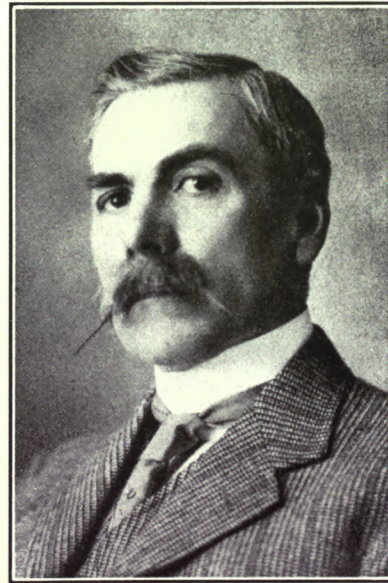
LATE WILLIAM ROBINSON
City Engineer



R. P. FAIRBAIRN
Deputy Minister of Public Works, Toronto



LATE WILLIAM BOWMAN
Manager L. and P. S. R.



LATE A. O. GRAYDON
City Engineer
He was the eldest son of S. H. Graydon,
one of London's former Mayors.

London Elections

Representatives in Parliament Legislative Assembly in Toronto

1867-1872—Sir John Carling.
 1872-1894—Sir William Meredith.
 1894-1898—Thomas S. Hobbs.
 1898-1902—Francis B. Leys.
 1902—Adam Beck.
 1908—Election June 8th, 1908—Hon. Adam Beck, 8,818; J. M. McEvoy, 5,089; majority for Hon. Adam Beck, 3,729.
 1912—Hon. Adam Beck, Acclamation. Election Dec. 12th, 1912.
 1914—Election June 29th, 1914—Adam Beck, 4,350; Wm. J. Stevenson, 2,854; John Jacobs, 417. Majority for Sir Adam Beck, 1,496.

Province of Upper Canada

First Parliament, 1841-1844—Hamilton Harley Killaly. Bye-election, H. H. Killaly. Bye-election, H. H. Killaly, appointed president of Board of Works. Hamilton H. Killaly elected 28th September, 1842. Bye-election (resignation of H. H. Killaly, 30th November, 1843), Lawrence Lawrason, elected.

Second Parliament, 1844-1847—Lawrence Lawrason, elected. Bye-election (resignation of L. Lawrason, 24th January, 1845), Hon. Wm. Henry Draper, elected. Bye-election (resignation of W. H. Draper, 2nd June, 1847), John Wilson, elected.

Third Parliament, 1848-1851—John Wilson, elected. Bye-election, (resignation of John Wilson, December, 1849), John Wilson elected, 21st of January, 1850.

Fourth Parliament, 1851-1854—Thomas C. Dickson, elected.

Fifth Parliament, 1854-1857—John Wilson, elected.

Sixth Parliament, 1858-1861—John Carling, elected.

Seventh Parliament, 1861-1863—John Carling, elected. Bye-election (Hon. John Carling appointed Receiver General, 27th March, 1862); Hon. John Carling, elected 7th April, 1862.

Hon. John Carling elected 7th April, 1862.

Eighth Parliament, 1863-1867—Hon. John Carling, elected.

Canada Parliament

First Parliament—29th Aug. 1867, election: Hon. John Carling

Second Parliament—6th Aug. 1872, election:
 Hon. John Carling.....1,101
 Hugh McMahan..... 797
 Majority for Hon. J. Carling.. 304

Third Parliament—29th Jan., 1874, election:
 Major John Walker.....1,269
 Hon. John Carling.....1,208

Majority for Major Walker 61
 Bye-election (Election of Major Walker declared void 20th Jan., 1875), election 18th Feb., 1875:
 James Harshaw Fraser.....1,228
 Samuel Peters.....1,100
 Majority for J. H. Fraser..... 128

Fourth Parliament—Election 17th Sept. 1878
 Hon John Carling.....1,407
 J. Walker.....1,343
 Majority for Hon. J. Carling.. 64

Fifth Parliament—Election 20th June, 1882:
 Hon. John Carling.....1,485
 John Campbell.....1,238
 Majority for Hon. J. Carling.. 247

Sixth Parliament—Election 22nd Feb., 1887:
 Hon. John Carling.....2,013
 Charles Smith Hyman.....1,974
 Majority for Hon. J. Carling.. 39

Seventh Parliament—
 Charles Smith Hyman.....2,037
 Hon. John Carling.....1,854
 Majority C. S. Hyman..... 183

By-Election (election of C. S. Hyman void 1st Feb., 1892.

Hon. John Carling.....2,523
 Charles Smith Hyman.....2,421
 Majority for Hon. J. Carling.. 102

Eighth Parliament—Election 23rd June, 1896
 Thomas Beattie.....2,325
 Charles Smith Hyman.....2,284
 Majority for Thos. Beattie..... 41

Ninth Parliament—Election Nov. 7th, 1900:
 Charles Smith Hyman.....2,812
 Thomas Beattie.....2,265
 Robert Roadhouse..... 236
 Majority for C. S. Hyman..... 547

Tenth Parliament—Election 3rd Nov., 1904:
 Hon. C. S. Hyman.....4,302
 William Gray.....4,278
 Majority for Hon. C. S. Hyman 24

By-Election (Hon. C. S. Hyman appointed Minister Public Works, 22nd May, 1905)—Election 13th June, 1905:

Hon. C. S. Hyman.....4,581
 William Grey.....4,251
 Majority for Hon. C. S. Hyman 330

By-Election (Resignation of Hon. C. S. Hyman, 11th April, 1907):

Thomas Beattie.....3,209
 John David Jacobs.....2,174
 Majority for Thos. Beattie.....1,035

Eleventh Parliament, Election 26th Oct. 1908
 Thomas Beattie.....4,121
 John Wiley McCandless.....2,987
 Majority for Thos. Beattie.....1,134

Twelfth Parliament, Election 21st Sept. 1911
 Thomas Beattie.....5,263
 John M. McEvoy.....3,312
 Majority for Thos. Beattie.....1,951



LT.-COL. JOHN WALKER

This is an excellent likeness of Col. Walker. In his day he exercised a strong influence in the political destinies of London. Sir John Carling, was, after the retirement of Judge Wilson, the undoubted political power in London. Col. Walker was one of his supporters. A difference arose between them and Col. Walker opposed Sir John Carling as a Liberal. Many influential leading Conservatives followed Col. Walker into the Liberal ranks and as long as he was in public life gave him loyal support. A longer reference to Col. Walker appears elsewhere. The big men in Dominion politics representing London up to the present time have been: Judge Wilson, Sir John Carling, Colonel Walker and the Hon. C. S. Hyman. Mr. Hyman's contests were always very close, the political feeling intense and his supporters united to a man.



Canada's Most Prosperous City

"Money," says Dun's report, for June, "is more plentiful in London—Western Ontario's commercial hub—than in many other cities. This is due to the prosperous farming community in that vicinity." "Best city in Canada today," is the unanimous opinion of commercial travellers. While all manufacturers are not operating in normal capacity, some are doing an average business, and the wholesale houses report a satisfactory volume for summer and fall business. Between \$600,000 and \$700,000 is already in sight for new buildings this year, including several schools. The City has an extensive programme laid out for new pavements, which in 1914 cost \$122,000, and will, this year, it is estimated, total \$200,000. The new breakwater in West London calls for an expenditure of \$25,000, and subways on Egerton and

Ridout Streets, may be completed costing \$130,000 more. In addition to this, there is storm sewer work totalling \$250,000, while local improvements to walks, curbs, and sanitary sewers will cause an expenditure of approximately \$73,000.

London is contributing her share to the Empire's struggle in Europe. As recruiting and mobilizing centre for the First Divisional Military Area, this city has seen the enlistment, equipment and training of numerous military units, infantry, artillery, mounted men and army service and medical corps.

London has unequalled opportunities for men with money and enterprise. The London Industrial Bureau, City Hall, supplies free reports on opportunities in any line of industry.

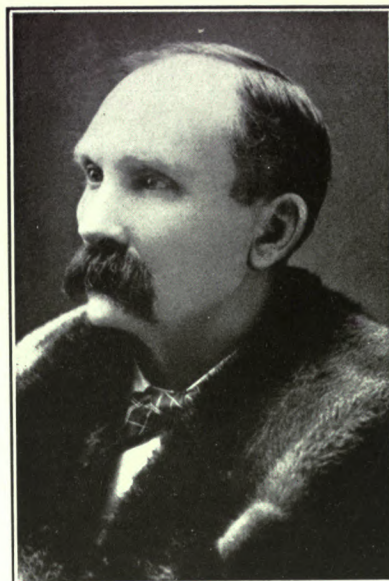




LATE JOHN ELLIOTT

Founder of the Phoenix Foundry

He carried on the manufacture of agricultural implements for many years successfully. He retained his tall, straight, handsome form till his death, which occurred when he was over eighty years of age.

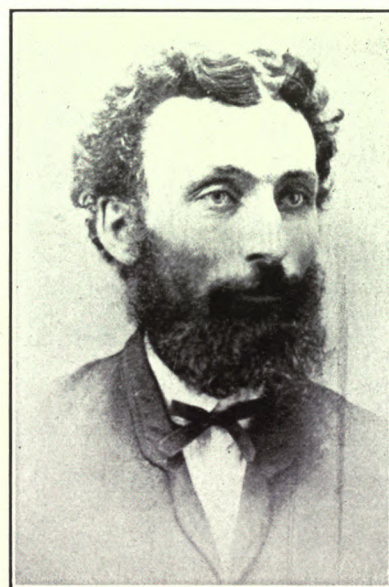


LATE HUGH McCOLL, M.D.

Lapeer, Michigan



LATE REV. DUNCAN McCOLL



LATE JOHN McCOLL

Westminster

General Information

Assessment		
YEAR	TOTAL ASSESSMENT	INCREASE
1900	\$17,644,161	
1905	20,141,161	15 per cent.
1910	26,062,078	29 per cent.
1914	38,071,220	46 per cent.

Area		
Some idea of the steady growth of London may be formed from the following:		
YEAR	SQUARE MILES	INCREASE
1854	2 613-640	
1885	4 223-640	47 per cent.
1890	5 587-640	27 per cent.
1898	6 417-640	12 per cent.
1912	10 23-640	51 per cent.

Banks, Loan and Insurance Companies

No less than eleven chartered BANKS have branches here.

Bank of British North America (four branches).

Bank of Montreal.

Bank of Nova Scotia.

Bank of Toronto (four branches).

Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Dominion Bank (two branches).

Home Bank of Canada.

Imperial Bank.

Molsons Bank (two branches).

Merchants Bank of Canada (three branches.)

Royal Bank (two branches).

Loan and Savings Companies

Dominion Savings and Investment Society.

Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company.

London Loan and Savings Company.

Ontario Loan and Debenture Company.

People's Loan and Savings Corporation.

London and Western Trusts Company.

Canada Trust Company.

Fidelity Trusts Company of Ontario.

Head Office Insurance

London Life Insurance Company.

Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Bank Clearings		
		INCREASE
1908	\$56,785,041	\$
1909	62,093,337	5,308,296
1910	67,154,567	5,061,230
1911	71,554,221	4,399,654
1912	84,526,961	12,972,740
1913	90,720,702	6,193,741
1914	86,024,236	4,969,466

Calendar of the City of London

EVENT—	DATE	POP.
Gov. Simcoe's visit,	Mar. 2nd,	1792

First House built	1826	
London surveyed	1826	
Court House built	1827	133
Incorporated as a village	1840	2,000
The great fire	1845	3,500
Court House built	1846	
First hospital built	1847	
Incorporated as a town	1848	4,668
Public schools established	1848	
Decennial census	1852	7,035
First railway train	1853	
Covent Garden Market built	1853	
Incorporated as a city	1854	10,000
City Hall built	1854	
Lighted with gas	1854	
L. P. S. Ry. opened	1856	
Visit of the Prince of Wales	1860	11,200
Decennial census	1864	11,555
Decennial census	1871	15,826
Waterworks established	1877	19,100
Wreck of Victoria, May 24	1881	19,725
Great flood	1883	
London East Annexed	1885	26,075
South London annexed	1890	30,075
Decennial census	1891	31,977
Free Library established	1893	
Library opened	1895	
London Street Ry. electrified	1895	
City Hall disaster	1898	
London West annexed	1898	38,224
Decennial census	1901	37,976
Subways constructed at Wort-		
ley and Wharnccliffe	1906	44,704
Niagara Power light streets,		
Dec. 1	1910	
Decennial census	1911	46,177
City Hall sold	1911	
Ealing, Pottersburg, Knoll-		
wood and Chelsea Green		
annexed	1912	52,730

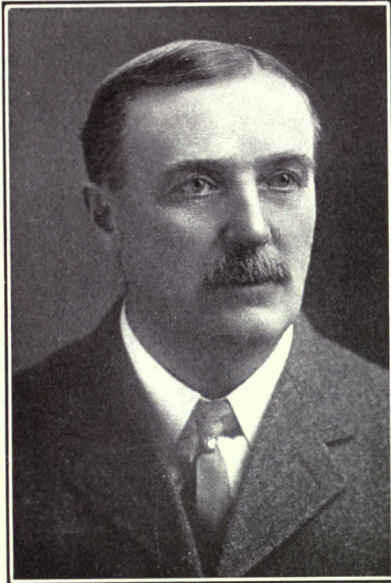
Inland Revenue Shows Big Increase

1909	\$337,002	29	
1910	368,076	99	Increase \$31,074 70
1911	430,830	73	Increase 62,763 74
1912	529,356	37	Increase 98,527 74
1913	511,521	69	Decrease 17,534 68
1914	461,383	86	Decrease 50,150 83

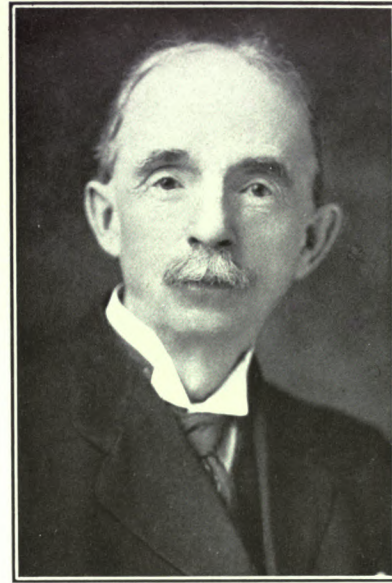
Educational Centre

The recent addition to two institutions, St. Angela College and the Institute of Public Health, with prospects of rapid growth, confirms and strengthens London's position as an **Educational Centre**. The city can boast of this important group:

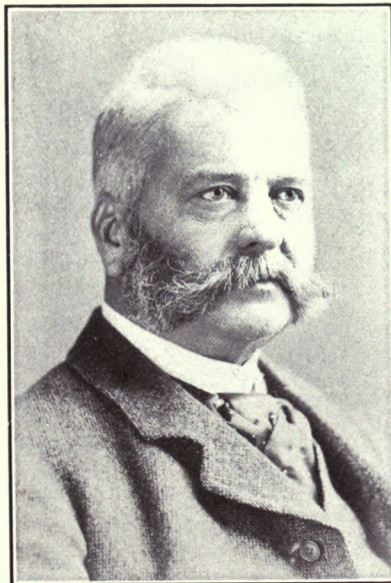
Arts Department Western University.
London Medical College.
Institute of Public Health.



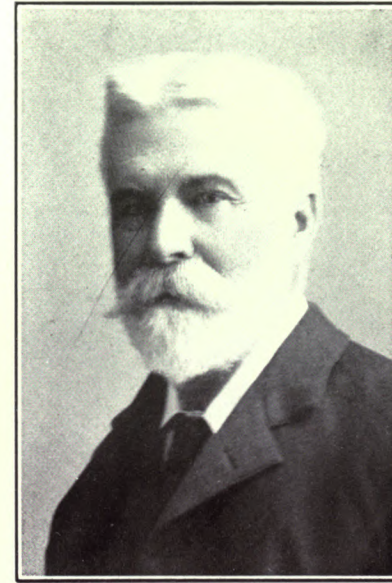
JAMES C. DUFFIELD
Managing Director City Gas Company



J. D. CLARKE
Former Editor London Advertiser



LATE COL. WALKER, M.P.
For London



VERSCOYLE CRONYN, K.C.
Barrister

LONDON FACTORIES



The Dennis Wire and Iron Works Co.'s Factory

Its Factories, covering seventy-four lines, number 237, employing in the aggregate upwards of 12,000 people. Among the leading industries are the following:

Cigar Manufacture, the largest Stove Works in Canada, the McClary, employing 1,500 men, are here; Dennis Wire & Iron Co., 150; D. S. Perrin & Co., confectionery, 650; Empire Brass Works (the largest in Ontario), 250; Dominion Office Furniture Co., 60; Greene-Swift Co., garments, 400; Vulcan Foundry, 60; London Foundry 65; C. S. Hyman & Co., tanners, 200; Adam Beck Box Factory, 175; C. N.W. Shoe Co., 50; Cook-Fitzgerald Shoe Co., 150; Murray Shoe Co., 120 (London is rapidly becoming a shoe centre); Carling's Brewery, 85; McCormick Biscuit Mfg. Co., 650 (possibly the finest factory of its kind in Ontario); E. Leonard & Sons, engines, 210; Globe Casket Co., 90; London Box Works, 84; Wortman, Ward & Co., foundry, 95; Belton Lumber Co., sash and doors, 50; Columbia Handle Co., 60; Gorman, Eckert & Co., spices, 70; Geo. White & Sons, agricultural implements, 300; Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flakes Co., 40; London Rolling Mills Co., 150; W. H. Abbott, carriages, 10; A.B. Greer, carriages, 45; and many others.

Montreal alone exceeds London in cigar output.

CITY GOVERNMENT

The government of the City is vested in a Municipal Council, consisting of the Mayor four Controllers and twelve Aldermen, elected annually by the citizens at large. The Council is a legislative executive body. The Board of Control prepares estimates, supervise finance, carries on public works. There are four standing committees of the council, viz: 1, Property and Finance; 2, Work; 3, Fire, Light, Market and License; 4, Legislation, Manufacturers' and Reception, which report to the Council. Schools are under the control of the Board of Education, elected by the citizens for two years. The police are under the control of the Police Commissioners, consisting of

the Mayor, the County Judge and the Police Magistrate. The water and electrical system are under the control of the Water Works Commissioners, elected by the citizens for two years.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

The Headquarters of the 1st Military Division are situated in London. The offices are over the Bank of British North America, on the corner of Richmond Street and Queen's Avenue.

LONDON RAILWAYS

One hundred and twenty-seven passenger and freight trains pass through daily. An interswitching system connects the whole of these railways. A number of radial electric roads are under course of construction. Freight rates to the Northwest are the same as those of any other Ontario city.

RAILWAYS

Grand Trunk Railway.

Pere Marquette Railway.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Michigan Central Railway.

The Interswitching System connects all railways.

BRANCH RAILWAYS

Wabash Railway.

London and Port Stanley Railway.

St. Mary's Railway.

London, Huron and Bruce Railway.

Traction Company.

London and Southeastern Railway.

London and Lake Erie Railway and Transportation Company.

LONDON—WHERE IT IS

Longitude, 81 degrees; latitude, 43 degrees.

Midway between Toronto and Detroit.
Midway between Buffalo and Detroit.

Twenty-three miles from Lake Erie, connected by its own railway.

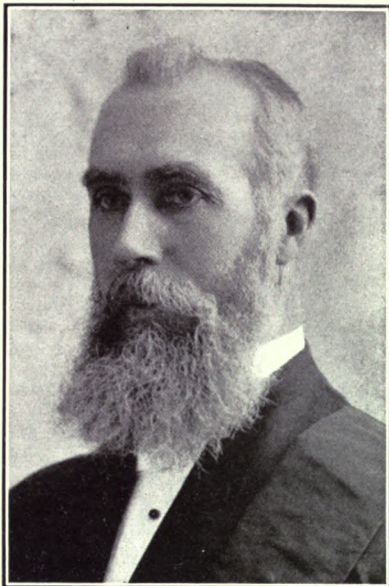
Opposite Cleveland on Lake Erie.

582 miles from New York, U.S.A.

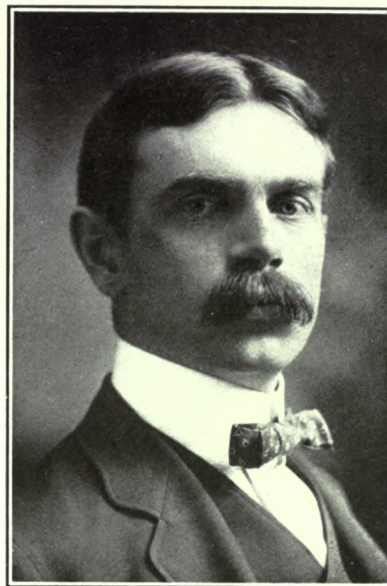
384 miles from Chicago, U.S.A.

443 miles from Montreal, Que.

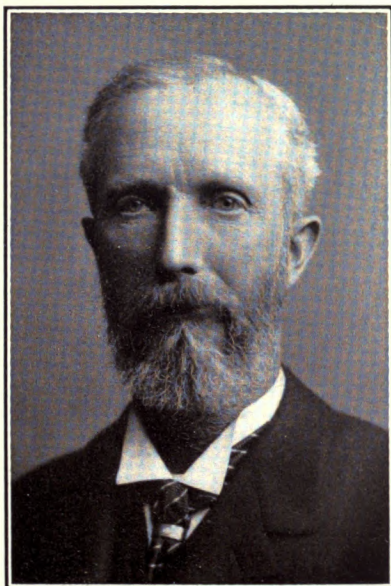
1,313 miles from Winnipeg, Man.



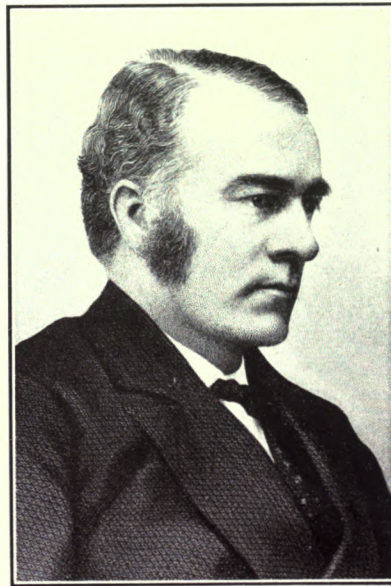
HIS HONOR W. W. FITZGERALD
Judge of the County of Welland



HIS HONOR JUDGE DROMGOLE
Judge of County of Essex



LATE HON. SAMUEL BARKER, K.C., M.P.
Hamilton



LATE THOMAS SCATCHARD, K.C., M.P.
London

Why London Advances

London's claim as The Canadian Economic Manufacturing Centre is founded on the following combined advantages:—

1. A home market of upwards of a million people in the Western Ontario Peninsula and **centre of population for the Dominion.**

2. The average **freight rates** to points throughout the Dominion is **lower** than at any other Canadian centre of population of its size.

3. Situated **midway between Detroit and Buffalo**, and opposite Cleveland on Lake Erie, London occupies a unique position for assembling fuel, raw materials and unfinished parts and products from the south.

4. More trains arrive and depart from London daily than from any other city in Canada, there being four trunk lines and seven branch lines radiating from London to all points of the compass.

5. A **competitive water route to the lake** is provided by the city-owned road to London's harbor, Port Stanley, a noteworthy example of a public utility owned and operated by the people, and which is now fully electrified. **The city-owned road is directly connected with more railways** than any other line on the continent.

6. Metropolis of the fertile "Garden of Canada," London is supplied directly from fine farms and market gardens in the vicinity, an advantage which materially reduces the cost of living.

7. In addition to this important inducement for an industrial population, London has schools, churches and places of amusement that vie with the bigger Canadian centres.

8. **Labor**, skilled and unskilled, is **plentiful** and reliable, and serious labor troubles are practically unknown.

9. The municipally owned and operated waterworks system is one of the best on the continent, the water being absolutely pure.

10. Niagara power, received from the Ontario Electric Power Commission, is distributed by the City Commission at cost. **Lighting rates are the cheapest on the continent, and cheap power** adds considerably to the profits of manufacturers. Quotations for specific amounts during a fixed period will be supplied on application to the Industrial Commissioner.

Edward Matthews.....	1843
James Farley.....	1844
John Balkwell.....	1845
T. W. Shepherd.....	1846
Hiram D. Lee.....	1847

Town Mayors

Simeon Morrill.....	1848
Thos. C. Dixon.....	1849
Simeon Morrill.....	1850
Simeon Morrill.....	1851
Edward Adams.....	1852
Edward Adams.....	1853
Marcus Holmes.....	1854

City Mayors

Murray Anderson.....	1855
Wm. Barker.....	1856
Elijah Leonard.....	1857
David Glass.....	1858
Wm. McBride.....	1859
Jas. Moffatt.....	1860
F. E. Cornish.....	1861
F. E. Cornish.....	1862
F. E. Cornish.....	1863
F. E. Cornish.....	1864
David Glass.....	1865
David Glass.....	1866
Frank (now Sir) Smith.....	1867
W. S. Smith.....	1868
John Christie, resigned;	
S. H. Graydon.....	1869
S. H. Graydon.....	1870
J. M. Cousins.....	1871
John Campbell.....	1872
Andrew McCormick.....	1873
B. Cronyn.....	1874
B. Cronyn.....	1875
D. C. MacDonald.....	1876
Robert Pritchard.....	1877
Robert Lewis.....	1878
Robert Lewis.....	1879
John Campbell.....	1880
John Campbell.....	1881
Ed. Meredith.....	1882
Ed. Meredith.....	1883
C. S. Hyman.....	1884
Henry Becher.....	1885
T. D. Hodgens.....	1886
Jas. Cowan.....	1887
Jas. Cowan.....	1888
George Taylor.....	1889
George Taylor.....	1890
George Taylor.....	1891
W. M. Spencer.....	1892
E. T. Essery.....	1893
E. T. Essery.....	1894
J. W. Little.....	1895
J. W. Little.....	1896
J. W. Little.....	1897
Dr. J. D. Wilson.....	1898

HEADS OF CORPORATIONS

Village Presidents

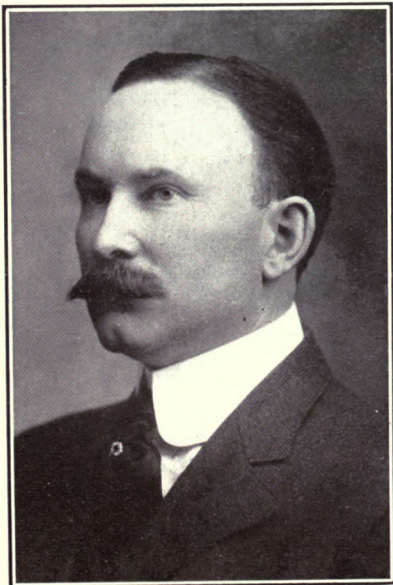
Geo. J. Goodhue.....	1840
James Givens.....	1841
Edward Matthews.....	1842



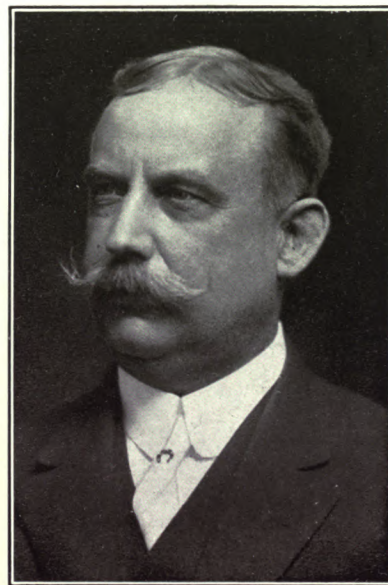
E. W. J. OWENS, K.C., M.P.P.
Barrister, Toronto



E. W. SCATCHERD
Barrister, London



D. C. ROSS, M.P.
Strathroy



THOMAS HOOK, M.P.P.
Toronto

Dr. J. D. Wilson.....	1899
F. G. Rumball.....	1900
F. G. Rumball.....	1901
Adam Beck.....	1902
Adam Beck.....	1903
Adam Beck.....	1904
Cl. T. Campbell, M.D.....	1905
Joseph C. Judd.....	1906
Joseph C. Judd.....	1907
Samuel Stevely.....	1908
Samuel Stevely.....	1909
J. H. A. Beattie.....	1910
J. H. A. Beattie.....	1911
C. M. R. Graham.....	1912
C. M. R. Graham.....	1913
C. M. R. Graham.....	1914
Hugh A. Stevenson, M.D.....	1915

11. All civic records in London show marked progress, which has been continued during the recent period of financial stress.

12. Cheap sites for factories on inter-switching with all railways can be had in desirable locations, easily accessible for help. In this regard, London is probably better situated than any other city in Canada at the present time.

13. The city offers manufacturers erecting new factories in the eastern manufactur-

ing section of the city **fixed assessments, on land value only**, with exemption from building tax, at a **fixed rate of fifteen mills for fifteen years**; and will also consider the granting of loans at a moderate rate of interest to desirable new industries employing a large number of hands.

14. **A place to live in.**—There has been no serious disturbances between capital and labor.

London enjoys the proud distinction of being one of the **healthiest cities** in the Dominion. This is due in a large measure to the **purity of the water supply** and the perfect system of sewerage. There are no slums here. It is admittedly a beautiful city, with shade trees, green lawns and splendid residences.

No city typhoid cases for years.

London is famous for its pure water.

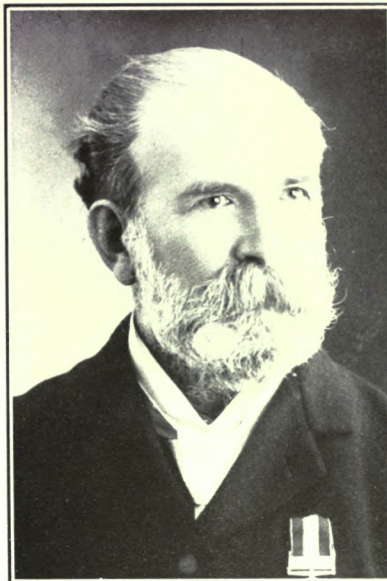
15. **Special opportunities.**—Car shops (electric city and suburban), iron and steel trades, malleable iron and gray iron foundries, hardwood flooring, furniture, shoes, clothing, oil refining, flour and grist mill products, farm implements, carriages, etc., etc. For full information, write Industrial Commissioner, London, Canada.



THE THAMES RIVER, FOOT OF DUNDAS STREET.



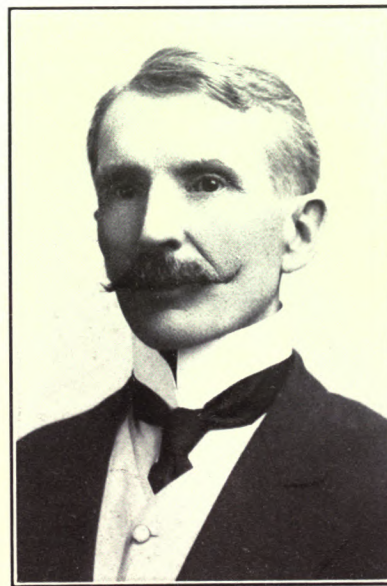
HON. I. B. LUCAS, K.C., M.P.P.
Attorney-General, Toronto



COL. KENNETH GOODMAN, K.C.
Parkhill



F. J. C. FITZGERALD, M.D.
New York



CHARLES MACDONALD
Barrister, Vancouver, B. C.
Studied law in London and practiced for a
time. He is the Liberal Candidate for one of
the Ridings of Vancouver.



LT.-COL. W. A. McCRIMMON



EDWARD DEANE PARKE

Member of the firm of Parke & Brother, Barristers. He was a son of the late Hon. Thomas Parke. He had in practice no superior.



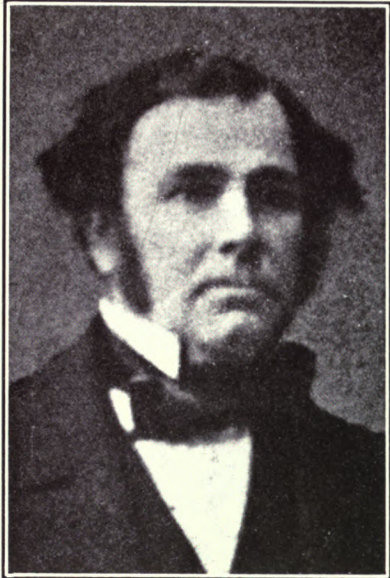
HAROLD R. PARKE

Barrister, London and Fort Saskatchewan
He was a son of the late Hon. Thomas Parke.

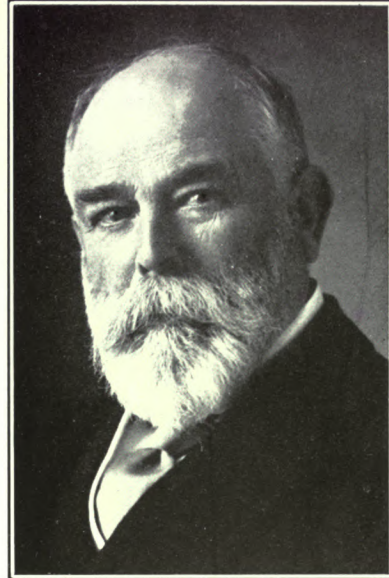


GEO. A. HENRY

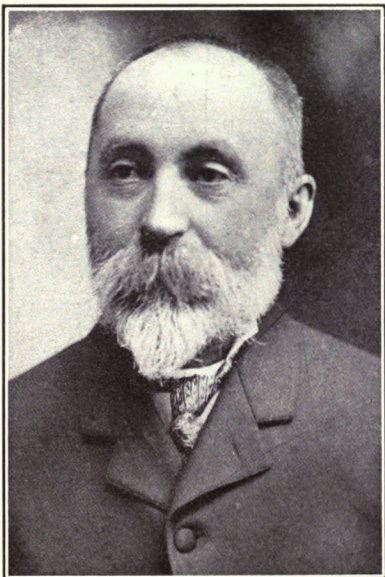
Photographer



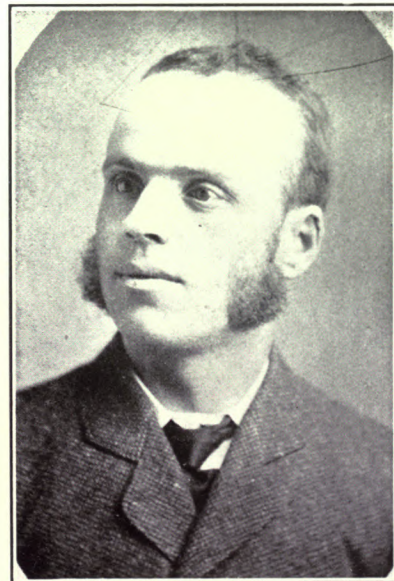
THE LATE JOHN K. LABATT



THE LATE JOHN LABATT



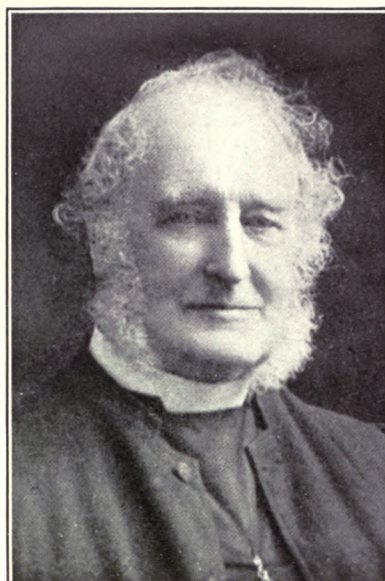
DENIS MASON



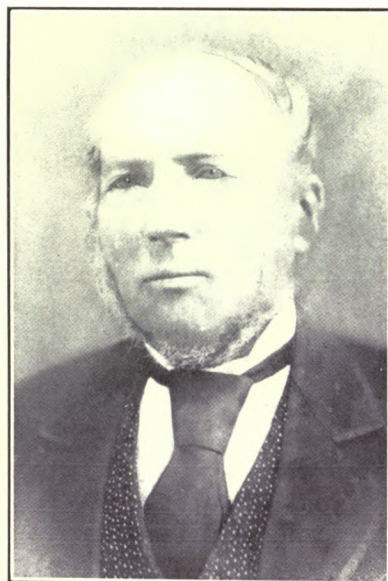
THE LATE NICHOLAS WILSON, JR.
Merchant



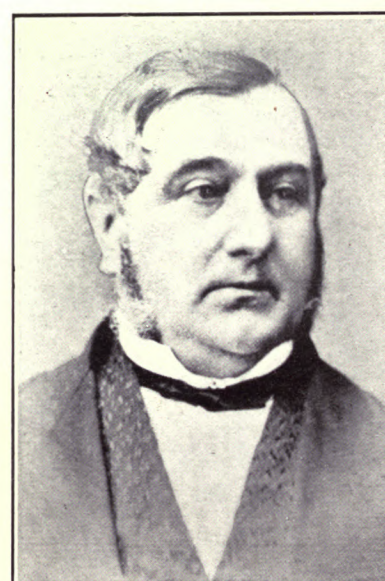
HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP FALLON



LATE DEAN INNES



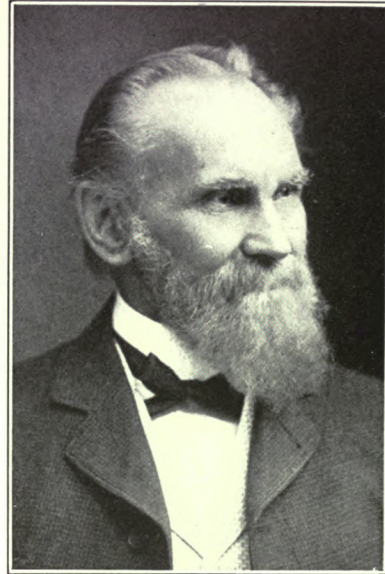
LATE JOHN BROWN
City Chamberlain



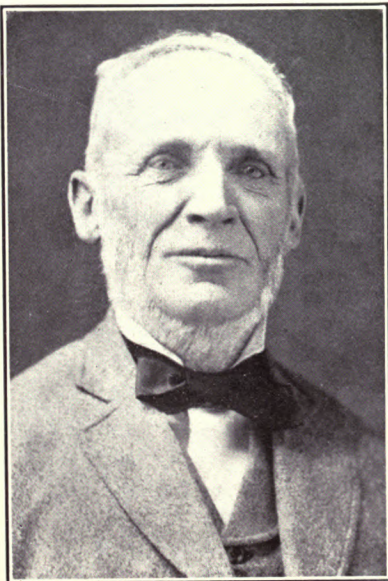
LATE JOHN BIRRELL
Head of the leading wholesale firm in
London, for many years, John Birrell & Co.



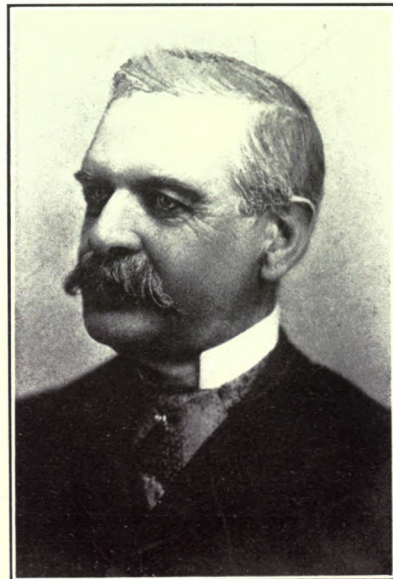
MALCOLM ROWLAND
Manager the Canadian Loan and Savings Company



WILLIAM SKINNER
Retired



LATE GEORGE G. MAGEE



LATE EDWARD ROWLAND
Retired Merchant



JUDGE JOHN WILSON

One of the Justices of the Common Pleas, was until he accepted a position on the Bench in 1861, the ablest lawyer in Western Ontario. He was a big man every way. His strong common sense, coupled with his ability as a platform speaker, made him a political leader. He carried London as a Conservative, changed his views, resigned, and carried it as a Reformer. He was one of the leading Jury Lawyers of the Province. He was superintendent of Education in London and donated his salary annually in books given as prizes to the scholars. He was noted for his charities and his inclination to give a helping hand wherever he could. Sir John Carling succeeded him as member for London and held the seat without interruption until Colonel Walker, after a hard contest, defeated him.

Judge Wilson died in May, 1869.



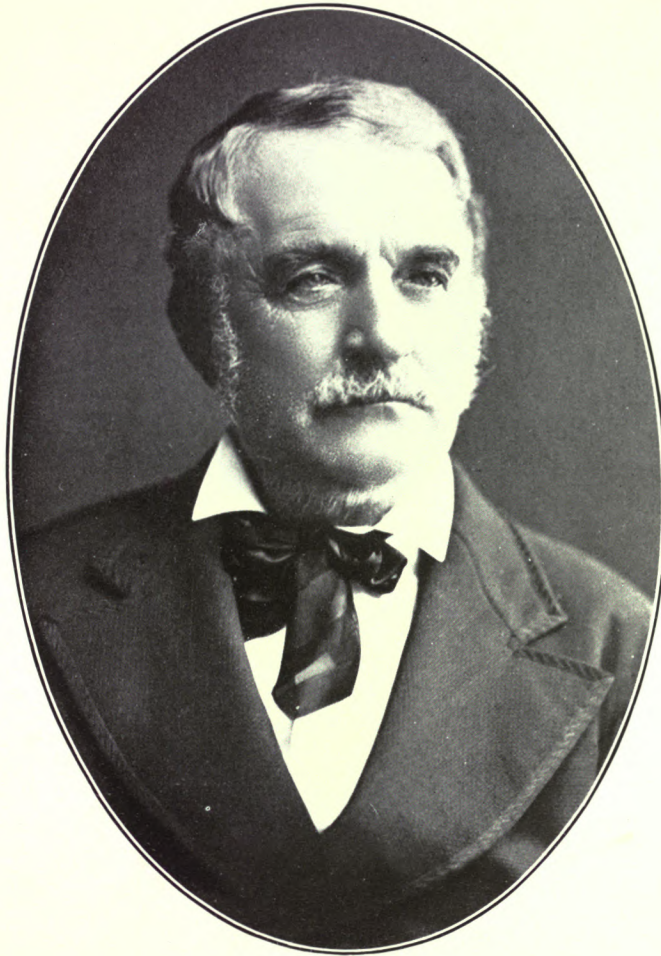
THE LATE HON. THOMAS PARKE

He was an architect and builder. As a member of the firm of Ewart & Parke he built the old Ontario Parliament Buildings at Toronto and the Court House at London. He was Surveyor-General in the Baldwin-Lafontaine Administration. He published a paper in London about the time of the Rebellion in 1837. The fyle of this paper was destroyed in the first Masonic Temple fire, February 23rd, 1900. He was the father of four sons, all lawyers of much more than average ability, E. Jones Parke, of London, Edward Dean Parke, London, Thomas Parke, Kingston, and Harold R. Parke, of London and Fort Saskatchewan.



THE LATE WILLIAM G. MONCRIEFF

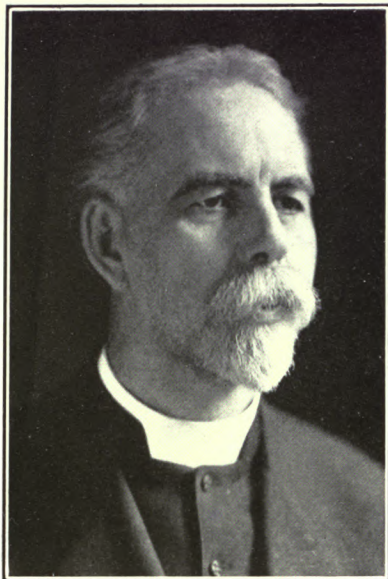
Was one of Canada's best orators. He commenced life at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, Scotland, as a Presbyterian Minister. He resigned his charge on account of his religious belief. He believed in the annihilation of the wicked. This belief is now held by many clergymen. It is a pity that so eloquent and gifted a man, one who would easily have held a foremost place among pulpit orators, resigned for such a reason. His speech in the City Hall on the assassination of President Lincoln was considered the best speech delivered in London up to that time. His son, George Moncrieff, Barrister, of Petrolea, was member of the House of Commons. His grandson continued the practice. Mr. Moncrieff was tall and dignified with a very kindly manner.



THE LATE JOHN C. MEREDITH

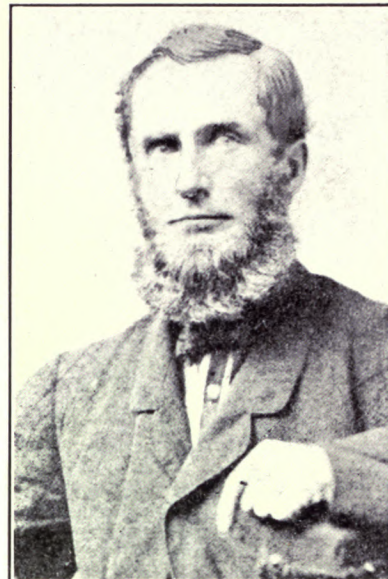
The father of a noted family, Sir William Meredith, Chief Justice of Ontario, John S. Meredith, former Manager of the Merchants Bank at Montreal; Edmund Meredith, K.C., of London; Hon. R. M. Meredith, Chief Justice of Common Pleas; H. Vincent Meredith, President, Bank of Montreal; Charles Meredith, of Charles Meredith & Co., Bankers; Thomas G. Meredith, K.C., City Solicitor, London; and Llewellyn Meredith, London, Ontario.

Mr. J. C. Meredith was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a student at Grays Inn, England, for the Irish Bar, but left for Canada before being called to the Bar. He lost his life in the Victoria Disaster, May 24th, 1881.



REV DR ROBERT JOHNSTON

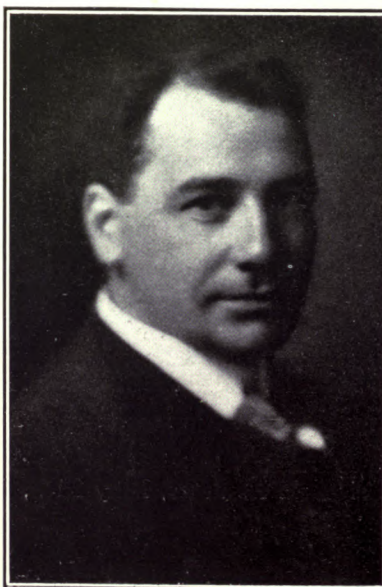
Pastor of the American Presbyterian Church,
Montreal.



LATE WILLIAM HORTON

Barrister

At one time Recorder of the Recorder's
Court. He was one of London's earliest
Barristers. He held a high place among the
Bar of Western Ontario.



J. HARRY FOWLER

SOME OF LONDON'S BEAUTIFUL HOMES



Industrial London

London is one of the large manufacturing centres of the Dominion. It has approximately 250 factories, large and small; over 70 distinctive lines are represented, and between 12,000 and 13,000 people are employed. The last Government census shows that the value of the annual output of cigars is only exceeded by one Canadian city. It has two of the Dominion's largest biscuit and candy factories; is an important brass working and boot and shoe centre. Other lines represented by numerous firms are iron working, carriages, garments, cardboard and wooden boxes and furniture.

London also makes engines, boilers, threshing machines, tractors, cement and concrete products, jewelry, brushes, overalls, cereal products, handles, corsets, harness, pork products, gas meters, show cases, ladders, electric irons, art glass, scales, barrels, hosiery, mattresses, pumps, ale and porter, elevators, soaps, bolts and nuts, bricks, etc., etc. London is easily accessible, by rail and water, for the assembling of raw materials and fuel; and as a distributing centre, for articles of general utility, is unexcelled.

London has a home market of upwards



SOME OF LONDON'S BEAUTIFUL HOMES



of 1,000,000 people and the rich eastern and rapidly developing western markets are easily accessible over competitive routes by lake and rail. Some idea of London's importance as a distributing centre is given by the following conservative figures of the annual turnover of some of London's wholesale houses, as follows: Drygoods, \$2,500,000; groceries, \$3,500,000; hats, caps and furs, \$1,250,000; boots and shoes, \$2,500,000; drugs and chemicals, \$500,000; automobiles, \$500,000; agricultural implements, \$600,000.

It is the westmost labor centre of the Dominion's industrial area, and is famed for

the quantity and quality of its skilled and unskilled labor.

Ideally situated sites on trackage with interswitching—all railroads—can be obtained for a few hundred dollars, which would cost as many thousands in any of the larger industrial centres of labor.

The city has all the powers granted by the Ontario Municipal Act, for the encouragement of new industries, such as loans, exemptions and guaranteeing of bonds, and has in addition adopted an unusually liberal policy to encourage manufacturing. In some 1,800 acres recently annexed to the city, manufacturing plants and equipment





Roller Coaster at Springbank.

are exempt from taxation for 15 years, and the land tax is fixed at 15 mills for the same period. The assessment being low and fixed for fifteen years, the total taxation, even on the large industries is merely nominal.

Every ten years, the Dominion Government Census Department at Ottawa compiles statistics of the manufactures of the Dominion. The last census, that of 1911, issued in June of that year, gives statistics of the manufactures of all Canadian cities as compiled during the year 1910. A casual examination of the 1910 figures of the city

of London given in this volume, will reveal the fact that in the matter of employees engaged in the various branches of industry here, there has been a remarkable increase since that time. How great their increase is, however, has until now been a matter of conjecture only, and the actual figures will doubtless come as a surprise to many Londoners.

Through the courtesy of local manufacturers, the London Industrial Bureau is now able to present the actual figures of increase in many of the leading lines of industry and these, compared with the Government census of 1910 are as follows:



Scene at Springbank.



Dundas Street Looking East.

Under the classification of the boot and shoe industry, the Government census (1910) credits London with 296 employees. In this industry the employees of London factories now number 485.

Other industries classified in the same groups as those used in the Government census are as follows:

Paper Boxes and Bags

Government census, 1910.....	236
Employed at present.....	243
Increase	7

Brass Castings, etc.

Government census, 1910.....	69
Employed at present.....	265

Increase..... 196

Bread, Biscuits and confectionery

Government census, 1910.....	994
Employed at present.....	1710

Increase..... 716

Brooms and Brushes

Government census, 1910.....	37
Employed at present.....	30

Decrease



Dundas and Richmond Streets, a Busy Corner.

SOME OF LONDON'S BEAUTIFUL HOMES



Carriages, Wagons, etc.	
Government census, 1910	92
Employed at present	165

Increase 73

Cement Blocks, Tiles, etc.	
Government census, 1910	12
Employed at present	34

Increase 22

Clothing, Men's, Women's, etc.	
Government census, 1910	402
Employed at present	870

Increase 468

Flour and Grist Mill Products	
Government census, 1910	28
At present employed	86

Increase 58

Iron and Steel and Foundry and Machine Shop Products

Government census, 1910	1422
At present employed	2514

Increase 1092

(These figures do not include an average of 415 men employed annually in the Grand Trunk Railway carshops.)





Springbank Park

Furniture and Upholstered Goods

Government census, 1910..... 41
At present employed..... 130

Increase..... 89

Harness and Saddlery

Government census, 1910..... 43
At present employed..... 58

Increase..... 15

Hats, Caps and Furs

Government census, 1910..... 124
At present employed..... 187

Increase..... 63

Jewelry and Repairs

Government census, 1910..... 51
At present employed..... 86

Increase..... 35

Liquors, Malt

Government census, 1910..... 133
At present employed..... 168

Increase..... 35

Lumber Products

Government census, 1910..... 168
At present employed..... 493

Increase..... 325



Springbank Park



Dundas Street, East London

Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding

Government census, 1910	535
At present employed	660

Increase	125
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Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

Government census, 1910	770
At present employed	1205

Increase	435
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An additional classification in the Government census includes "all other industries." Of these the number of establishments only is enumerated. The Government list, however, does not include the following industries now established here and employing somewhere in the neighborhood of 500 people: Hosiery 2, signs 2, dyeing 1, artificial ice

1, optical goods 2, brickmaking 4, drugs, etc., 2, corsets 1, telephones 1, meters 1, electrical appliances 1, art glass and mirrors 1, aerated waters 3, dental laboratory work 1, mattresses 1, soap 2, buff polishing wheels 1, floor mops 1, cooperage 1, pianos 1, concrete products 1. Some of the classifications enumerated are, of course, included in the Government list, but the list given here represents new industries, started since 1910, or, at any rate, not included in the Government list, under the heading of "all other industries."

At a moderate estimate, based on the figures secured directly from London's manufacturers within the last few months, London's factories employ between 12,000 and 13,000 people, and number over 260.



THE LATE WILLIAM J. THOMPSON
Carrage Manufacturer



VICTORIA HOSPITAL



SPRINGBANK PARK

Council 1916

Mayor

HUGH ALLAN STEVENSON

Board of Control

WM. W. GAMMAGE	J. M. MOORE
GEO. E. ROSE	J. F. WHITE

Aldermen

HENRY B. ASHPLANT	R. J. WEBSTER
WM. A. WILSON	A. M. HUNT
A. W. PALMER	T. W. COPP
C. W. SUMMERS	J. J. DYER
G. A. BURDICK	E. S. LITTLE
WM. JONES	M. J. DONOHUE



VICTORIA HOSPITAL

Public Buildings

London has many handsome structures. These include the Armouries, Post Office, Customs House, Victoria Hospital, Hospital for Insane, the Normal School, Y.M.C.A. and the Public Library. Queen's Avenue, Dufferin Avenue, Grand Avenue, and many other streets are famous for their lawns, shade trees and beautiful residences.

London is pre-eminently a city of broad, well-shaded avenues and bright homes. The American continent contains no more beautiful city than London. His Excellency, Earl Grey, describes the city as the most beautiful in the Dominion.



VICTORIA PARK

The London Industrial Bureau



E. C. Mitchell, Vice-President



Lieut.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, President



Philip Pocock, Vice-President

A thoroughly representative semi-official body of business men, devoted to co-operative plans for London's advancement. Affiliated with the City Council, Board of Trade, Builders' Exchange, Trades and Labor Council, Bankers' Association, Western Fair Board, Board of Health, Greater Middlesex Association, Retailers' Association, Manufacturers' Association, Board of Education and Public Utilities Commission, all of the City of London.

OFFICERS.

Honorary Directors: Sir Adam Beck, M.L.A.; Sir George Gibbons, K.C.; Ex-Mayor C. M. R. Graham, and Mayor H. A. Stevenson, M.D. President, Lt.-Col. W. M. Gartshore; Vice-Presidents: E. C. Mitchell, Major Wm. Spittal, Philip Pocock; Secretary and Industrial Commissioner, Gordon Philip; Treasurer, E. H. Nelles

COMMITTEES.

Executive, Finance, Trade Expansion, Manufacturing Promotion, Advertising and Publicity, Entertainment and Convention, Home Reunion, Radial Roads.

REPRESENTATIVES OF AFFILIATED BODIES.

City Council: Mayor H. A. Stevenson, M.D., Controller J. F. White, Alderman C. H. Merryfield,

Alderman S. R. Manness, Alderman H. C. Simpson. Board of Trade: R. C. Eckert, W. R. Yendall, Ray Lawson, J. E. McConnell. Builders' Exchange: E. R. Dennis, H. Hayman. Trades and Labor Council: E. Ingles and D. E. Johnston. Bankers' Association: W. J. Hill, E. C. Bowker. Western Fair Board: W. J. Reid, A. M. Hunt. Board of Health. Ex-Alderman J. H. Saunders, Dr. H. W. Hill. Greater Middlesex Association: Jno. Laughton, J. L. Robson (Arva). Manufacturers' Association: T. P. McCormick, A. W. White. Retailers' Association: R. J. Young, W. F. Boughner. Board of Education: W. G. Young, A. E. Silverwood. Public Utilities Commission: Commissioners J. H. Chapman, F. G. Mitchell.

MANUFACTURERS

Investigate London, Canada's economic manufacturing and distributing centre, where you can secure sites for a song; be sure of good skilled and unskilled help at all times; have competitive shipping facilities; low-priced power and light; merely nominal taxation and a community that appreciates and assists desirable industries.

Reports furnished free on the possibilities in any line of industry. Address: Gordon Philip, Industrial Commissioner, London, Canada.



Gordon Philip, Secretary



Major Wm. Spittal, Vice-President



E. H. Nelles, Treasurer

The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada

THE NORTHERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA was incorporated by Act of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, passed in the year 1894.

The names of the incorporators as shewn by the Act of incorporation were as follows: Wm. McGregor, Thomas Long, John Ferguson, E. Jones Parke, John Campbell, T. H. Purdom, Donald A. Smith, A. Gunn, Frank E. Leonard, David Mills, F. A. Fitzgerald and William John Reid.

The Company in accordance with the terms of the Act of incorporation, was organized at the Tecumseh House, London. There were present at that meeting the Honorable David Mills, K.C., P.C., E. Jones Parke, K.C., Thomas Long, Toronto, Matthew Wilson, K.C., Chatham, N. H. Stevens, Chatham, Robert Ferguson, M.P.P., Thamesville, W. S. Calvert, M.P., Napier, Charles Jenkins, Petrolia, John Durand, Dorchester, F. B. Leys, M.P.P., J. D. Balfour, M.D., T. H. Purdom, K.C., Francis Love, George B. Harris, John Ferguson, John Morison, Toronto, Nathaniel Mills, Alexander Purdom, Edward D. Parke, E. Paull, R. Shawwood, A. Robinson, S. Weldon, Dr. Cl. T. Campbell, Dr. Weekes and Dr. Graham, and others.

At that meeting Mr. John Milne was appointed manager; the Honorable David Mills, president; E. Jones Parke, 1st vice-president and Thomas Long, Toronto, 2nd vice-president, and the following directors:

J. D. Balfour, M.D., medical director, London; Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal of Montreal and London, England; Matthew Wilson, K.C., Chatham; John Ferguson, London; F. B. Leys, M.P.P., London; W. S. Calvert, M.P., Napier; Robert Ferguson, M.P.P., Thamesville; George B. Harris, London; N. H. Stevens, Chatham; T. H. Purdom, K.C., London; John Breakey, president Quebec Bank, Quebec; John Davis, Mayor of Windsor; Francis Love, barrister, London; and Sir A. P. Sherwood, Commissioner of Dominion Police, Ottawa.

It was a strong and representative Board of Directors, but death has been very active and thinned their number. Those who have since died are the Honorable David Mills, K.C., P.C., E. Jones Parke, K.C., J. D. Balfour, M.D., Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, F. B. Leys, M.P.P., Robert Ferguson, M.P.P., John Breakey, president of Quebec Bank, Quebec, John Davis, Mayor of Windsor, and Francis Love, Police Magistrate, London. In addition, Thomas Long, Toronto, retired on account of advancing years, also George B. Harris and Lt.-Col. Sherwood, of Ottawa.

The remaining members of the original Board of Directors are Matthew Wilson, K.C., Chatham; John Ferguson; W. S. Calvert, Strathroy; N. H. Stevens, Chatham and T. H. Purdom, London, and to these have been added Malcolm McGugan, ex-M.P. Strathroy; John Purdom, London; Charles Jenkins, Petrolia, and John Milne, London, and of these, T. H. Purdom, K.C., is president; W. S. Calvert, ex-M.P., 1st vice-president; and John Ferguson, 2nd vice-president.

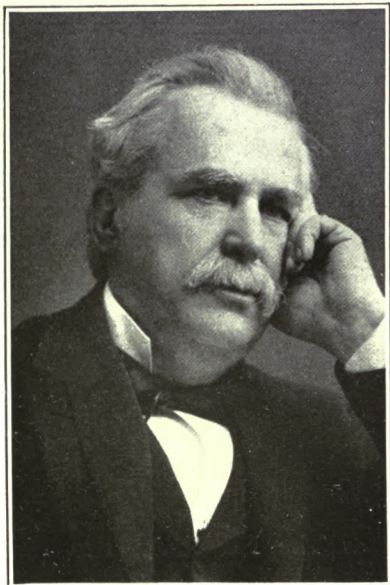
The organizers of the Northern Life were the Honorable David Mills, Mr. E. Jones Parke, and Mr. T. H. Purdom. It was the outcome of a proposition made by Mr. John Morison of Toronto, to Mr. T. H. Purdom, to organize in Toronto, a Life Assurance Company to be called the British-America Life Assurance Company, with Sir Oliver Mowat as president. Mr. Morison was a member of the first Board of Directors, but owing to the inconvenience of attending meetings in London, he retired. He had been the governor of The British-America Fire Insurance Company of Toronto, but had retired and it was that fact which suggested to him the organization of a Life Company to be called the British America. The British America Life Assurance Company was not organized but in its place the Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada was.

One of the most difficult propositions confronting such an organization is the securing of a suitable manager. Mr. T. C. Irving, of Toronto, then and now manager of Bradstreets, recommended to Mr. T. H. Purdom the appointment of Mr. John Milne. Mr. Irving was then and still is a shareholder in the Northern Life. Mr. Purdom reported the recommendation to Mr. Mills and Mr. Parke, and the appointment of Mr. Milne as manager was ratified by the Board.

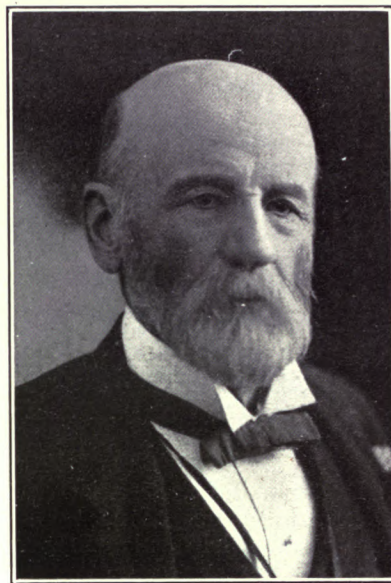
From the first day he entered on the duties of his office, Mr. Milne did not spare himself. He had not a lazy bone in his body. His energy and diligence became splendid assets of the Northern Life. He studied to qualify himself as an actuary, and there was nothing he could do to make the Northern a success, that was left undone. The history since that time of the Northern Life is the history of John Milne. He was a loyal active able manager, and overcame every difficulty and retired in the year 1914, on account of advancing years, but still as interested as ever in the Northern. He is now at his winter home at Daytona, Florida, where prior to his appointment as

The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada—*Continued*

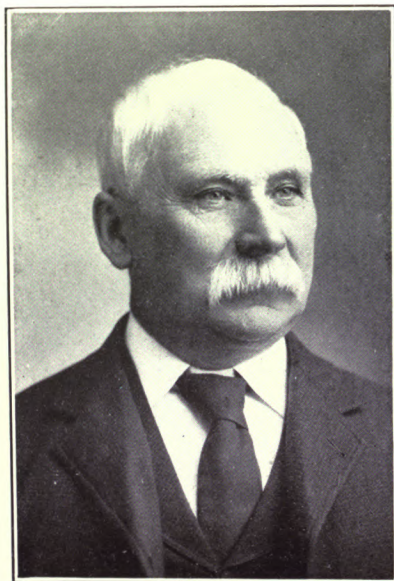
LATE DIRECTORS



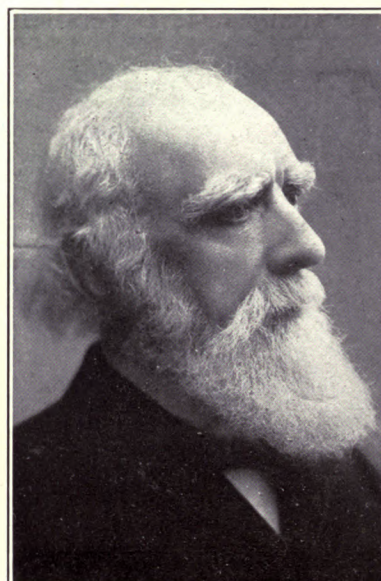
HON. DAVID MILLS, K.C., P.C.
First President



E. JONES PARKE, K.C.
First Vice-President



THOMAS LONG
Second Vice-President, Toronto



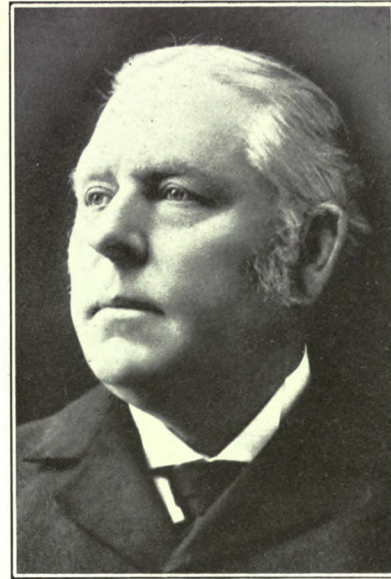
LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL
Montreal, and London, England

The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada—*Continued*

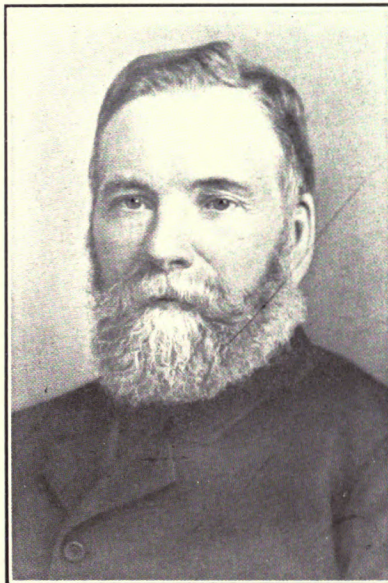
LATE DIRECTORS



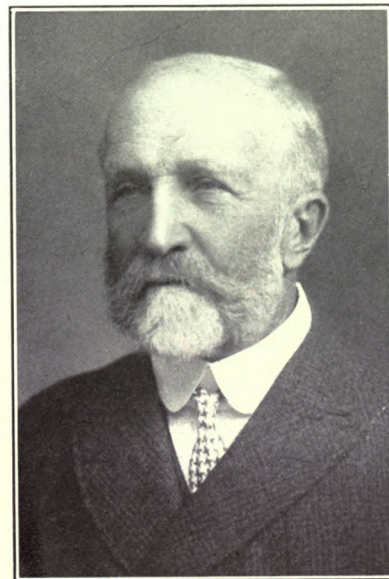
J. D. BALFOUR, M.D.
Medical Director



COL. F. B. LEYS, M.P.P.



ROBERT FERGUSON, M.P.



GEORGE B. HARRIS

The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada—Continued

manager of the Northern he spent several winters.

Mr. Milne was succeeded by the present manager, Mr. W. J. McMurtry, who is ably carrying on the work so well begun by Mr. Milne.

At the time of the organization of the Company, the staff was a small one, consisting of Mr. Milne, manager, and his stenographer. It now consists of a large number.

The new offices are all that could be desired as the accompanying cuts show. They occupy the north half of the Dominion Savings Building on Richmond Street. The whole floor has been converted into one large room, reaching from Temple Street on the West, the Market on the North to Richmond Street on the East, with an ample room for the Board of Directors, and the general manager. There is ample vault accommodation to insure the safety of all securities.

Firmly established in public confidence, the Northern Life will go on from year to year, adding to its size and strength. Its Head Office is located in London, the heart of Western Ontario, and Western Ontario cannot be excelled the wide world over. Nature has surrounded it by the greatest inland lakes in the world, Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake St. Clair, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and these are all connected by four of the greatest rivers in the world; River St. Clair, River Detroit, Niagara River, on which is one of the seven wonders of the world, the falls of Niagara; and out to the ocean by the Great St. Lawrence River. These lakes temper the atmosphere and no where is better fruit grown than in the Western Counties of Essex, Kent, and Lambton, and in the Niagara peninsula. There is no country and no people who live under more favorable conditions than those of Western Ontario. All that tends towards the highest development of life and its truest refinement are found here universally. The Laws are administered by the judges and members of the bar with the highest sense of justice. Education reaches all. The highest education, that of the University, is becoming more universal. Religion is divided fairly between the great denominations of protestantism, the Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Congregational and all have strong men. The Roman Catholic Church has a firm foothold and is a great power. Protestants and Roman Catholics, alike are active in all the charities and the good they constantly do cannot be estimated.

Western Ontario is still young. It has

room for millions more. The Bishop of London, England, said when addressing a meeting (in London, Ontario) of the Canadian Club, "I envy you your clean slate." Here, there are none of the heart breaking problems of old London and of all old lands. It is well that our lot has been cast in a new land where there is opportunity and hope. Where a man may improve his position in life. Where a sufficient provision can be secured for old age. Where the highest ideals of the best minds of Great Britain can be worked out unhampered by the legacies of past ages.

The war has proved that it is still true to say of Canada:

Our pride of race we have not lost,
And aye it is our loftiest boast
That we are Britons still!
And in the gradual lapse of years
We look, that 'neath these distant skies
Another England shall arise,—
A noble scion of the old,—
Still to herself and lineage true
And prizing honor more than gold.

The City of London in Canada, is the natural centre and capital of a district that has great capacities for the productions of the soil in many varieties. As time went on it added to its trading business by gradually building up factories suited to the district. It is now a prominent railway centre. It has banks and financial institutions. Its educational facilities are constantly increasing and developing, and in its healthy growth, corporations have been organized to supply all the need of modern civilization. One of the spheres of such action is Life Insurance, and one of the most successful in that department of human service is the Northern Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

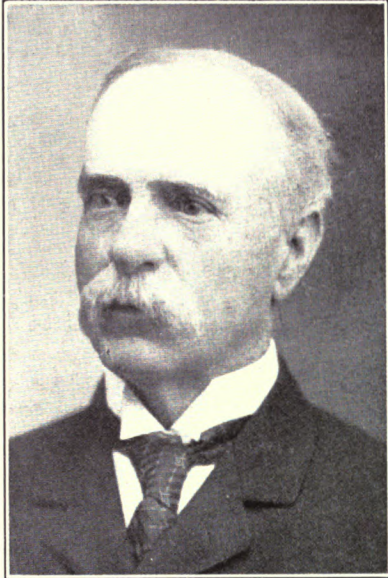
The growth of this Company is very similar to that of London itself, unceasing and yet unceasing. It was organized in 1896, its first President being the late Hon. David Mills, the first Vice President, the late E. J. Parke, Esq., K.C., Police Magistrate of London. The present occupant of the position of President is T. H. Purdom, Esq., K.C., whose high character and abilities as an intelligent and prudent financier are recognized in a far wider circle than that around London.

The Board of Directors has always had on it some members who were gentlemen of large experience in general financial affairs, and well known in other connections.

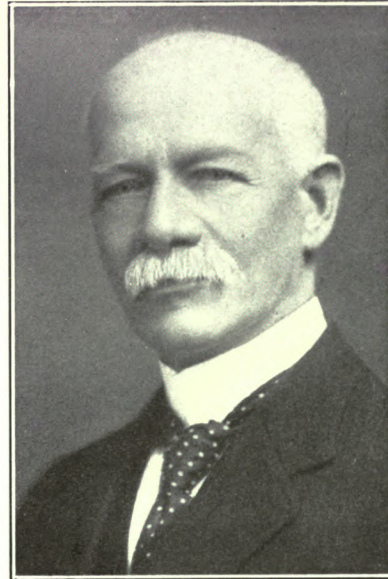
Life Insurance as a business calls for the constant display of intelligence, industry, and close attention to all that affects the welfare of the country.

The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada—*Continued*

LATE DIRECTORS



JOHN DAVIS
Mayor, Windsor



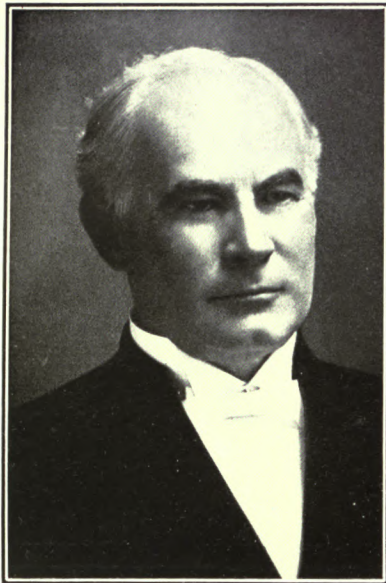
FRANCIS LOVE
Police Magistrate, London



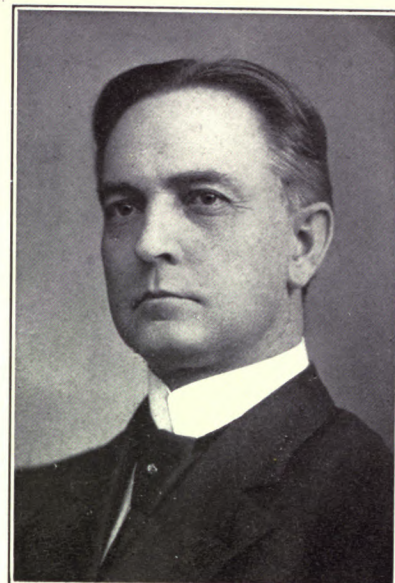
SIR A. P. SHERWOOD
Superintendent Dominion Police

The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada—*Continued*

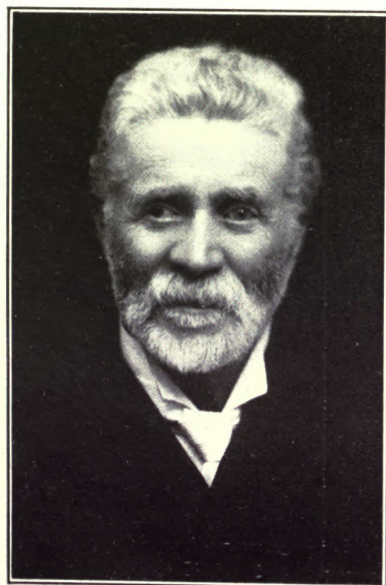
PRESENT OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS



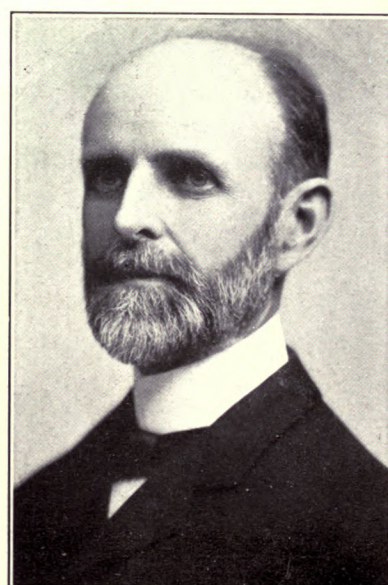
T. H. PURDOM, K.C.
President, London



W. S. CALVERT, EX-M.P.
1st Vice-President, Strathroy



JOHN FERGUSON
2nd Vice-President, London



MATTHEW WILSON, K.C.
Director, Chatham

The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada—*Continued*

At the end of 1914 the record of the Northern Life Assurance Co is as follows:

Insurance in force.....	\$10,393,268 00
Total Assets.....	2,328,885 00
Reserve.....	1,682,345 00
Total Income.....	500,346 00
Net Premium Income.....	370,839 00

The Dominion Government most carefully protects the interest of Policy Holders in Insurance Companies. Based upon the calculations of the most up-to-date actuarial science, it requires the estimated current value of all policies issued to be protected by an adequate Reserve. In the case of the Northern Life, that amounts as above, to \$1,682,345 00 but the Northern Life policy holders have in addition the paid up capital of the Co. which at the end of 1914 stood at \$480,577 50. The Northern Life Assurance Co. has the largest paid up capital in Canada in proportion to Insurance in force and the third largest in Canada. A further increase of security to Policy holders is the surplus at end of 1914, of \$129,900 43 over all liabilities and capital. The security of the Company's policy holders is thus triply entrenched.

The care manifested in the selection of lives with the strong financial position of the Company ought to recommend it to all who require the invaluable protection of absolutely safe Life Insurance.

The Company has a very efficient field force who can present its claim for public patronage, based upon the facts of the Company's record, in a way that must carry conviction to all parties negotiating, that the very important interest of their Life Insurance is guaranteed in the strongest way.

But to secure all advantages the Company's funds have to be most carefully invest-

ed and the extended financial experience at the command of the Board of Directors has proved of great service to the Company in this regard.

It may be here remarked, that a capacity for development in the country exists that is not yet generally recognized. At the present time, increase in production is imperatively demanded on national grounds. The whole district of Western Ontario, which has London as its natural head centre, is blessed with the capacity to produce many varieties of high priced crops. but to secure this result, land must be farmed, and not merely mined. Under drainage and fertilizers are required. As the farmer himself cannot work unless he is fed, so the land must get back what is taken out of it. Mere rotation of crops is not enough, and so when the teachings of the Ontario Agricultural College have permeated the mind of the agricultural community, and the land begins to be treated as its crop bearing capacities justify, financial institutions can do most secure and profitable work in assisting the farmer to realize the potentialities of his land to the utmost.

Situated thus in London, the centre of a district of such possibilities, the Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada can most hopefully look forward to a period of constantly expanding growth, and unshakable solidity, and while not neglecting business opportunities anywhere, it will promote to the best of its ability, the prosperity of its own Home District.

With well grounded hope for the future, the Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada enters upon the nineteenth year of its work in the great protective and comforting region of Life Insurance.



Main Entrance to Northern Life Offices

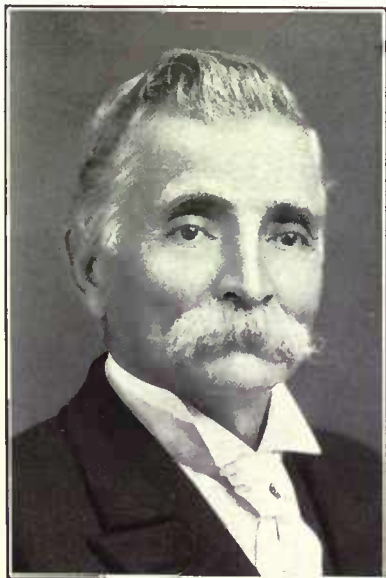
The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada—*Continued*



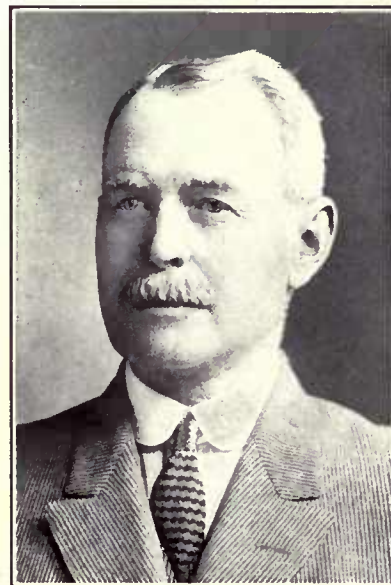
N. H. STEVENS
Director, Chatham



CHARLES JENKINS
Director, Petrolea

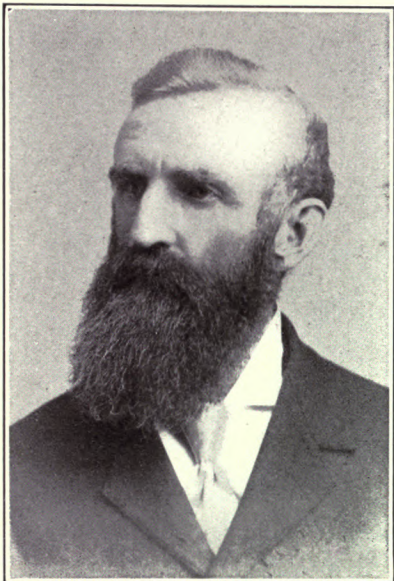


JOHN MILNE
Director, London, First Manager



JOHN PURDOM
Director, London

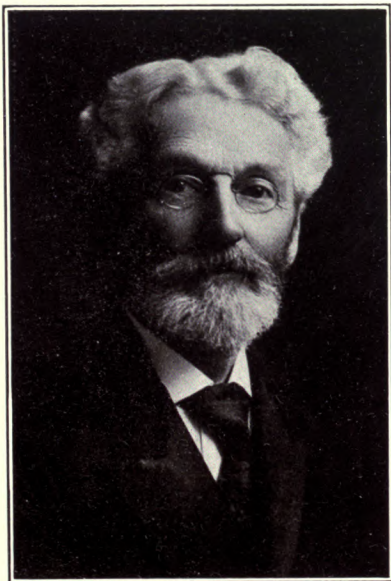
The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada—*Continued*



MALCOLM MCGUGAN, EX-M.P.
Director, Mt. Brydges



W. G. FITZGERALD, B.A., A.I.A.
Actuary, London

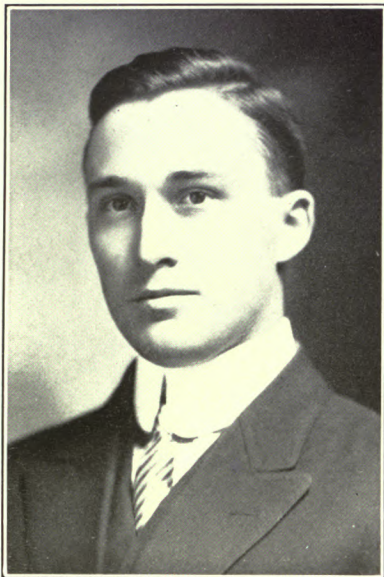


W. J. McMURTRY
General Manager



J. WILSON PURDOM
Secretary

The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada—*Continued*



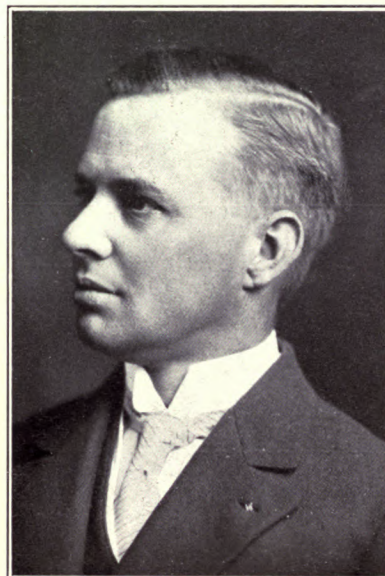
R. C. MacKNIGHT
Treasurer



R. C. BALFOUR
Cashier

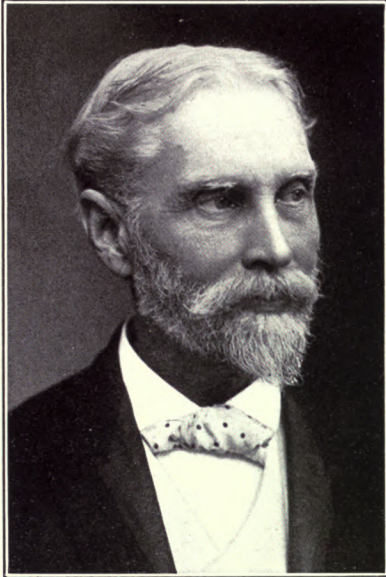


J. B. M. FERGUSON
Agency Accountant

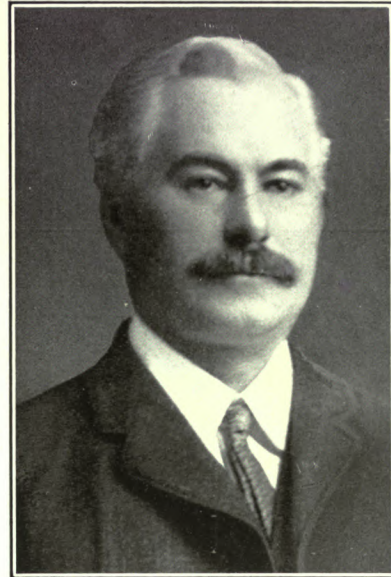


G. H. THOMAS
Superintendent of Agencies

The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada—*Continued*



DR. CL. T. CAMPBELL
Medical Referee



ALEXANDER PURDOM
Solicitor



View of General Office Northern Life (Officials)

The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada—*Continued*



Board Room



View of General Office Northern Life (Clerks)

The Dominion Savings and Investment Society

The Dominion Savings and Investment Society was incorporated on the 20th day of April, 1872.

The declaration filed in the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Middlesex was as follows:

THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY

WE, the undersigned residing in the County of Middlesex, in the Province of Ontario, do hereby declare that we agree to constitute ourselves a **PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY** by the name of "**THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY**" under and by virtue of the act entitled An Act respecting Building Societies, Chapter 53, of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.

AS WITNESS OUR hands and seals this eighteenth day of April, A.D., 1872.

D. MACFIE	(SEAL)
WM. F. HARPER	(SEAL)
SAM'L PETERS	(SEAL)
JOHN ELLIOTT	(SEAL)
W. R. MEREDITH	(SEAL)
J. B. STRATHY	(SEAL)
J. ATKINSON	(SEAL)
JAMES DUFFIELD	(SEAL)
GEORGE MOOREHEAD	(SEAL)
ALEX. S. ABBOTT	(SEAL)
H. WATERMAN	(SEAL)
I. WATERMAN, per H.W.	(SEAL)
S. S. FREBORNE	(SEAL)
CHAS. HUTCHINSON	(SEAL)
A. JOHNSTON	(SEAL)
HENRY TAYLOR	(SEAL)
DANIEL LESTER	(SEAL)
J. P. O'HIGGINS	(SEAL)
M. G. MUNRO	(SEAL)
THOS. BEATTIE	(SEAL)
ROBT. WALKER & SONS	(SEAL)
JOHN B. ELLIOTT	(SEAL)
JAMES JOHNSON	(SEAL)
JOHN SCANDRETT	(SEAL)
GEO. S. BIRRELL	(SEAL)
WILLIAM WOODRUFF	(SEAL)
ROBERT REID	(SEAL)
JOHN BROWN	(SEAL)
E. J. PARKE	(SEAL)

Sir William Meredith and Mr. George S. Birrell only are still living. Sir William Meredith is now Chief Justice of Ontario and Mr. Birrell resides in New York. A glance over the names of the incorporators brings back many of London's most prominent men of over forty years ago. Daniel Macfie, Ardaven, the first President, was a retired Merchant. He filled the position with conscientious fidelity. He was a Scotchman, with long business experience and natural aptitude for finance. He also had an exceptionally fine personal appearance. John B. Strathy, the first vice-president, was Collector of Customs at London. Malcolm G. Munro was Warden of the County of Middlesex; Samuel Peters was a Civil Engineer and Architect who had a hand in the building of the Tecumseh House, the City Hall, and many other buildings of prominence. He had the reputation of being sure that any building erected

by him would be strong and substantial. William F. Harper was the manager for many years of the Merchants Bank. John Elliott was the well known manufacturer of agricultural implements (an exceptionally handsome man, and even when over eighty years of age, tall and straight); Herman Waterman, who with his brother Isaac, composed the firm of Waterman Brothers, oil refiners. They were pioneers and leaders in that business. Herman Waterman removed to Buffalo. Thomas Beattie was then a young successful merchant. He retired soon afterwards and later was better known as Major Beattie, president of the City Gas Company and member of the Dominion Parliament for London.

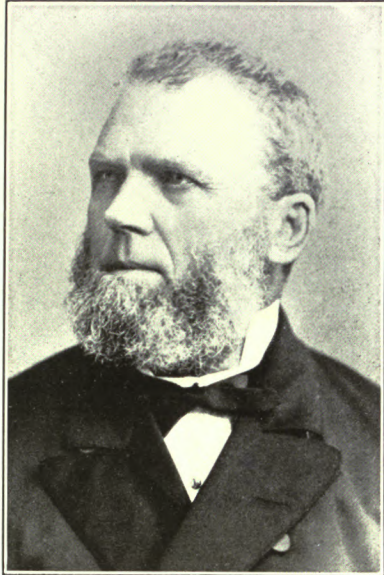
Henry Taylor, a private Banker, took an active part under instructions from Mr. Parke in the organization of the Society, and was for a short time president. Joseph Atkinson, wholesale merchant; William R. Meredith, then a member of the legal firm of Scatcherd & Meredith, later leader of the opposition in the Ontario Legislature, during the time Sir Oliver Mowat was Premier and now Sir William Meredith, Chief Justice of Ontario, and Alexander Johnston, banker, of Strathroy, constituted the first Board of Directors.

The Society was organized by E. Jones Parke, Q.C., who had associated with him Mr. Henry Taylor, Mr. Parke was solicitor until his death on November 13th, 1899.

Looking over the records, we find that in 1873, John Burnett took the place of John Elliott, and the Board remained unchanged until 1876, when Dr. Cattermole and William Duffield joined and M. G. Munro, Joseph Atkinson and Alexander Johnston dropped out. William Duffield was president from 1882 until 1887. He was a member of the firm of Duffield Brothers, oil refiners, and afterwards president of the City Gas Company, which he changed into a very prosperous company. Mr. Duffield had a mechanical turn of mind and was fond of experimenting in mechanical devices.

In 1877, the Board was reduced in number to seven and was constituted as follows: Daniel Macfie, president; Henry Taylor vice-president; James Cattermole, Samuel Peters, W. R. Meredith, Wm. Duffield and John Burnett, and so continued until 1880, when the number of the Directors was increased to twelve and five new members added, H. S. Northrup, of Northrup & Lyman, wholesale druggists, Toronto; Alexander Purdom, builder, London; John Leys, of Rice, Lewis & Sons, Toronto; Duncan Coulson, general manager and now president of the Bank of Toronto, and Colin

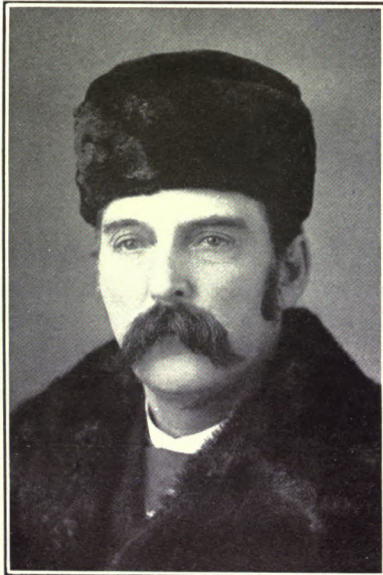
The Dominion Savings and Investment Society—*Continued*



DANIEL MACFIE
First President, 1872-1881



SAMUEL PETERS
President, 1881-1882



WILLIAM DUFFIELD
President 1882-1887



HENRY TAYLOR
President 1887-1888

The Dominion Savings and Investment Society—*Continued*

Munro, sheriff of Elgin and St. Thomas.

In 1881, Samuel Peters became president, and Wm. Duffield became vice-president, and president in 1882. Mr. Duffield continued president until 1887. In 1882, Nathaniel Reid became vice-president and so remained until 1888.

In 1882, George Boyd, of Toronto, wholesale merchant; Hugh Moore, of Dundas, S. H. Graydon, ex-mayor of London; Robert Reid, collector of customs; and James A. Blair, were added to the Board and in 1884, on the death of his father, Alexander Purdom, T. H. Purdom, took his place on the Board. The same year, Dr. Bettridge, of Strathroy, was elected. The Board was unchanged until 1888, when Robert Reid became president and Nathaniel Reid, vice-president. Rev. J. H. Starr, Toronto, Wm. Bettridge, M.B., Strathroy, T. H. Purdom, Hugh Moore, Dundas, Duncan Coulson and John Leys, Toronto, William Duffield, George Boyd, Toronto; John Ferguson, London, and Charles H. Elliott, now collector of customs at London, constituted the Board.

In 1889, W. J. McMurtry, of Toronto, took the place of Nathaniel Reid. In 1891, C. H. Elliott became vice-president and Col. Robert Lewis and J. A. Kennedy, wholesale druggist, became members of the Board.

In 1893, the number of the Board was reduced to nine, Robert Reid continued as President and with the exception of the place of James A. Kennedy being taken by John Morison, of Toronto, the Board remained unchanged until 1900.

On the death of Robert Reid in 1900, T. H. Purdom, K.C., was elected president, Charles H. Elliott, vice-president and Francis Love was elected a director.

In 1901, John Ferguson became vice-president and since then T. H. Purdom, K.C., has been president and John Ferguson, vice-president, continuously. In that year the Hon. David Mills, K.C., M.P.P.C., afterwards Minister of Justice and a judge of the Supreme Court of Canada and Mr. Samuel Wright, of London, were added to the Board. The Board remained the same until 1904, when on the death of the Hon. David Mills, John Purdom, contractor, of London, was elected in his place.

There was no change until 1908. In that year, Dr. Bettridge died and in 1909 the directors elected were T. H. Purdom, K.C., president; John Ferguson, vice-president; W. J. McMurtry, now general manager of the Northern Life Assurance Company; Francis Love, police magistrate; Samuel Wright, John Purdom and Nathaniel Mills,

managing director. With one exception caused by the death of Francis Love in 1911, whose place was taken by Mr. John Milne, the Board has remained the same until the present time.

The presidents of the Society have been as follows:

Daniel Macfie	1872-1881
Samuel Peters	1881-1882
Wm. Duffield	1882-1887
Henry Taylor	1887-1888
Robert Reid	1888-1900
T. H. Purdom	1900-

The Managers of the Society have been three only.

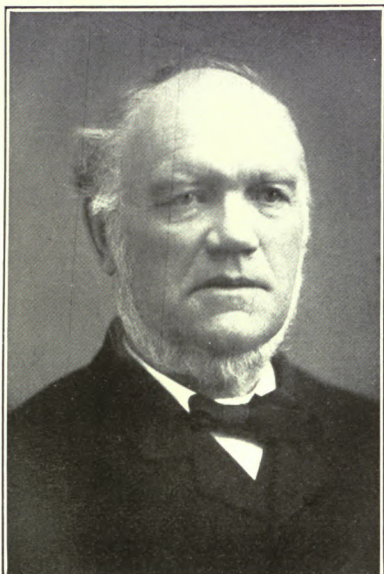
Lt.-Col. F. B. Leys, from 1872 until 1891. Col. Leys possessed the faculty of making friends to a remarkable degree, and his genial manner had much to do in the early days of the Society with its success. He became after severing his connection with the Society, member for London in the Ontario Legislature, and while such member, secured for London the Normal School.

Col. Leys was succeeded in 1891 by Henry E. Nelles, who continued as manager until 1895, when under the advice of his physician, he made his home in California. Mr. Nelles had been a practicing solicitor and brought to the management experience and ability of a high order. He managed the business with conscientious care. He had the universal respect and confidence of the whole community. He is living at present at Los Angeles, California. His old friends in London are always pleased to hear of his welfare.

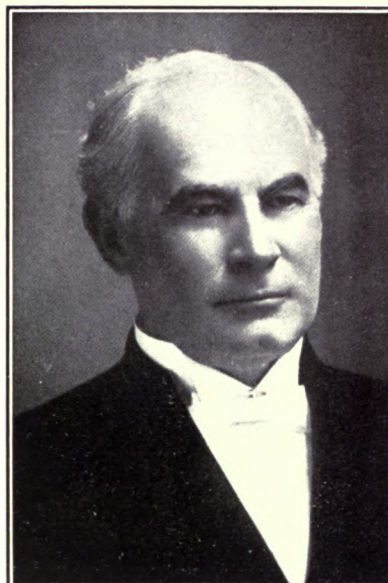
Nathaniel Mills, the present manager, succeeded Mr. Nelles in 1896. He is a nephew of the late Hon. David Mills and possesses in a marked degree many of his uncle's good qualities. Like him, he has a mathematical mind, he is an accurate reasoner, a constant reader, a close student, and with much more than average ability he gives close attention to the business of the Society. Like Mr. Nelles, Mr. Mills is most esteemed by those who know him best. He too has the confidence of the community to a marked degree.

It is not generally realized by the citizens of London how great a part Loan Companies have contributed of the general prosperity of London. Their Savings Banks have all been absolutely safe. Some of them have been in operation over fifty years and during all that time no depositor has lost anything. It is a good test of the soundness of these companies, as deposits for

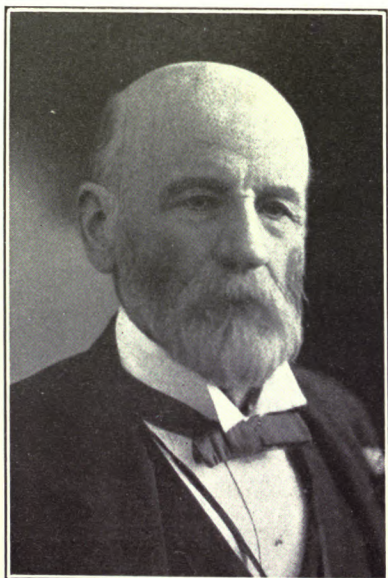
The Dominion Savings and Investment Society—*Continued*



ROBERT REID
President 1888-1900



T. H. PURDOM
President



E. JONES PARKE
Solicitor 1872-1899



LT.-COL. F. B. LEYS, M.P.
First Manager, 1872-1891

The Dominion Savings and Investment Society—Continued

savings that they have existed so long without any loss resulting. In addition to their safety the depositors have received larger returns to the extent of probably one per cent. per annum. This will represent hundreds of thousands of dollars profit to the community. Prior to the establishment of Loan companies, borrowers paid nine and ten per cent. for money. Until the war commenced, money was plentiful at six per cent. and less. This saved very large sums in the aggregate to the community and made it easy for anyone with good security to accomplish any purpose desired whether the building of a home or for any other purpose. The investments made by

Loan Companies are of a substantial safe description. They are not affected by panics. They are good supports to the Chartered Banks. They take investments on real estate which Banks do not, and in connection with chartered Banks serve the whole wants of the borrowing and investing public. London is the second city in Canada with reference to Loan Companies and to this fact is largely due the financial solidity strength and security of London.

In addition, they have brought from Great Britain millions of pounds sterling, which have found safe investment in Canada and contributed to the development and prosperity of the country as a whole.



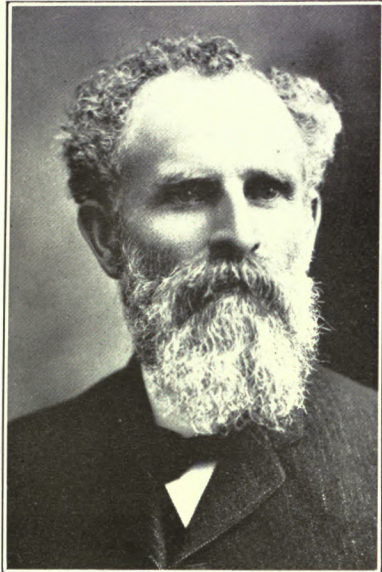
THE DOMINION SAVINGS BUILDING

THE FIDELITY TRUSTS COMPANY OF ONTARIO

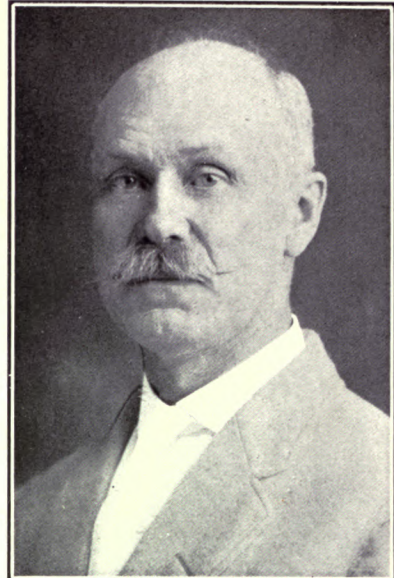
The Fidelity Trusts Company of Ontario was organized in connection with The Dominion Savings and Investment Society. It is found that Trust Companies and Loan Companies are a benefit to each other, and that the business of a Loan Company frequently requires the aid of a Trust Company.

Mr. W. J. Harvey is Manager of The Fidelity Trusts Company of Ontario. Mr. Harvey is a member of the Bar, and well qualified by experience and integrity for the position he holds. He is the eldest son of the late Thomas Harvey, a member of the well-known building firm of T. & A. Harvey.

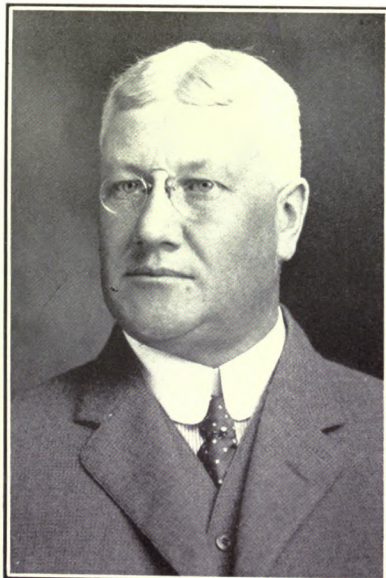
The Dominion Savings and Investment Society—*Continued*



H. E. NELLES
Manager 1891-1895



NATHANIEL MILLS
Manager



W. J. HARVEY
Manager Fidelity Trusts Company of Ontario



SAMUEL WRIGHT
Director Dominion Savings and Investment Society

The Early History of the Bar of Middlesex

PREFACE

What Judge Hughes has written of the Early Bar of Middlesex and my continuation of it, is the result of a conversation between the then President of the Middlesex Historical Society and me. We both thought it very desirable that Judge Hughes should undertake the work because his memory enabled him to cover a greater number of years than anyone now living, and his associations and connections with the members of the Early Bar gave him a perfect knowledge of them all.

What I have written does not pretend to give any full reference to the Bar of today. It is better to leave that until a future time. I have made fuller references to those whose lives have closed. "Death's pale flag" has "advanced" too frequently among the members of the Bar, and while the usefulness of their lives is still fresh in our memories it is best to record the facts. If this is done from time to time it will preserve a good purpose and preserve a record that will be interesting at least to the future members of the Bar of Middlesex.

These records should be as just and accurate as possible. The Middlesex Historical Society will welcome and preserve any additions, corrections or criticisms which may be offered. I have written almost entirely from memory, aided by a paper I wrote some years ago. There are, no doubt, facts left out which should be recorded, and there will be some errors. Whoever takes the subject up in the future will have the benefit of any information now supplied.

After these papers were read at the Historical Society they were published in The Advertiser, and it was suggested that they might as well be published in pamphlet form as a keepsake. If they serve to keep alive old faces and old memories the object sought will be attained.

T. H. PURDOM.

London, Ontario, April 24th, 1912.

The Early History of the Bar of Middlesex

By His Honor David J. Hughes, Judge of the County of Elgin, St. Thomas

The Publishers of this book intended to include the history of the Bar of Middlesex, but found that the Cuts used in it could not be used in this book. This is regretted, because it is impossible to obtain them again. An endeavor has been made to include as many as can be obtained of the members of the Bench and Bar of other days. A reference has also been made to the changes which have occurred since the former references were published. The Middlesex Bar Association should obtain all the information now obtainable and publish an accurate and full reference to the Bench and Bar. It would be much appreciated in future.

I came to the London District in May, 1835, a lad, and was sent by my brother-in-law, the late John Wilson, who had adopted me, to the Grammar School, then taught by Mr. F. H. Wright, B.A., a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. At that time, the late Mr. Ephraim J. Parke, Mr. Thomas Parke, Jr., and Mr. Thomas Scatterd, were fellow-pupils. The London district had for some years been very attractive to persons seeking homes, and caused some of the best agriculturalists and mechanics in the province, and many from the United States, to settle in and about London. It was attractive for lawyers, as well as tradespeople. The territories now constituting the counties of Norfolk, Oxford, Huron, Perth, Bruce, Middlesex, Elgin and part of what is now the County of Brant, that is to say, the townships of Burford and Oakland, formed the London district.

The Judicial Staff

There was for this extensive territory only one judge, one sheriff, one deputy-sheriff, one high constable, and several justices of the peace and necessary local constables. The clerk of the peace held also the office of clerk of the district court. The county treasurer held also the office of deputy clerk of the crown and pleas, and was sole issuer of marriage licenses. The district judge held also the office of inspector of tavern licenses, which owing to the loose way of granting licenses, was really a sinecure. The chairman was elected by the justices of court of general quarter sessions of the peace from among themselves. Besides their ordinary jurisdiction in criminal matters, they held and exercised peculiar jurisdiction on several subjects, such as the granting of licenses to innkeepers; matters of establishing new roads where the necessities of the country required, were referred to them. The

granting of licenses to marry was referred to them. Ministers of what were denominated non-conformist churches were obliged to appear and perform certain acts and make certain proofs and to take the oath of allegiance to the British crown and Government before they could legally perform the marriage ceremony. The taking of that oath was provided as a possible safeguard, because it was well known that itinerant preachers from the United States always insidiously endeavored (without exception) to sow seeds in the minds of their hearers of discontent with our monarchical system of government and hold up the transcendent superiority of democratic government. Such men were esteemed as more remarkable for their politics than for their piety.

The Registration of Deeds

There were four officers for the registration of deeds of real estate and wills of deceased persons affecting titles to lands, throughout the district, viz: One at the township of Dunwich for Middlesex; one at Ingersoll for Oxford; one at Goderich for Huron, and one at Vittoria for Norfolk. In order to get the registry of a title it was necessary for an attesting witness to go personally to the office of the registrar, or to meet him elsewhere, to make the necessary proof of execution of an instrument before him. This system of red tape continued in vogue for some years after I became a student in 1837. If a deed were executed of lands in another county, the proof of execution might be, by affidavit, made there.

In the year A.D., 1835, when I went to live in London, a boy of thirteen years, the following named members of the legal profession were residing in the London district, i.e., of barristers, viz: Mr. John Stuart, at London; Mr. William Salmon, of Simcoe; Mr. Peter Rapelje, of Vittoria and Mr. John Wilson (afterwards Judge Wilson), who although in 1834, not yet called to the bar was acting as counsel, by the courtesy of the court and members of the bar, in conducting his own cases; and the following were attorneys-at-law, but not barristers: William King Cornish, of London; Mr. Stuart Jones, of London; Mr. Edmund Burton, of Ingersoll; Mr. William Lassenohere, of Woodstock. At subsequent periods, Mr. James Givins, of Toronto, a barrister, settled at St. Thomas; Mr. John Strachan, of Toronto, a barrister, settled at Goderich; Mr. Robert Nichol, of Niagara, settled at Vienna; Mr. George Baxter, of Niagara, a barrister (afterwards judge of the county

court of Welland county), settled at Vienna; Mr. Thomas D. Warren, an attorney, a native, settled in St. Thomas; Mr. James Stanton, of Toronto, a barrister, settled in St. Thomas; Mr. J. William Horton, of Brockville, a barrister, settled in London; Mr. Edward Horton, his brother, a barrister, settled in St. Thomas; Mr. Thomas Stewart, of London, a barrister, settled at Goderich; Mr. James Daniell, a barrister (afterwards judge of the county court of Prescott and Russell), settled in London. I cannot give the exact order of their establishing themselves according to dates, but my enumeration of names will be found pretty full.

Among the Law Students

Those who were students at law while I was studying were Mr. Alexander Douglas McLean, stepson of Mr. Sheriff Hamilton, afterwards mayor of Chatham; Mr. John Stewart, formerly principal of the grammar school at Perth, a man in advanced years; Mr. Henry C. R. Becher, a young English gentleman, who came to Canada to seek his fortune; John Hamilton L. Askin, son of the clerk of the peace; Fred Cleverly, formerly a midshipman in the East India Company's service; Mr. James Shanly, the late master of the high court of justice and known as Lieut.-Col. Shanley, who was the son of Counsellor Shanly, of the Irish bar. The last to be named whom memory serves me was Mr. George W. Burton, of Ingersoli, afterwards the Hon. Mr. Justice Burton, of the court of appeal. He commenced his legal career with his uncle, Mr. Edmund Burton, of Ingersoll, before named, and after being called to the bar became a partner in the eminent law firm in Hamilton of Burton & Bruce. Col. Shanly became the partner of Mr. Givins, which lasted until the removal of Judge Allen from office and the appointment of Mr. Givins as his successor. Mr. Givins was the gentleman to whose service in the profession I myself was articulated, and I had charge of the work and practice of the office from the time I entered it for some years until my articles and services were transferred to Mr. Wilson, my brother-in-law, and subsequent partner. Mr. Becher and Mr. Shanly were articulated to Mr. Wilson before me.

I cannot speak with confidence of a period anterior to the year 1834. I have it by tradition, that a court had been held and justice administered at Turkey Point in the county of Norfolk, for some years anterior to the building of the courthouse at Vittoria. After the removal to Vittoria, Col. John Bestwick (afterwards of Port Stanley), had been in office either as sheriff or deputy, but Araham A. Rapelje ultimately became sheriff

and Henry V. A. Rapelje, his son, was his deputy until after the removal of the district town from Vittoria to London.

The burning down of the courthouse at Vittoria caused the district town to be changed by act of Parliament. Before the courthouse at London was finished as it now stands, the building that is now the old Grammar School, was used for the court upstairs, and for the jail downstairs. The forming of a town in London was in embryo, and in the forest condition. There was no accommodation for suitors after the court had been established here.

Slept in Haylofts

The jurors who attended the courts were obliged to get such accommodation as they could find anywhere, sometimes in a barn or hayloft, sometimes in the woods. They brought with them their provisions, including little mutchkins of whiskey, for those who drank whiskey. Tea and coffee were luxuries then, little used or obtainable. They had no jury rooms, and I have been told by a gentleman who had himself served on the jury, and who related this to me, that down near the end of Westminster bridge, at the north side of York street, there was a spring of deliciously pure cool water purling from under a widespreading basswood tree, which hung over, leaning towards the river, which shaded the place for a large distance. They used to bring their pork and bread, or sausages and bread, or cakes, or whatever they had to eat, and ate their meal there. Those who drank whiskey in the dammed-up spring and each one who wanted to drink whiskey and water with his lunch, would dip in his tin cup and take and drink what he wanted. All were welcome. This place was the only jury room, so to speak, where they would be in charge of a constable making up their verdict after every trial. At that time the jurors were not paid for their attendance at courts. They always travelled and lived at their own expense. Jurors were not paid for their attendance on the trial of criminal cases, and it was very hard upon the early settlers to hear legal cases controverted and to come in and spend a week or more during long trials at their own expense. It was found to be advantageous otherwise to many persons, as it brought strangers together and acted as an educator of the people. It was an expensive education for many, so that, except in civil cases, their services were unremunerative. They were paid for every district court case tried by them, \$1.50 that is a York-shilling, apiece, and in superior court cases they were paid \$3.00, which was a quarter of a dollar apiece, no matter how long the trials lasted.

Held Verdict Until Paid

A lawyer visiting the court here once was very much surprised to find, after the jurors had made up their minds and were waiting to render their verdict in a case, to observe they hesitated to deliver their finding, and were waiting for something. This the visiting lawyer was not accustomed to, as he came from another part of the country; he could not understand the halting process, which was new to him, so he asked why they did not deliver their verdict. The clerk said: "They are waiting for their pay," and on further explanation it was told that one of the lawyers was not to be trusted, so they insisted upon having their pay first. I was told also that the district judge got so accustomed to the practice and failings of that particular lawyer, that he would not sign his name on the back of the record indicating the verdict, unless his fee of a dollar was handed up on the bench. The district court judge's sole remuneration for services at that time was by fees. This was all changed, however, afterwards, when a different set of lawyers settled in London, and the judges were barristers paid by salary. Owing to the lack of accommodations in the way of hotels, inns or taverns in the district town, the officers of the court, lawyers, and the judge, who had journeyed from what was called Long Point, but really Vittoria, where most of them still resided, used to stay at a very respectable and comfortable tavern outside the county town, situated on the Commissioners' road, in the township of Westminster, kept by Bartholomew Swartz, an old Polish soldier who had been with Napoleon at Moscow. It was one of the best hostelrys in this part of the country, and the guests used to stay there over night and come to the village to hold court during the day. It was the only comfortable or habitable place until hotels were erected, suitable for general public entertainment, the first of which was that of a Highland Scotchman, the late Peter McGregor, on the south side of King Street, facing the courthouse square. The next was that of Patrick McCann, who kept the Robinson Hall Hotel on the corner of Ridout and Dundas streets; the third, the hotel of James McFadden, on the corner of King and Ridout streets, on the south side of King street.

Justices Untrustworthy

At an early period it was found necessary to provide a tribunal for the collection of small debts, and a jurisdiction was created conferring authority upon justices of the peace to deal with such matters. But it was found that the justices of the peace were not content with what the law authorized,

but must needs step beyond their proper bounds and commit acts of trespass, so those magistrates' courts were entirely abolished, and in substitution of them, commissioners were appointed, upon whom a limited jurisdiction was conferred. In the several prescribed and limited localities those small debt courts were called "Courts of Request." Some of the commissioners were lawyers, if they could be obtained. They had jurisdiction up to the value of \$10 on matters of debt or contract, but none as regards torts. Then the division courts as they exist now were substituted for the court of request. Circuits were prescribed to be settled by quarter sessions, to be presided over by a county judge or by a barrister, with extended jurisdiction, since which the administration of justice in all ordinary affairs has been brought nearer the people, and has given universal satisfaction by their domestic convenience.

Before, and at the time, indeed, for many years after I became a student-at-law, imprisonment for debt to the extent of \$40, was allowable. All that was necessary to procure a man's arrest for debt was for the creditor to make an affidavit setting forth what the claim was for, that it was due and unpaid and that the deponent was apprehensive that the debtor would leave this Province without paying the debt (it was not necessary to give any reasons for the "apprehension"). The result was that many debtors were imprisoned and kept in close confinement, unable to pay comparatively-small sums of money. In amelioration of that condition a change in the law provided that the sheriff might take a bond with sureties conditioned that the debtor would not leave the walls of the jail, and that if he escaped the sureties would pay the debt. Subsequently the "jail limits," as they were called, were extended to the boundaries of the town in which the courthouse stood. If the debtor went beyond those limits, his bondsmen would be liable as for an escape. Several debtors, who were prisoners unable to pay comparatively small sums of money, or to find security, were shut up in insanitary cells, and obliged to support themselves. There was no provision for their getting rations from the county. The atmosphere of these cells was always close, stuffy and unwholesome.

The Tale of Two Prisoners

I remember two prisoners in particular who had the walls of the jail for their limits, who had to place their several belongings and valuables on a table placed at the foot of the courthouse stairs, to which they had called an auction sale, and one of them, acting as auctioneer, sold off their goods in

order to furnish them with food. One of these was a medical doctor. The other was a man who had respectable connections, but he himself was not very respectable, so that his relatives did not seem to have much sympathy for him or his condition.

The district judge was not necessarily a lawyer, and as far as my knowledge of the early history of the district extends, the late James Mitchell, of Vittoria, was the first district judge. He had been a fellow-student and chum at the University of St. Andrew's in Scotland with the late Bishop Strachan. They were educated together, immigrated to this country together, where both became in different parts of the province, teachers of classical schools, Mr. Mitchell at Vittoria and Mr. Strachan at Cornwall. Although both were Scotchmen of very much the same stamp, learned and extremely Scotch and determined, they were entirely different in their habits, tastes, and future walks in life. Judge Mitchell, in the prime of life, although not a lawyer, had a legal and judicial mind, as Mr. Strachan proved to have possessed. He was an upright, honest and exemplary man until he became incapacitated by infirmities.

After the completion of the new brick courthouse, which still stands on its original foundation, with a new front, in London, some of the officials removed from the county of Norfolk to the newly-constituted county town. Neither the judge nor the sheriff changed their places of residence. Among those who did so were Mr. John Harris, the district treasurer. He had been previous to his appointment to office, a non-commissioned (a warrant) officer in the royal navy, employed on a government vessel in the survey of the Canadian lakes; after the war of 1812-1815, under command and direction of Capt. Bayfield and Owen, of H. M. R. N., Mr. John Baptiste Askin (who had formerly been a clerk during the war of 1812-1815 in the commissariat service), removed with his family to London.

Opinion of Mr. Askin

He was by birth an Indian half-breed. His father was a white man and his mother was a squaw. He was himself an Indian, in his temper, tastes and habits. He was outwardly of quite gentlemanly bearing, but inwardly conceited, proud, jealous and selfish and envious—all Indian. He had had the privileges and advantages of having mixed in the society of gentlemen. He had no taste for the society of his equals or immediate superiors, and was, true to his instincts, unsuccessfully imitative. He was clerk of the peace and clerk of the county court. To him and his office belonged many, several

and separate functions, and many that were assumed. The sceptre he swayed for many years among ignorant surroundings was supreme and absolute, until municipal institutions were established for every district of the province. These proved his bane, and upset his sway; and, what was worse, curtailed his income. In fact, it was discovered that besides having been paid the fees prescribed by law, he had been paid an annual salary of \$1,200, for which there was no authority. When municipal institutions called district councils were established in this Province, which were presided over by wardens appointed by the Government, a thorough investigation was made by the late Hon. John Wilson, who had been appointed to that office for the London district, into the expenditures connected with the administration of justice, and he found that considerable sums of money had been paid out of the county funds, for which there had been no authority. In the discharge of his duty, he called the attention of the district council to the facts and figures. The same subject had been brought before the court of general quarter sessions of the peace by Mr. John Burwell, a member of the court. However, right or wrong, Mr. Askin took the actions of both these gentlemen as personally hostile, and as an affront in fact, an unpardonable offence which he never forgave. Even after the death of Mr. Wilson, although he had shaken hands with him in token of his forgiveness, whilst alive, he abused him after he was in his grave. He was, as I have said, all Indian—who never buries the tomakawk.

Appointed Only Favorites

Under the irresponsible system of government which existed at the time, i. e., before municipal institutions were introduced, Mr. Askin, a strong supporter of it, had been in the habit of recommending men for the commission of the peace, although he was only the clerk of the court of which they were to become members. This gave offence to many, because no person, however, respectable or suited by education and character for the office of justice of the peace, could be or expect to be appointed, of whom Mr. J. B. Askin did not approve and recommend.

Mr. Henry Van Allen Rapelje, the deputy sheriff, removed to London and conducted the office in the name of his father. Upon the subsequent setting off the county of Norfolk as a separate judicial district, he was appointed the sheriff of that county and a merchant at St. Thomas, was appointed sheriff of Middlesex in A.D., 1837. Mr. Samuel Park, the jailer, removed to London. He was the son of a Mr. Park

who had been the jailer at Vittoria and had died there. Mr. William King Cornish, who had acted as deputy to the clerk of the peace at Vittoria, removed to London, and subsequently became an attorney-at-law there.

Owing to the infirmities of the district judge, who had latterly removed to London and lived there for some years, and was very much afflicted with rheumatism, it was found necessary to appoint a junior judge. A representation was made to that effect to the Government, and Mr. William Young, of Caradoc, an English attorney by profession, but not a barrister, was appointed for the administration of justice. Mr. Young was a very austere and strongly set-up, stiff Englishman, who had held a good position in England, but lost it through fast living. He had neither knowledge nor sympathy with the affairs of this country, but was a fairly good lawyer, a highly respectable man in his way, but a good deal of a wreck, who had lost his health and temper; so that ultimately he became really less fit physically to discharge all the duties than the senior judge was. He conducted the court with decorum. When on the bench he could and did act the part of a gentleman.

Swore "Like a Trooper"

When off the bench he could be arrogant and offensive, and swear, in the fashionable style, common in the period of King George the Fourth, like a trooper. In plain language, he could be blasphemously profane when he was stirred to a period of anger. After the entire failure of bodily health, his mental strength was exhausted and he died, unlamented, and was soon forgotten. The senior judge, in consequence, temporarily assumed the judicial functions, so that the administration of justice in the district court became somewhat ludicrous through the advanced age and consequent incapacity of Judge Mitchell.

I remember a case in which a witness bearing the name of Barnard Mackleroy was called to give evidence on behalf of one of the suitors, when the lawyer conducting the case asked the judge to take down the evidence the witness was giving. The judge had not been taking any notes at all.

"Will you honor please take that down?"

"Yes, Mr. Givins, I will take that down."

With that he began fumbling with his pen in his book.

"Now, will your honor be pleased to read what you have taken down?"

"Yes, Mr. Givins, I have taken down that the witness says Barnard Mackleroy is dead."

"But your honor, the witness is Barnard Mackleroy."

"I cannot help that. If the witness chooses to swear that he is dead, I cannot help it."

So the case proceeded.

When it came to the judge's charge, he said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, you have heard the evidence, and I have not. The fact is, I am a little deaf in my left ear—(the jurors sat on that side)—but, gentlemen of the jury, I must tell you that if you think the evidence adduced on the part of the plaintiff is the more satisfactory, it will be your duty to find a verdict for the plaintiff for such damages as you think him justly entitled to, but if, on the contrary, gentlemen, you think the evidence adduced on the part of the defence preponderates, and is the more convincing, it is my duty as an upright and just judge to tell you that, regardless of consequences, it is your duty to find a verdict for the defendant."

"Your honor, is that the charge?"

"Yes, Mr. Givins, that is the charge."

"Short and sweet, your honor."

Following the death of Judge Young, it became impossible for Judge Mitchell to continue long in the exercise of the judicial functions, as he was found to be totally incapacitated, and he returned to his home at Vittoria, or its neighborhood, where he died, and had in his younger days spent a useful life, very much respected.

The next in order on the local bench was Mr. Roland Williams, a West Indian solicitor (not barrister), a good lawyer and a very respectable and justly-respected gentleman. He did not remove to or reside in London, but continued living on his farm in the Township of Westminster, a few miles from St. Thomas, to which place we were obliged to go in case we required to make a chamber application, which, of course, involved delay and expense, for which there was no recompense in the way of adequate fees or disbursements. Mr. Williams, however, before very long became a confirmed invalid, and died after only a few years of judicial service.

After the death of Judge Williams, an English barrister by the name of Henry Allen was appointed. He was a man who had difficulty of speech and was totally unfit to deal with the people. He had come to this country from one of the West India islands. He could not comprehend our condition or mode of living, was unacquainted with business affairs and local conditions, so that the administration of justice in his hands was inefficient and gave very great dissatisfaction. He was petulant in his temper and overbearing as well. I was told by a clerk of the division court that on one occasion the judge, owing to the state of the roads,

was very late in reaching Fingal, where he should have been presiding in the division court.

Referred Cases to Clerk

The tired suitors had such confidence in the clerk, who was not a lawyer, but a very clever, upright and good businessman, that they referred their cases to the clerk. When the judge arrived he found all the cases disposed of. The clerk made known to the that he had relieved him from all his trouble, assured him he was sorry the judge had come so far through such bad roads, that the parties had waited long for his arrival and had agreed to his disposing of the cases by arbitration and that every case had been settled. The judge hearing this, threw himself into a rage and dared the clerk, on pain of dismissal, ever to do such a thing again. The clerk thought he was rendering a service which turned out to be very offensive to his honor.

A complaint was subsequently made of his entire unfitness to the Government, and he was removed from office of judge of the district court, but retained his office of judge or the surrogate court. He tried an action of trover for a stag, which the plaintiff claimed his property. After the case had been in contention, spun out for a long time, and only discussed by the lawyers, who all understood what kind of animal a "stag" was, the judge, when he came to charge the jury, said the case must be dismissed because a stag was what was known as a wild animal, *Free Naturae* (imagining that the suit was brought for possession of a male red deer), that if it left one man's woods the latter could claim it, any claim to it and it went to another man's woods the latter could claim it. The lawyers had difficulty in explaining the difference between what was locally called a "stag" and a "wild deer," but he did not see it. However, the jury dealt with it properly, all of which, and much more such, showed his total ignorance of the affairs of the country in which every county judge ought to be well versed. His inefficiency and incapability to adapt himself to the exigencies of the office were so manifest that a complaint was made to the Government and Judge Allen was removed from the office of judge of the county court.

Succeeded by Mr. Givins

After his removal Mr. James Givins (who was then a barrister of some ten years' standing at the bar) was appointed his successor as judge of the county court. Mr. Allen still retained the judgeship of the surrogate court. Judge Givins was an able man and a well-read lawyer, but like many others he failed in the prompt and apt

appliance of legal principles to present needs, which gave hesitation and uncertainty as to his decisions. When he had made up his mind it was by no means certain that he was right, but he "stuck to it" all the same because he thought he was right. He was not a success, not entirely unsuccessful, as a judge. He was not long in the office when he died and was soon forgotten. "After Mr. Givins died Judge Small was appointed and was the immediate predecessor of the late Judge William Elliott. He was the Hon. Jame Edward Small, who had been the Solicitor-General, a member of the Baldwin Ministry, and a politician. He was a man who was a better judge of a good dinner than he was of law, and was more particular about getting his meal in the middle of the day (no matter at what stage the trial of a case before him might be) than he was in the proper discharge of his duties—his dinner and its accompaniment of brandy and water, were all of supreme importance. He was a man who boasted, if it could be conceived that a lawyer, much less a judge would confess such a thing, that he had never read the Common Law Procedure Act and did not intend to. His administrations in the division courts consisted largely in talking all the time himself and and being very impatient of hearing others. More than that, some of his clerks of the division courts were not faithful in paying over the moneys they had collected, and the judge was not willing to listen to any complaints against them; he rather shielded them. I have myself gone all the way to the division court at Delaware to complain, and was met by the judge with every obstruction. I neither got justice, not even a hearing, nor did I get my client's money, after which I never expected justice and did not care ever to appear before him. I know that Mr. Becher had the same feeling.

Appointed Local Master

After the reconstruction of the court of chancery I was myself appointed local master, but because it involved the necessity of my giving up practice, I resigned. Col. Shanly was appointed in my place and continued in the office until his death. I do not think it necessary to speak of any members of the profession (within 50 years) other than those I have mentioned, because they all belong to modern history which would be better spoken of by others. I went to practice at Woodstock in the year 1842, about the time James Daniels, Thomas Scatcherd, Ephraim J. Parke, Hugh Richardson, Samuel Barker, and William O. Street, all younger men than myself, became members of the profession and mem-

bers of the London Bar, or students-at-law in London.

In a subsequent period after the counties of Norfolk, Oxford and Huron were set off into separate judicial districts, two of the judges were not lawyers. In Huron the district judge was an English barrister who had never practiced. He was a better judge of a roast turkey and well-cooked beefsteak and a glass of sherry than he was either of law or justice. The judge at Woodstock was a retired English Banker, an exceedingly dull man. The judge in Norfolk was a man of good common sense, a business man but not a lawyer; well suited to deal with the ordinary affairs among the early settlers of this country. In arguing a case before the judge at Woodstock it was found that the producing and reading out to him of a law book, no matter how inapplicable the subject, it always made weight for a successful, favorable decision.

What is now the county of Elgin still formed part of the county of Middlesex. What are now the Counties of Perth and Bruce were then within the judicial district of Huron. After the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Upper Canada in London in the year 1835, Mr. James Givins, who was a lawyer practicing in St. Thomas, came to London to live, having been appointed the notary and solicitor of the bank. It was the first and only bank in London for many years. There was a Mr. McKenzie who was practicing law in St. Thomas; he remained there only a short time. Mr. John Strachan was practicing law at Goderich and Mr. Gideon Acland, a barrister, went to and practiced in St. Thomas from 1835 to 1840. He was one of the best commercial lawyers that then existed in the district. He was not appreciated in St. Thomas owing to family relations and preferences for inferior men who were there before him. He subsequently removed to London where he only remained a short time, for he died soon after.

A Writer to the Signet

A Mr. Thomas Kier, who had been a writer to the Signet in Scotland, removed to London from Dundas, where he had studied law in the office of the Hon. William Notman for a year. He was entirely unsuited for practice. He was more a literary man than a lawyer. He could write political articles well. He was clever and well educated but not at all temperate in his habits. The other lawyers used to say with forcefulness that a Scotch lawyer who came to Canada to practice, instead of being admitted to the profession after only one year's study of our system of procedure, should serve five years longer in order to forget his Scotch peculiar-

ities and glossary of words and learn our legal vernacular. A similar case existed at Goderich, where a Mr. Haldane purported to practice but was never admitted to the bar. He was a Scotch lawyer, a writer to the Signet, a name given to an important body of lawyers in Scotland. It was curious to sit down and hear his peculiar law expressions, so that one really needed a glossary of Scotch law to be able to understand what they meant. I had the opportunity of meeting him on one occasion and his language kept my mind on the stretch in order to reach his meaning.

Practice and Pleadings

I have passed through five separate amendments and practice of law in my long connection with the legal profession. The first involved long and unmeaning counts in declarations which did not necessarily disclose what an action was brought to recover. There were different forms of action for every remedy sought. The action on the case for torts; the action on the case of promises, called *assumpsit*; the action of debt for the recovery of money; the action of *replevin* for the recovery of goods or cattle or chattles, and for damages for their detention; *specie*; the action of trespass or the recovery of damages for injury to persons or property, real or personal; the action of *trover* for the recovery of a chattels and the action called a *feigned issue* for the purpose of trying the right of property or possession of chattel claimed by someone else. These proceedings were not necessarily inaugurated by a writ or summons or by petition or by direct application to the court or a judge. The mysteries of procedure sanctioned by long practice and ingenuity of those engaged as legal agents (winked at by the court) were barriers to suitors obtaining their rights except through the agency of men well versed in the mazes and trodden paths of procedure, established by the ingenuity of men whose interests it was to confine their avenues of justice to their own profit and intervention. To give a few instances of this system: The first process in ordinary actions was by a writ of *capias ad respondendum* (directed to the sheriff), *bailable* and *nonbailable*. The sheriff, when this writ was placed in his hands, was supposed to take the defendant and bring him before the court; in *bailable* cases to arrest him by his body and keep him safely until he should give security for his due appearance and readiness to answer the action. In *nonbailable* cases the sheriff was furnished with copies of the writ to be served personally upon the defendant, having indorsed upon the copy notice to the defendant for the

purport and purpose of the service. If the defendant appeared he did so by entering a written appearance in the court. If he failed to do so the plaintiff might enter one for him and the proceedings to follow would be taken by the plaintiff's attorney, which it would take too long to detail here. In the action of replevin the writ ordered the sheriff to receive the goods, similar to the present procedure. The action of ejectment was commenced without a writ or summons, which contained a fallacious which set forth a claim by a supposititious defendant. The suit by inter-pleader was commenced by the stating of a supposititious wager between two persons as to ownership of the goods claimed by the real plaintiff. The action of trover was by the declaration of the loss of a chattel which came to the possession of the defendant by finding, and that the defendant wrongfully deprived the owner of the chattel, claiming full damages for the detention. This system was only gradually changed—by new rules of procedure, subsequently by the common law procedure act, and ultimately by the fusion of law and equity and an entire upsetting of all old methods, as it exists at this day.

A Curious Anomaly

A curious anomaly was introduced by statute, which provided for the joining in one action of the maker and indorser of a bill of exchange or promissory note. It had been held that they could not be joined in one action, because the contract of each of those parties was not identical—that of the maker of a note, or the acceptor or indorser of a bill of exchange being positive, and that of the drawer or endorser, as only conditional. To remedy this, the and best the legislators could devise was to prescribe that a declaration containing "the common money counts," as they were termed, be filed and served on the defendant, having attached to them a copy of the instrument upon which the action was founded, and that without the slightest reference to the bill or note. To remedy this, someone more ingenuous than the past, who had labored with the subject, planned the form which is now used for joining all parties.

Besides giving the history as to the personnel of the members of the legal profession, I have extended a statement of some of my recollections of the past connected with the administration of law and of legal procedure.

According to the provisions of an imperial statute (which is easy of reference), all negroes and lands owned in the colonies of Great Britain were declared to be goods and chattels for the payment of debts.

Taking advantage of that provision, a judgment and execution were obtained against the owner of the Township of Moulton, in the new county of Haldimand (then in the District of Niagara), and the whole township was advertised and sold en bloc after ten days' notice of sale; purchased by Henry John Moulton, a lawyer, of Toronto, and his title, under the sale and the proper construction of the statute was held to be valid. After which a provincial law was passed that required an execution against goods to be first issued so as to make the debt and costs out of the chattel estate, failing which and upon the Sheriff's return, indorsed "Nulla Bona" for the whole, or in part only, could an execution against lands be issued, after which that execution would have to remain in the sheriff's hands for twelve months, and the lands described and published in the Upper Canada Gazette and in a local paper, for three months before the lands could be sold.

Trial by Jury

In civil as well as criminal cases it was the rule to have trial by jury, except in cases of common assault and petty trespasses, and for sums above the jurisdiction of the courts of requests. After an interlocutory judgment in the court of Queen's bench or district court, where there was consequently no defence set up, it was necessary for a jury to assess the "damages." The non-payment of a debt or breach of contract was held to entitle to damages. I knew one lawyer (who was, as a matter of court etiquette, obliged to wear his gown and bands), who was never known to address a jury except in the matter of obtaining an assessment of damages for nonpayment of promissory notes, upon whose verdict judgment and execution would not be obtained until after commencement of the next law term of the court. There was no summary reference of such "damages." The legislature (after a long struggle on the subject of invading the palladium of our liberties i.e., trial by jury), and substituting a summary trial (as had taken a change in the law in England), passed a law for the trial of petty trespasses and common assaults by justices of the peace.

The prognostications of the opponents of the change were in many cases poorly fulfilled by ignorant and malignant magistrates, exceeding their jurisdiction in regard to these subject. I have known of many such perversions myself, but an appeal to the general sessions of the peace had for the most part provided against justice, and I could furnish numerous instances of the ludicrous figures which some magistrates have cut in the assumed jurisdiction on these subjects.

No Penitentiary Then

As to criminal procedure, I need say very little. There was no penitentiary for convicts, nothing between the common jail and the gallows, except the pillory and the stocks, or sending them to Van Diemen's Land, which was very expensive and circuitous. I recollect that at the corner of the courthouse square (the northeast corner), there stood a common stocks and pillory, and I remember seeing a man once sitting in the stocks as punishment for stealing silver spoons, but I think the pillory was never used. It was not used in my time, certainly. Both were afterwards abolished by statute. As a partial remedy for the expense of transportation, a law was passed providing banishment from the country of persons convicted of aggravated offences, not capital, with a penal clause attached, declaring that if a convict returned from banishment it would be a capital felony. I knew the case of one old man, over sixty years of age, who, having returned from banishment, was arrested and tried, and upon conviction was sentenced to death. However the sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the penitentiary, which had then been completed, for the rest of his life. It is but fair to surmise that his punishment of banishment had the effect of helping to people the United States with so many "smart men" as are to be found there, for they had no other country to adopt as their future home. It may not be known to many at the present time, and is therefore a fact worthy of note, that prisoners were not allowed full defence in my early days. Counsel could not address the jury in defence of the prisoner. I recollect that in the old courthouse, three courts-martial sat for the trial of grave offences. The first was for that of the so-called patriots who invaded this Province during the troubles arising out of the rebellion of 1837. It was a military court-martial, presided over by Col. John Bostwick, of Port Stanley. The second was a militia court-martial, for the trial of Lieut.-Col. Craig, of Caradoc, which was adjourned and never reassembled. The third was a general court-martial consisting of officers of the army, presided over by Lieut.-Col. Love of the Royal Eighty-fifth Regiment, for the trial of Major O'Connor, of her Majesty's Eighty-fifth Regiment, which ended in his being cruelly and most unjustly dismissed from the service of the Queen.

The General Quarter Sessions

The Honorable John Sandfield MacDonald (an upright and able lawyer, an enlightened, honest politician and statesman, one of the best we ever have had

since the retirement of the Hon. Robert Baldwin from public life), when attorney-general and premier of the Ontario Government, introduced and caused to be enacted many valuable and economic changes in the law. (a) The doing away with sessions of the peace being held quarterly, and abolishing recorders' courts in cities.

(b) The providing for the summary and hastening the trial of prisoners unable to procure bail; giving them the right to be tried immediately by the county judge without a jury. We all know the successful result of that provision, which has been accepted by persons accused of crime in thousands of cases, to the manifest saving of expense and more prompt administration of justice.

(c) This provision was not acceptable to lawyers, who aimed at personal display before a court and jury. I remember an instance of aggravated assault, which the depositions before me unfolded, in which it was shown that a woman had cruelly and repeatedly whipped an adopted little girl and maimed and marked her body with wales. The county attorney, an exceedingly indolent and careless official, had not taken the proper course of his duty by sending over the depositions, but indifferently and perfunctorily charged the woman in his formal statement with common assault, which at the most would have resulted in an imprisonment for twelve months. The lawyer, not seeing his advantage, instead of reading the depositions and recommending his client to plead guilty of common assault, as charged, demanded a trial by jury, so that his client was remanded. Meanwhile, I called down the county attorney for his remissness, and told him to read the deposition, which he did, so that at the general session he charged the woman with the proper offence, i. e., aggravated assault. The proofs adduced exposed one of the grossest cases of inhuman cruelty that I ever heard. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to an imprisonment of five years in the penitentiary. The next resort was to the Government, without avail.

Unsympathetic Judges

Those who have been "sat upon" by judges are sore, and sure to remember the difficulties of standing before grimness in the faces of those who have no sympathy with beginners. I have felt all this myself. The late Chief Justice Draper was not grim because he smiled. When he sat upon the bench, delighted at an opportunity to display his learning and skillful instincts and taste for niceties, he used to smile at an opportunity. When he smiled the profes-

sion used to say he meant mischief, which was fatal to someone.

That same judge non-suited me in a quitam action because my proof was not technically in accordance with my pleading—refused to amend—and I lost what was intended to recover penalties for several gross and oppressive acts of usury, which a

statute then in force was intended to punish and provide remedies. Upon his declaring a non-suit, the judge smiled, a complete Draperian smile, peculiar to the man, who seemed to derive comfort from what was disappointment and pain to me, a young and ambitious lawyer.

The Old Court House

REPRODUCED FROM THE LONDON ADVERTISER

("Ye'll no mend a broken nest by dabbin' at it."—
Scotch Proverb.)

Hard by the mighty "Forks," on sandy bluff,
An ancient Castle meets the astonisht view,
Where Justice holdeth mortals by the scruff
Of their uneasy necks. Their cantiffs chew
The bitter cud of knowledge come too late
And on the wrong side of Justitia's gate.

And in the rear of this forensic Hall,
A grim and dubious Cavern doth abide
Within whose aged and repellant wall
Bolts, bars, and shackles mock at and deride
The human thirst for freedom. Piteous sight
Where even the raiment may be termed a "fright."

The humble turnips and the sober oat
Do not revive the spirit sadly tried—
Man is a man, and not a billy-goat,
Whatever ancient statute may provide.
High cost of Livingé Lo, the Gubernator
Hath solved the same by aid of "cold pertator."

In days of yore the quaking neophyte,
From Bayly's school hath clomb the ancient stair,
Seen the Judicial Head-piece, reverend sight,
And breathed with him the thick and stuffy air;
Marking with chalky cheek the appointed Pound
Where stands the Malefactors 'cuffed and bound.

He hears the Constable, with nasal wheeze,
Be-summon Silence to the solemn scene—
The boy's teeth rattle and his quiv'ring knees
Are shaken by the Law's Majestic Mien—

Enriched with reminiscences of snuff,
And fine old port and other fragrant stuff
Now comes the Great One—Royal Counsel high—
Lo, on his arm a crimson Bag he bears;
To some he nods in condescension light—
Some he transfixes with his stoniest stares.
Then rubs his lenses to peruse the sheaf
Of mighty folios—Lawyers call a Brief.
And now the humble Witness, scant of speech,
Is set on high to show himself an Ass,
Being cross-examined by a cruel Leech,
Like insect under magnifying glass.
In vain he mops his brow, Reason hath flown
And all his friends and kinsfolk him disown.

Ay, what 'wit—combats (as Ben Johnson said)
This packing, case, yclept a Court, hath seen
When they (now lying with the honored Dead),
Like nimble fencers flashed their weapons keen,
When the perspiring crowd admired and wondered
As forked lightnings flew and Giants thunder'd.

But, when the Judge assumed the FATAL CAP
When every Javelin man had ceased his cry,
And the High Constable with solemn rap
Bade conversation cease, no human eye
Could gaze unmoved on Culpit shorn of bliss
And face to face with soulless Nemesis.

Old Tower of London dim and awful tales
Are in the keeping of thy time-worn walls—
Of bloody deeds, of women's hopeless wails,
Of Passions' rage, and Human Nature's fails;
Unchanging Record of the vanished years;
A silent Cenotaph of mortal tears.

—CROSSKEYS.

A Later History of the Bar of Middlesex

By T. H. Purdom, K. C.

The history of the legal bar of Middlesex could have been written by no other man as accurately as by his honor Judge Hughes, and all will feel very grateful to him for it. Judge Hughes is 93 years of age. He spent considerable time in its preparation. His mind is as clear as ever, and no one would have supposed, by the ready and cheerful assent he gave to prepare the paper, that it involved so much real hard work. It is an additional proof that any work the mind goes with is easy.

The bar of Middlesex, although for many years the second largest in the province, has been like a large family, each member knowing every other member, and entering more or less into his life. It has always had among its members many strong men who would have taken a foremost place at the bar in any English-speaking centre of the world.

Judge Hughes has brought us down to comparatively recent days, to days so recent that we might apply the words of the family meeting:

"We are all here?

Even they—the dead—though dead, so dear,
Fond memory, to her duty true,
Brings back their faded forms to view.
How lifelike through the mist of years
Each well remembered face appears."

The Early Bar.

The most prominent members of the early bar were John Wilson, H. C. R. Becher and William Horton, and a little later Thomas Scatcherd, E. Jones Parke, Wm. Elliot, James Daniel, D. M. Thompson, Edward W. Harris, George B. Harris, John Fitz John Harris, William King Cornish, and Patrick G. Norris.

Among the early lawyers John Wilson is assigned first place. He was a man of trenchant, keen, common sense. He was the leader of the bar until his appointment to the bench as a judge of the court of common pleas in 1863. He died in 1869. His forte was with the jury, and Canada has produced few who would be considered his equal. Col. Prince on one side, and John Wilson on the other, were sure to bring out an interesting fight. He spared no pains to inform himself. On one occasion when engaged in a case about a steam engine, he went to Leonard's foundry and studied the construction of a steam engine so thoroughly that he knew as much as any of the witnesses, and was well qualified to examine them. H. C. R. Becher was the next most prominent member of the bar, and he and Mr. Wilson frequently opposed each other, Mr. Wilson being considered the stronger man. I remember well Judge Wilson's funeral in 1869. It was the last occasion on which the members of the bar appeared in their robes. It was not alone as a member of the bar that Mr. Wilson was prominent. He represented London first as a Conservative, but changed his views, became a Reformer on the Rebellion Losses bill, and was elected as a Reformer. Surely a man who could accomplish that "owned the town" and had the full confidence of the people of all shades of politics. He is reported to have made a slip that he was compelled to pay for. In one of his speeches in the House, he said, "Irishmen were not fit to carry firearms," and the Irishmen forgot to forgive him. Not many years after he became one of the judges of the court of common pleas, and filled the position satisfactorily till his death in 1869. I studied with Mr. E. J. Parke, who had been a student in Mr. Wilson's office and knew him well. He entertained for Mr. Wilson the highest respect and for his ability and integrity the greatest admiration. One circumstance is worth mentioning. Mr. Parke met Mr. Wilson on King Street in Toronto after his appoint-

ment to the bench. He knew Mr. Wilson had indorsed notes for the accommodation of some friend and lost in the neighborhood of ten thousand dollars. They spoke of the loss, and Mr. Parke remarked, "I suppose that will be your last accommodation indorsement," but Mr. Wilson replied with some emphasis that he hoped it would not be. He was apparently generous, large-hearted, able and honest, with a full share of common sense, and did much to direct the administration of justice in London, and to form among the lawyers of his day a spirit of fairness and manliness in their dealings with each other that has survived to the present time.

The Only Queen's Counsel

Henry C. R. Becher was also a very able man. For a long time he was the only queen's counsel in London, and conducted the crown business at every court at London until his retirement. He was a ready fluent speaker. He died in England in July, 1885. Three generations became members of the Middlesex bar. His son, Henry Becher, and his grandson, Campbell Becher. Henry Becher was one of the most handsome men in London. He died a comparatively young man. He was a member of the firm of Becher, Street & Becher, and was in 1885—the year his father died—mayor of the city of London.

Henry C. R. Becher, like Mr. Wilson, was a politician. He ran for East Middlesex against Mr. Craik and Mr. Frank Cornish. In a letter sent by Mr. Becher to the press, he declares his intention to "Save the riding from Grit clutches whether Mr. Cornish retires or not." The result was: Craik, 1,025; Becher, 855; Cornish, 349. Mr. Becher contested the Malahide division, consisting of the city of London, East Middlesex, East Elgin and West Elgin, for representation in the Legislative Council or Senate. The election, which occurred in September, 1862, was preceded by months of hard work, open air meetings and open voting. The late Archie McKellar took an active part in both English and Gaelic. Mr. Becher's opponent was the late Senator Leonard. Mr. Becher made a costly slip, like Mr. Wilson with the fire arms, when following Mr. Leonard at one of the meetings. While he admitted Mr. Leonard's many excellent qualities and services, he pointed out how absurd it would be to elect him, and referring to the fact that he made plow points wound up by saying: "Let him stick to his plow points." Leonard retorted, "Let him stick to his law points." Both points stuck, and the issue largely was law points against plow points, resulting in a majority for Leonard of 230 in a total vote of 7,874. Leonard's

friends in St. Thomas celebrated the victory by flying the Union Jack on a pole surmounted by a plow point.

It should be noted here that John Wilson and H. C. R. Becher were among the first to erect handsome residences surrounded by beautiful grounds in London. They still both hold a first place.

William Horton was a contemporary of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Becher. He was a careful lawyer, of much prominence and ability. It was unfortunate for him that the recorder's court was established and he became recorder. This interrupted his practice, and on the abolition of the court he was unable to again secure it. Mr. Horton took an active part in politics, and was one of the leading Conservatives who followed Colonel Walker out of the Conservative ranks. He, too, erected a fine residence in Westminster and lived to a good old age.

These three constitute the most prominent men of the late thirties and forties. There were also, I think, Mr. Stewart (called "Four Eyes"), and Mr. William King Cornish, father of Frank Cornish.

During the Forties and Fifties

During the forties were added many good men—William Elliot, afterwards judge, the firm being Elliot & Cooper; Col. James Shanley, afterwards master in chancery; Thomas Scatcherd, afterwards member for North Middlesex; E. Jones Parke, afterwards police magistrate; David M. Thompson, who retired and lived in Strathroy; James Daniel, who became judge of L'Orignal; David J. Hughes, who was a brother-in-law of Judge Wilson, and afterwards judge of the county court of the County of Elgin; Patrick G. Norris and Philip MacKenzie, associated in partnership with John Wilson for some time.

Judge Elliot

William Elliot practiced for many years in London, first in the firm of Elliot & Cooper, and afterwards with his son-in-law, James H. Fraser, as Elliot & Fraser. Mr. Elliot was appointed judge of the county court in 1869. He was very genial, and while he maintained the dignity of his position, by his easy grace of manner made the youngest student feel at home in his presence. I well remember when quite young being sent over to the judge's chambers for an order of some kind. While waiting for a chance to ask for the order, Charles Hutchinson, the county crown attorney came in, and was followed by a constable and a boy I knew handcuffed. The boy, seeing me, said "Hello, Tom," and I replied, "Hello, Charley." The boy was charged with horse stealing, and in a minute or two was taken out again, some day being fixed for

the trial. I explained to the judge who he was. He was a good average boy, and was no more a criminal than the late Bishop Baldwin. I had played cricket with him many a time, and I was much pleased when I heard afterwards how kindly Judge Elliot dealt with him.

Judge Elliot while in practice was one of the leading members of the bar, a good speaker and an easy, graceful writer. He sometimes delivered lectures, as did Judge Wilson. Lecturing was popular at that time, and the Mechanics' Institute provided courses of lectures. During Judge Elliot's time as county judge he held the respect and confidence of the bar. He lived to a good old age, 93 years. He died on Sept. 28, 1905. As a mark of respect to his memory, the bar of Middlesex procured an oil portrait of him, the first to be placed in the Middlesex courthouse. Much sympathy was felt for him when his son, Skiffington Connor Elliot, was killed at Duck Lake in June, 1885. Hume Elliot, K.C., is another son in practice here.

Oil Portraits Suggested

I hope to see portraits added of all members of the Middlesex bar who were elevated to the bench. The list already numbers the Hon. David Mills, judge of the supreme court of Canada; the Hon. John Wilson, Sir William R. Meredith, the Hon. Hugh MacMahon, the Hon. W. P. R. Street, the Hon. Richard Martin Meredith, and the Hon. James Magee, in the superior courts. Vice-Chancellor Ferguson studied for four years in Mr. Worthington's office; and James Daniel, judge of L'Orignal; David J. Hughes, judge of Elgin; William Elliot, judge of Middlesex; Duncan MacMillan, judge of Haldimand; William W. Fitzgerald, judge of Welland; Alexander D. Hardy, judge of Brant; Archibald Bell, judge of Kent; John A. MacKenzie, judge of Lambton; studied in London; Thomas Talbot Macbeth, judge of Middlesex in the county court. I almost feel as if Judge Davis, who, although practicing in Sarnia, was junior judge of Middlesex for some years, while Judge Elliot was senior judge, belongs to the list. He, like his senior, never failed to act with perfect impartiality and held the respect of the legal profession.

Thomas Scatcherd

Let us leave the bench for a while and take up one who, had he been a judge, would in sedate, quiet, unperturbed dignity, have been "the noblest Roman of them all." Thomas Scatcherd, the name itself seems to imply the man. He studied in the office of William Horton from 1842 to 1847, and in that year completed his

studies in the office of Duggan & Duggan, Toronto. He formed in 1848 a partnership with E. Jones Parke, the firm being Parke & Scatcherd, at London. I do not think Mr. Scatcherd had a partner after 1852 until 1861, when the firm of Scatcherd & Meredith was formed. It may be fairly said to have taken the place at the bar of Middlesex formerly occupied by John Wilson. I have referred to the fact that John Wilson, in all his personal and professional dealings, was scrupulously honorable, and so much respected by every member of the bar that honorable dealing one with the other became habitual. My own memory does not take me that far back, but it does to the time when the firm of Scatcherd & Meredith was regarded in the same way. Mr. Scatcherd was city solicitor, and had a large clientele.

I take from the notice in *The London Advertiser* published after his death, the following:

"His father, Mr. John Scatcherd—who emigrated to Canada in 1821—was elected to represent the important riding of West Middlesex in the Parliament of United Canada, but, dying soon after, was succeeded in the representation by his son Thomas. Upon the redistribution of the county for electoral purposes, he was invited to contest the north riding, which he did successfully in 1867, and carried the constituency by acclamation in 1872, and again at the last general election in 1874.

"Mr. Scatcherd's political affinities were with what is known as the Reform party, but he had the goodwill of all parties. He was not an extremist in anything, but held a well-balanced judgment upon all affairs. Within the walls of Parliament no one has been more respected, and his name has often been advanced as that of one whose patriotism and services entitled him to a seat in the Government of the country. He was always a hard worker on important committees, and as chairman of the committee of the whole during some sessions past won general approval by his assiduity, his fairness and thorough knowledge of affairs brought under notice. Though he could not be said to be a leading speaker in the House, yet, when he did rise to his feet, he had always something important to say that was worth listening to, and his eloquence, though unadorned, was none the less convincing. In his efforts before juries, he displayed the faculty of keeping his knowledge within the comprehension of those whom he was called upon to address, and by the simplicity of his style and sincerity of purpose, attained the position of a favorite pleader at the London bar. In his social

capacity he was much esteemed. Everybody had a good word for Mr. Scatcherd, and though in his professional, as his political, capacity, he was obliged to come in adverse contact with many interests, he has passed away without leaving an enemy behind him. Among the principal features in his character which contributed to his success, was a perfect trustworthiness in all his transactions, a probity and candour which were never found lacking. His decease in the 53rd year of his age, is deeply regretted by a very large circle of friends, and will leave a painful gap in that community of citizenship which dates in London from the day of small things up to the present prosperous condition of affairs."

This extract from *The London Advertiser* seems so accurately, as others have led me to understand it, to sum up Mr. Scatcherd's life as a lawyer, a member of Parliament, and a man, that little need be added. My best recollection of him in court was in a breach of promise case, in which he, with Mr. W. R. Meredith, was acting for the plaintiff, and the late Hon. Matthew Crooks Cameron was acting for the defence. The plaintiff's case consisted principally in reading letters—and when the Hon. Matthew Crooks Cameron addressed the jury, he claimed that the plaintiff's parents were much to blame, that whenever the young man called, the family withdrew, and he was left alone in the parlor, and that, said Cameron, raising his voice a little, "was like putting cream within the whiskers of a cat." Mr. Scatcherd obtained a small verdict.

He died on the 15th of April, 1876. I have read over the names of the members of the bar present at the meeting of the bar called after his death, and find that there were 27 present, seven of whom are living, and twenty dead. He is succeeded in his practice by his son, Ethel Scatcherd, who retains many of his father's clients.

E. Jones Parke

Fittingly at this point reference may be made to Mr. Scatcherd's first partner and lifelong friend, E. Jones Parke. Wherever I have given expression to an opinion of those with whom I was either little acquainted, or not acquainted at all, I have spoken from recollection of conversations, either with Mr. Parke, or Mr. John B. Givins, son of the late Judge Givins, both of whom gave me much more information than I can recollect with sufficient accuracy to set down.

I studied with Mr. Parke, and my recollection goes back to the month of March, 1869. I knew Mr. S. H. Graydon well when a boy, before I entered Mr. Parke's office. He had also studied with Mr. Parke

and frequently called to see him. He told me I would find Mr. Parke very agreeable, a very able man, and a perfect letter-writer. Often afterwards, when I noticed Mr. Parke writing a letter, or preparing anything carefully, I thought of Mr. Graydon's opinion, and how accurate it was. Mr. Parke was the eldest son of the late Hon. Thomas Parke, who was surveyor-general in the Baldwin-LaFontaine administration, until the office was abolished in 1844. There were four sons, all lawyers; Ephram Jones Parke; Thos. Parke, of Kingston; Edwin D. Parke, of London, and Harold R. Parke, now of Fort Saskatchewan. The late Vice-Chancellor Robertson, who in 1835 attended the Grammar School at London, where Thomas Scatcherd, E. J. Parke, Thomas Parke, John and Edward Harris, and Verschoyle Cronyn, were also in attendance, told me Thomas Parke was the ablest lawyer he ever knew. "In the days of special pleading, if Thomas Parke settled a pleading, no one else need look at it." Edward D. Parke studied with E. J. Parke, and died before I entered the office. John J. Brown, John R. Dixon, and S. H. Graydon who had all studied in Mr. Parke's office, and frequently dropped in, all agreed that the two men best posted in chancery practice in London were Edward D. Parke and W. R. Meredith. To these should have been added James Magee, W. P. R. Street, and George P. Land. I saw Mr. H. R. Parke at Fort Saskatchewan a few months ago. He is the only one now living.

Mr. Parke commenced practice in Woodstock in 1846, and continued until 1852, when he returned to London. I think all his life he favored corporations as clients. I remember on the walls of the office old bills of the People's Building Society, Charles Monserrat, president, and Fosket B. Beddome, treasurer. Not long after, the London and Port Stanley Railway was incorporated, Mr. Parke was solicitor, until the road was leased in 1872. He organized the Dominion Savings and Investment Society in 1872, and of the seventeen names appearing on the declaration of incorporation, only two are living, Sir William Meredith and Major Thomas Beattie. He also, with myself and the Hon. David Mills, organized the Northern Life Assurance Company. He was solicitor for the county of Middlesex from 1869 until his death, and for many years before I knew him, solicitor for Western Ontario for the Commercial Bank and afterwards of the Merchants' Bank of Canada.

I believe in his early days he frequently appeared in court, and during Sandfield MacDonald's time acted as crown counsel. Mr. William Horton and Mr. George P.

Land both told me if he had continued he would have been a very successful counsel. He told me during his later years that the reason he ceased to appear in court was an opinion he had formed that his heart was weak. He added, of course, "I was mistaken, or I would not have lived till the present time."

Mr. Parke studied during the first three years in the office of Sir John A. Macdonald in Kingston, and though always a consistent reformer, he entertained a very high regard for Sir John Macdonald, and always spoke of him in the kindest way, as he did also of Mr. John Wilson, in whose office he completed his studies. Mr. Parke had a splendid legal intellect, easily among the first half-dozen I have known. It is to be regretted that he did not go into court. I believe diffidence prevented him. Mr. Scatcherd and he were both consistent Reformers and close friends. Taking a walk after Mr. Scatcherd's first session of Parliament, he asked Mr. Scatcherd how he liked it. His reply was, "They're not so big when you get close to them." Mr. Parke and Mr. Scatcherd were both about the same age. Mr. Scatcherd died at the age of 53, and Mr. Parke died suddenly in the office on the 13th day of November, 1899, at the age of 76. I missed him very much, and often find myself trying to decide what he would do under the circumstances I am considering.

Judge Daniel

One afternoon I went into Mr. Parke's room. He introduced me to an active man with long white hair, Judge Daniel, of L'Orignal. He had practiced law in London in the fifties and sixties. He ran for mayor against Frank Cornish and was defeated. He told me he had, when a school trustee, had the Union School grounds levelled, and seemed quite pleased when I told him they were as level as a billiard table. I understand Mr. Daniel was a good lawyer and a very companionable man. Judge Daniel's brother, William, was his partner. William Daniel died some years ago.

D. M. Thompson

Another of the same time frequently visited Mr. Parke, David Margrave Thompson, who had retired from practice and lived on a farm near Strathroy. He was over six feet and straight as an arrow. I was told by a lady that when a young man, with his black hair, and tall, erect, well-proportioned form, he was the handsomest man she ever saw. She referred to his appearance at a ball held in the city hall.

Harris & Magee

The firm of Harris Bros., which consisted of three brothers, Edward W. Harris, George B. Harris, and John Fitzjohn Harris, was one of the most important offices. They had a large solicitors' practice, and several influential English clients. John F. Harris died while quite young, and the firm of Harris Bros. was continued for some years, and until Mr. Justice Magee was called to the bar, when the name was changed to Harris & Magee. The firm organized the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company in 1871, and was instrumental in bringing the Molsons Bank to London. They always had a large number of students, and the office was like a beehive. Mr. Magee possessed the goodwill of all the students to a remarkable degree, not only those who studied in the office of Harris & Magee, but of the whole city. He was a very hard worker. The firm changed many times, Harris & Magee, Harris, Magee, Campbell & McNab. Mr. Harris retired, and the firm became Magee & McKillop, and Magee, McKillop, Greenlees & Murphy, when Mr. Magee was appointed a judge of the chancery division of the high court of justice. The appointment was very popular in London, where Mr. Magee's knowledge of law and his natural disposition and character are appreciated.

Verschoyle Cronyn

Mr. Verschoyle Cronyn has pursued his way quietly. He was called to the bar in 1857. The Huron and Erie may be said to be his monument. He organized it in 1862, and through its uninterrupted success and growth his has been the chief guiding hand. He was the first white child born in London. He commenced practice in 1857, and afterwards took his brother, Benjamin Cronyn, into partnership, the firm being Cronyn & Cronyn. Later, John Martin joined the firm, and it became Cronyn & Martin, and later Cronyn, Martin & Kew. Mr. Kew went to California, and Mr. Martin to Toronto, and Mr. Betts joined Mr. Cronyn, making the firm Cronyn & Betts. Mr. Cronyn's son, Hume Cronyn, was a member of the firm for some years, and latterly Mr. Thomas Coleridge, making the firm Cronyn, Betts & Coleridge. The firm, with the Huron and Erie, the Canada Trust Company, the Bank of Commerce, and other corporations, have always had, if not the best, one of the best solicitors' practices in London. Mr. Cronyn was also the organizer and chief owner for many years of the original London Street Railway, when horses supplied the electricity. When the present company was formed he sold out to them.

J. H. Flock, K.C.

One of the most unique members of the bar of Middlesex, in fact, the father of the bar, is Mr. James H. Flock, K.C., Mr. Flock was called to the bar in 1856, so that he comes in between those classed with Mr. Scatcherd and Mr. Parke, and those classed with Sir William Meredith and James Magee. He stands alone, unless Mr. Verschoyle Cronyn and Mr. Richard Bayly might be said to keep him company. Mr. Flock is an extremely safe, careful lawyer. He has had many good clients, steady and firm in their allegiance to him, but circumstances which he could not control took some of them away. Long ago I expected to see him occupy a seat on the bench. He would have been a conscientious, able, careful judge. Politically he was with the party most in power—the Conservative party. He helped them on the stump when he could and rendered good service. He was one of those most influential in building the London, Huron and Bruce Railway, and was its solicitor until the Grand Trunk acquired it. It has been London's best feeder. He held, too, for some time, the solicitorship of the London Street Railway and the St. Lawrence Bank. His son, Edward W. M. Flock, is his partner, the firm being Flock & Flock.

Richard Bayly, K.C.

Richard Bayly, K.C., has lived an even, quiet, successful life. He is the head of the firm of Bayly & Bayly. He was called to the bar in 1857, his son, Richard A. Bayly, being his partner. Mr. Bayly has been regarded all his professional life as one of London's best lawyers. He is well-read and has sound judgment. His personal integrity is above reproach. He was solicitor for the Agricultural Loan Company until its amalgamation with the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company. No member of the bar possesses today the undivided respect of the bar as a whole to a greater extent than Mr. Bayly. He was, before the fusion of law and equity, considered an "all-round lawyer," and maintains that position to the present day. As counsel he acted for the Grand Trunk in some important cases. He was for many years an active school trustee, and this was his only experience of public life. He was twice elected a bencher of the Law Society, and once refused an appointment as county judge.

He has always been a lover of outdoor sports, particularly cricket, and although over 50 years in practice at the bar, he is still healthy, and enjoys regularly long walks into the country. He has associated with

him in practice his son, Richard A. Bayly. It is understood that the firm of Bayly & Bayly and Mr. A. O. Jeffery are to be amalgamated under the name of Bayly & Jeffery. This is due to the amalgamation of the Agricultural Loan Company and the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company.

I have referred to the early lawyers and those of a later date becoming members of the bar in the forties and early fifties. It will be seen that although the bar was not numerous it possessed several very able men—the most prominent place by common consent, I believe, would be given to Mr. Wilson.

From that day until the present time the most prominent place, I believe, would be given to Sir William Meredith. He studied in the office of Thomas Scatcherd, was called to the bar in 1861, and the partnership of Scatcherd & Meredith was formed. To Mr. Meredith is due the credit of establishing the law library. He was a bencher of the Law Society, member of the Legislature and leader of the Opposition in the House. In 1872 he was elected to represent London in the Legislature.

His career as a politician was very creditable. Although he never attained office it must be remembered he opposed a stone-wall in Sir Oliver Mowat, who stands easily first among provincial politicians since confederation. It must not be supposed that his influence was not exercised, and had its effect for good during the whole time he was in the House. It was commonly remarked that Sir Oliver Mowat was more conservative than Sir William Meredith. His elevation to the bench and his removal from London took him out of the lives of Londoners to a large extent, but his influence with Sir James Whitney will ultimately be the power that will decide the Government to give to the Western University such aid as is its just right and such aid as will enable it to take a first place among the universities of America. Sir William Meredith's desire will be to do all that he believes to be right for London. The Hon. R. M. Meredith is chancellor of the Western University, very enthusiastic and anxious to do all he can to put the Western on a firm footing, and if he can get Sir William to "concur" success will be in sight.

The Law School

Sir William R. Meredith was with Hon. David Mills active in forming the London Law School in 1885, and a bencher of the Law Society at the time the Law School was established at Osgoode Hall. It was the establishment of the Law School at London which led to the establishment of the Law School at Osgoode Hall, which completely

changed the training of lawyers. Whether the new system is better than the old, it is difficult to determine. Training in an office part of the time should be very beneficial, and the lectures and teaching at the school, backed up by study, should be more effective than the old way.

There are those who believe it would be in the public interest as well as the interest of the legal profession if the course was shortened to three years, so that many would take the course without any intention of following it for a livelihood. It is argued that very many do this at the various law schools in the United States. It is a great advantage to them in whatever business they take up.

Some color is lent to this theory by the fact that trust companies perform the work formerly attended to in solicitors' offices, that the charter obtained by a trust company in effect is: "You are authorized to act as a solicitor except that you cannot conduct litigation." The present Minister of Finance is a member of the bar, and was manager of the National Trust Company. The Hon. F. Osler has assumed the presidency of the Toronto General Trusts Company. J. J. Warren is president of the Trusts and Guarantee Company. Hume Cronyn is manager of The Canada Trust Company, and there are others filling responsible offices in connection with trust companies, who obtained their training in law offices. Mr. Nathaniel Mills is Manager of The Fidelity Trusts Company. Mr. Morden, of Belleville, has recently joined one of the Toronto Companies.

Then change constantly goes on in the practice of law. I have referred in another place to changes caused by the fusion of law and equity. The changes in practice, civil and criminal, and add to these the changes made by large corporations, and the lawyer of today is not dealing with the same class of questions as he did 25 years ago. In large cities some lawyers are promoters almost entirely, some are engaged in forming combinations of smaller businesses into one. The lawyer is today a more important factor in business of all kinds than he was. Hence there is much reason for the belief that if the course was not too long many would take the course for the benefit it would be in any business in which the student might engage.

It is not necessary here to discuss this subject further. Time and necessity and the changes being wrought in law by law will settle the result.

A Law Faculty Suggested

Add to these considerations the effect of the Medical School on the medical pro-

fession of London. They cover Western Ontario and have a standing over all Canada. So would it be with the legal profession. It would probably again become the second strongest bar in Ontario.

Becher, Barker & Street

Another leading law office was that of Becker, Barker & Street, afterwards Becher, Street & Becher. I have already referred to Mr. H. C. R. Becher. Samuel Barker was an alderman in 1872 when the lease of the London & Port Stanley Railway was negotiated, and drew the lease. He soon after removed to Hamilton, became solicitor for the Great Western Railway Company, and later still member at Ottawa for Hamilton. W. P. R. Street continued with Mr. Becher's son, Henry Becher, as head of the firm of Street & Becher. There was complete satisfaction with his appointment as a judge of the queen's bench division of the high court, and how satisfactorily he filled the position was attested on all hands. There is a touch of pathos in his reply to Mr. Parke when he congratulated him on his appointment: "If my father were only alive." Doubtless it would have given his father great pleasure to know that his son had succeeded, and the remark shows that the son's heart was in the right place.

I have referred to the early lawyers, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Becher and Mr. Horton—those who followed later Mr. Scatcherd, Mr. Parke, Mr. Harris, Mr. V. Cronyn, a little later and almost with them came many others.

Warren Rock

Warren Rock will be well remembered by many throughout the country. His forte was public speaking and wholly as a jury lawyer. He was a nervous, sensitive man, a ready speaker, with a clear, strong voice. He was equally at home with a jury and on the stump. He came to London about 1867, and practiced most of the time alone. In his practice he never knew what a day might bring forth. His clients were the general public, attracted to him by his power as a public speaker. Many students were articled to him, among them George C. Gibbons, John Noble, Francis Love, Thomas R. Slaght, now county crown attorney of Simcoe, Patrick Mulkern, Thomas T. Macbeth (now judge), James B. McKillop, W. K. Cunningham, John Macpherson, and others. The only partner Mr. Rock ever had was Talbot Macbeth, now county judge of Middlesex, the firm being Rock & Macbeth, at the time of Mr. Rock's death. Mr. Rock died suddenly of heart disease in the year 1883, a comparatively young man, 52 years of age. He had

made his mark at the bar, and his death was universally regretted.

Leaders in Criminal Law

At the court house at London many noted criminal cases have been tried.

During the period which we are considering the leading criminal lawyers were Frank Cornish, Edmund Meredith, David Glass, Hugh MacMahon, and sometimes Warren Rock and W. R. Meredith.

Frank Cornish

Frank Cornish occupied a place all his own in the history of London. His father, William King Cornish, was both a doctor and a lawyer. Frank Cornish defended many criminal cases. One of the stories told of him was that being called over to the jail by some one accused of a crime he named three hundred dollars as his fee for conducting the defence; the accused said he couldn't afford that much. Wouldn't he let him off with one hundred. Cornish replied: "No, I can never defend anyone properly unless I believe he is innocent, and it will take three hundred dollars to make me believe you are innocent." He was a ready, off-hand, fluent speaker, and in his defences was very ably and efficiently helped by his partner, A. J. B. (Jack) MacDonald.

It was probably as mayor of London that Cornish was best known throughout Ontario. He was mayor during the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, when London was known as the Rowdy City. He drove through the city Hall arcade on one occasion, just for the fun of it. I understand, sitting as a police magistrate he fined himself the next morning. He must have had considerable personal magnetism, because he always had a large personal following.

A disturbance he created at the Tecumseh House when a military ball was being held there ultimately led to the withdrawal of the troops from London. He was finally defeated for mayor by David Glass.

In politics, as a Conservative, he ran against Becher and Craik, in East Middlesex, and was defeated and as a reformer he ran against Sir John Carling and was defeated. He removed to Winnipeg, became mayor of that city, and died there.

David Glass

David Glass, who had defeated Frank Cornish for the mayoralty in 1865, entered professional life a little late. He had been mayor in 1858, and was also mayor in 1865 and 1866. He studied in the office of J. H. Flock, K. C. He was a good speaker, with a splendid personal appearance. With an earlier start and better earlier advantages

anything would have been open to him. David Glass conducted the defence in several important criminal cases and had a good general practice. He organized the Agricultural Loan Company, and later the English Loan Company. He removed to Winnipeg, became city solicitor and Speaker of the Local Legislature.

Mr. Glass later removed to Spokane, Washington, where he prospered. He travelled round the world during his later years died at a good old age, and was buried at London.

In practice he had as a partner H. H. Coyne, who died when quite a young man. Later W. W. Fitzgerald, afterwards judge, and later his son, Chester Glass, who reversed his father's order of travelling. When quite young he took a tour round the world and wrote a very readable book of his travels. Mr. Chester Glass inherited and acquired a very considerable fortune and spends most of his time in New York.

David Glass, as a Conservative, carried East Middlesex. He voted against Sir John A. Macdonald on the Pacific scandal, delivered the leading speech for the bolters, and after the defeat of Sir John Macdonald's Government ran for the same riding as a Reformer and carried it by a small majority. The Hon. Edward Blake spoke on his behalf in the city hall, saying he was not the man when the smoke of the battle had cleared away to forget the man who had contributed so much to the victory.

S. H. Graydon

Mr. S. H. Graydon had a good solicitor's practice and was prominent in the municipal life of London. He was one of the best mayors London ever had, occupying that position during the years 1869 and 1870, and during the visit of the Duke of Connaught. I think the strongest feature of his character was his loyalty to his friends. His sons, Mr. N. P. Graydon and Mr. Marshall Graydon, are continuing the practice he founded. After the death of Mr. Francis Love, police magistrate, Mr. Marshall Graydon acted as police magistrate, and during the short time he acted, demonstrated his capacity and won the approbation of everyone.

Duncan McMillan

Duncan McMillan was one of those who mixed law and politics. He represented East Middlesex for some time in the Commons. He and Mr. John Tayler had a good practice for some years, which after Mr. Tayler's death, Mr. McMillan continued alone. He was appointed judge of the county court of the County of Haldimand. He did not object to a joke at his own ex-

pense. When asked how he liked the position he replied: "Oh, very well. There is nothing to do and I don't know anyone more competent to do it."

Edmund Meredith

Edmund Meredith as a young man in the late sixties was coming into prominence, more in criminal law than any other branch. He was destined before long to have a free field and was becoming well fitted for it. He had the advantage of the family personal appearance, influence and prestige. He made the most of it and before many years had passed occupied a first place. He conducted the defence in many serious criminal cases. He rarely acted in either common law or chancery cases. No doubt the reason was that his partner, Richard M. Meredith, took this branch of the firm's business and worked like a beaver.

Edmund Meredith tried public life, both municipal and political. He was mayor of London during the years 1882 and 1883, and escaped being the member for North Middlesex in the Local Legislature by sixteen. At present his partner is his son, W. R. Meredith. Mr. J. C. Judd recently left the firm to become police magistrate, E. R. Cameron to become registrar of the supreme court at Ottawa, and R. M. Meredith to take his seat on the bench at Toronto. Edmund Meredith has been the head of the firm for over 40 years.

Hugh MacMahon

Hugh MacMahon came to London from Brantford in the year 1869. He opened an office on Talbot Street, in partnership with George C. Gibbons, the firm being MacMahon & Gibbons. Before long they removed to the corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, and had the largest practice in commercial law in the city. Mr. MacMahon was credited with having done more than any other man to defeat the Sandfield Macdonald Government. Mr. MacMahon's case of importance in London was the defence of a man accused of selling or using a second time tickets of admission to the Western Fair. He was a prominent force in the political life of London, and opposed Sir John Carling on one occasion, but was defeated. The firm prospered for years continuously, taking in first as an additional partner Mr. George McNab, and later Mr. Patrick Mulkern, the firm being MacMahon, Gibbons, McNab & Mulkern. A split occurred about the year 1881, when Mr. MacMahon formed a new partnership, MacMahon, Boulthbee, Dickson & Jeffery. Mr. Boulthbee went to the Northwest, Thornley Dickson practiced afterwards successfully for some years, and died in New York

City and Mr. Albert Jeffery joined his brother assuming the solicitorship of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company. Mr. MacMahon, not long after the new partnership was formed, removed to Toronto, later to Winnipeg, and when appointed to a seat on the Bench in the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice, he was practicing in Toronto. He died there a year ago at a good age. He was one of the best judges on the bench. As a lawyer he had defended some of the Donnelly murders, and as a judge he tried the celebrated Birchall case. The New York reporters, commenting on the trial, said he conducted it with the dignity and impartiality of a Canadian judge. His place at the bar was a good one and on the bench even better. Mr. Gibbons formed a new partnership with Mr. McNab and Mr. Mulkern, and a new partner, Mr. Fred Harper. The firm being Gibbons, McNab, Mulkern & Harper. Mr. McNab's unfortunate and untimely death in June, 1895, was deeply regretted by every member of the bar. He had not a single enemy. Patrick Mulkern stepped up to take the active management laid down by Mr. McNab, but not many years separated them. He was one of the most genial practitioners in London. The firm remained Gibbons & Harper, until Mr. Gibbons' son, George S. Gibbons, was called to the bar, when it was made Gibbons, Harper & Gibbons. The firm has had a large, continuously successful commercial practice. George C. Gibbons has been for twenty-five years an active factor in the political life of London, taking the Liberal side. He was a supporter and personal friend of the Hon. C. S. Hyman. He was appointed chairman of the Deep Waterways Commission, and arranged a settlement of several important points of dispute or discussion between Canada and the United States. For this he received the honor of knighthood, being the first lawyer in active practice in London to be so honored. Sir William R. Meredith received the honor after he became chief justice of the common pleas division of the high court. After the honor had been conferred, and after the scope of the commission's powers had been enlarged and defined, and Sir George again appointed chairman, the voters on the 21st of September last voted against the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Sir George Gibbons resigned his office. He never quit active practice in London. He organized the London and Western Trusts Company in London, which will likely long remain a monument of his energy and activity.

Changes in the Administration of Justice

There have been changes in the administration of justice which mark distinct

periods. They were intended as reforms, but whether they were or not may be open to question. One of these was the fusion of law and equity. There had been the common law bar and the equity bar. The common law bar including within its members those known as criminal lawyers and jury lawyers.

The court of chancery (or equity), was established because it was found that wrongs sometimes existed for which common law did not provide an adequate remedy, and it may be said that the foundation of the court of chancery was the broad principle that there was nowrong without a remedy. All jury cases and all criminal cases were common law cases. The court of chancery, as it existed prior to the so-called fusion of law and equity had been established in 1849.

From 1849 until 1881, when the act was passed to create the fusion of law and equity there were two, if not three distinct divisions at the bar. The common law and the equity bar and those who acted almost exclusively in criminal cases. I remember a conversation with Mr. James Griffith, who was until his death in the office of Mr. John Macbeth, deputy clerk of the crown, in which Mr. Griffith claimed and mentioned names of members of the Toronto bar, to prove his assertion, that all the leading members of the equity bar were Reformers in politics and all the leading members of the common law bar were Conservatives. His argument was that common law practice tended to make a man a Conservative and equity practice to make him a reformer. It is quite certain that a man might be successful as an equity lawyer and fail as a common law lawyer, and he might excel in criminal law and be useless in either of the other two.

It is not difficult to imagine how repulsive it may have been to the equity judges to try criminal cases and with what misgivings a common law judge would try equity cases. The fusion has been accomplished so far as the trial of cases is concerned for thirty years, but I doubt if it has been accomplished in fact. I should say there were lawyers known as "all-round lawyers," and these were more apt to be found in the country than in Toronto.

Another law which I think had a far-reaching effect on the administration of justice and on the bar, was the establishment of the county judges' criminal court and giving the prisoner the option of electing whether he would be tried by a judge or a jury.

Before this law came into force there were necessarily a greater number of cases tried at the assizes. They were not the serious cases, but they brought to the front as criminal lawyers a larger number of men.

Another law which influenced the bar in the same direction was the option given the judge to strike out the jury notice if he thought the case could be more conveniently tried by a judge than by a jury.

The joint effect of these changes has been to dispense with a share of the eloquence formerly enjoyed by the juries. It is doubtful if the bar of Middlesex can claim today as many good speakers as it could thirty years ago. Thirty years ago it had William R. Meredith, Richard M. Meredith, Frank Cornish, Warren Rock, James H. Flock, Richard Bayly, David Glass, Hugh MacMahon, Edmund Meredith, E. T. Essery, John Taylor, James Magee and Duncan McMillan, and others.

Today of the above it still has James H. Flock, Richard Bayly, Edmund Meredith, and E. T. Essery, and to them might be added Sir George Gibbons, F. P. Betts, Jared Vining, John M. McEvoy, Finlay Perrin, Marshall Graydon, Hume Elliott, John M. Gunn, Nelson Weekes, J. F. Faulds, P. H. Bartlett and others, and as all are known to you I leave it to you to decide whether the bar of Middlesex today in speaking ability holds its own with the bar of thirty years ago.

In numbers it is diminishing. Is it diminishing in any other respect?

Hon. David Mills.

The Honorable David Mills had a connection with the bar of Middlesex that entitles him to a first place among its members. He was called to the bar late in life, and after he had secured a leading place in political life, and had been minister of the interior in the MacKenzie Government. He came to London in 1882 as editor-in-chief of the London Advertiser, and practiced in the firms of Parke, Mills & Purdom, and Mills & Weekes. He was a graduate of the University of Ann Arbor in Michigan. Here he obtained his views of legal education, and was probably more than anyone else responsible for the establishment of the law school at London, with which I have already dealt. Sir William R. Meredith and others joined him. It was while he was a member of the bar of Middlesex he was associated with Sir Oliver Mowat in contesting the several questions that arose between the Dominion and the Province. What he gained for the Province cannot be estimated. The following comment appeared when he was appointed to the supreme bench.

"The appointment of the Hon. David Mills, K.C., P.C., Minister of Justice, to be one of the justices of the supreme court of Canada, should give complete satisfaction to the bench and bar. No better appointment could have been made. It is not,

however, without a tinge of sadness that we bid farewell to him as an active factor in political life, and as one whose motives and judgments were safe guides to follow.

"Whatever name Mr. Mills may make for himself as a judge he will always hold a first place among the statesmen of Canada.

The highest position Mr. Mills has yet occupied is that which he leaves to take a seat on the bench of the supreme court, the position of Minister of Justice. Mr. Mills has given perfect satisfaction in that office, notwithstanding the fact that his early years were not spent in the active practice of the profession of the law. Mr. Mills' mind is naturally an accurate legal mind; and that, coupled with his long parliamentary experience, and his splendid memory, more than compensate for the lack of early practice.

"It was very fitting that Mr. Mills should succeed Sir Oliver Mowat as Minister of Justice, and that Sir Oliver Mowat should strongly desire that he should be his successor. Mr. Mills has for many years been recognized as the ablest constitutional lawyer in Canada, and when Sir Oliver Mowat was engaged in contesting the several great questions that arose between the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario, it was only natural that he should look to him for help. In these questions, Mr. Mills found work that exactly suited him—opportunity for the expenditure of industrious energy, for painstaking research, for sound reasoning, for the application of those principles of law which had been his life's study. The Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat appreciated this, and was not slow to acknowledge the value of Mr. Mills' thoughtfulness, knowledge and ability in these great contests. As a lawyer, therefore, Mr. Mills took the highest rank. It is quite probable, we think, that Mr. Mills would succeed to a greater extent with great questions like those referred to than he would in the settlement of the ordinary affairs of life. He is a sound lawyer, but should be described rather as a jurist than a lawyer. Canada has had many good lawyers, but few jurists, and none, we think, superior to Mr. Mills.

"The appointment of Mr. Mills will strengthen the supreme court. He possesses all the qualities necessary to make a good judge in an eminent degree. He has had experience in active practice, but more in parliamentary life. He threw his whole energies into the contests on behalf of the province, and their success has been his greatest legal achievement; greater, we think, than even his administration of the Department of Justice at Ottawa; and that alone would have entitled him to take a seat on the bench of the highest court in

Canada. His endeavor there will be as throughout his life it has been, to do his duty honestly and fearlessly, to interpret and administer the law so that the result will be justice. He will be especially valuable whenever any questions of international or constitutional law arise, as that subject is one in which he possesses a knowledge possessed by few.

"It is generally supposed that a position on the bench does not require as hard work as Mr. Mills has been accustomed to. We hope this is so for no man has more honestly earned a comparative rest than Mr. Mills. Our hope is that he may live long to adorn the exalted position to which he has been appointed, and we know he will maintain the highest ideals of the bench and rank among Canada's greatest judges and jurists. Canada will lose the services of one of its best and most thoughtful statesmen, and gain an able and upright judge."

Mr. Mills was a member of the Supreme Court of Canada until May 8, 1903, when he died very suddenly. He had fulfilled all expectations. His natural gifts were great. He improved and perfected these by increasing study. His great ability and knowledge, coupled with his pure, upright and noble life, fitted him well for the many exalted positions he occupied during his lifetime, including those of member of the bar, member of the House of Commons of Canada, Minister of the Interior, Leader of the Senate, Minister of Justice of Canada, and Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. His life was a distinguished one, and will have a beneficial influence for all time. He was unquestionably one of Canada's great men. Two of his sons became members of the bar, Walter Mills, K.C., of Ridgeway, and David Mills, who practiced at Port Arthur, and died there.

Necessarily in dealing with the men of the past I have in several instances referred to those of the present, and for obvious reasons it is not desirable that as long a reference should be made to those at present engaged in active practice. Their records are being written and at a later day a better and more complete statement will be appropriate.

I have referred to the early bar, those of a later date, and in several instances coming down to the present time, with special comment for those who seemed to me to have taken a leading part in their day, and to have brought credit to the bar of Middlesex. Each of these has projected his influence into the years that followed his active life and it continues until the present time.

In the references made so far I have not tried to exhaust the list and do not intend

to do so. I will try to repeat as little as possible and to take up the bar of today as a whole. Some special references must still be made:

Fraser & Moore

Elliott & Cooper, Elliott & Fraser, and now "Fraser & Moore," date a long way back.

I have referred to Judge Elliott. James H. Fraser, K.C., who was a son-in-law of Judge Elliott, had the faculty of making clients, and there is probably no firm in London that has continuously held as large a number of individual clients. The stream throughout all changes has remained constant. They are one of the ideal solicitors' offices, attending strictly and faithfully to their duties. The result has been a deserved success. Mr. James H. Fraser represented London in the Dominion House in the years 1873 and 1874, and died on the 28th of July, 1881. Martin Fraser, another brother, was a member of the firm for some years in the eighties and died a young man. He was, I understand, like his brother, James H. Fraser, an excellent horseman. The firm is at present composed of M. D. Fraser, K.C., and Percy Moore, K.C. The character formed in the early days by the firm has been uniformly maintained. They have easily one of the best solicitors' practices in London. M. D. Fraser has always taken a great interest in everything relating to the welfare of the legal profession. The late Chief Justice Armour, who was chief justice when Judge Street was a member of that court, inquired if London had any more good lawyers like Judge Street, that it could furnish for the bench. The name of David Fraser was given him, and he replied, "Yes, I believe Fraser would do well." Percy Moore, K.C., unlike Mr. M. D. Fraser, has been an active politician, and has recently entered municipal life as an alderman. Mr. Moore has for a number of years continuously been the secretary of the Conservative Association.

E. T. Essery, K.C., LL.B.

Mr. Essery was a student in the office of Cornish & Macdonald, and was called to the bar in 1876. Mr. Essery's best successes have been as a platform speaker. He is free, energetic, off-hand. He practiced in partnership with the late Thomas Partridge for several years and afterwards alone. He has always taken an active interest in municipal and political questions. He was a candidate for the Local Legislature, but was defeated by Thomas Hobbs. He was twice elected mayor of London, in the years 1893 and 1894. Mr. Essery has a very keen appreciation of humor and I can quite understand how as a student he

took part in the following story, which he has given me:

Mr. Essery's Story

About six weeks after I was articled to Mr. F. E. Cornish he handed me the papers in four division court suits, and said: "The Delaware Division Court will be held to-morrow morning. You go over to Mr. W. Horton's office at 8, and ride out with him and Tom Clegg." I said, "What's the use of sending me. I haven't had a case and know nothing about the cases handed me?" Mr. Cornish said: "See the parties and do the best you can." The next morning Mr. Horton, Mr. Clegg and I started for Delaware. We stopped at the Ivy Green and other places on the road out. It was suggested that the Hon. Judge Small might not be in a proper condition to come out and that on such occasions the junior always acted as judge, and I was expected to preside and instructions were given me at once, after getting there. I declined and nothing more was said until we arrived at the village. Then Mr. Clegg jumped out of the rig, took off his overcoat, handed it to Squire Bullen, the clerk, and told him he was to act as judge. The overcoat was carried into the town hall, Judge Clegg took a seat on the bench, and the court was properly opened and the first case called. The plaintiff entered the witness stand and the judge asked who was for the defence. I answered. Turning to the plaintiff, Mr. Clegg said: "What's this case about?" and he started to explain. "How dare you bring me such a trumpery claim," said Mr. Clegg. "Verdict for defendant, with costs." I had won my first case. The next case belonged to Mr. Clegg, and he announced that I was acting for his client, and believing that my side was entitled to a verdict, he helped me to get it. Then he gave Mr. Horton a lift or two and when the parties were having it out themselves he decided after the style of a police magistrate. The court did not last long, and then the senior members of the bar went over to the tavern and I slipped out to watch events. Coming down the road to the village was the real judge and his wife and my hair commenced to stand up again. The clerk had been over to his son's store and just reached the town hall when Mr. Small drove up. "Good morning, Squire," said the judge. "Is there much to be done?" The squire answered that the court was over. "You're a damned liar," said the judge. "I'm not out of the buggy yet." Then the clerk explained and the judge ordered the cases to be brought up at the next court and proclaimed to the crowd that he would take Mr. Clegg's gown away and the judge started in to do it.

When the matter came up at Osgoode Hall, Messrs. F. E. Cornish, Wm. Horton, the late Judge D. MacMillan, A. J. B. Macdonald, C. D. Holmes and several other barristers from London attended before the benchers on Mr. Clegg's behalf and I was informed that I was a necessary witness and went along. After considerable skirmishing at the hall, Macdonald and MacMillan came to me and said that the late Mr. Justice John Wilson was the only stumbling block in the way and as he and my father were friends, and I had been at the court, they thought I had better go to his chambers and intercede for Mr. Clegg. They showed me the door and I started for the interview. After some time I was admitted and asked the party who let me in if I could see His Lordship Mr. Justice Wilson. His Lordship came into the room. He knew me as well as any other boy in London, but he asked who I was. I told him and asked him to be merciful to Mr. Clegg and then His Lordship pitched in. He told me, amongst other things, that I was the scoundrel who had caused all the trouble, and that he would advise the Law Society to get rid of me, or I would bring all the other lawyers in London to ruin the same as I had Mr. Clegg, and whilst this was taking place I found out afterwards all the London lawyers were in the next room and that the judge was aware that I was being sent in to receive a dressing. Afterwards the benchers heard the case. They were stern, but merciful and reprimanded Mr. Clegg, after he had promised to be on his good behavior and make good the expense caused by his sudden promotion. I was called in during the proceedings, and endeavored to help Mr. Clegg, and was told that if I had exercised due caution the thing might never have happened and then Mr. Horton indorsed the statement and told the benchers he thought the lesson I had received would be useful in after life.

W. W. Fitzgerald,

who was associated for several years with David Glass, under the name of Glass & Fitzgerald, reversed the name of the firm by taking into partnership Mr. Charles T. Glass, son of the late Sheriff Glass, the firm name being Fitzgerald & Glass. This partnership was successful until Mr. Fitzgerald accepted the appointment of judge of the county court of Welland. W. W. Fitzgerald was not "flashy," but of the solid, reliable type, both as a lawyer and a judge. He acceptably filled the position of judge of the County of Welland until his death. He had one son, Mr. Chester Fitzgerald, practicing law at Vancouver, B.C.

Andrew Greenlees, B.A.

Mr. Greenlees studied in the office of Cronyn & Martin and entered into partnership in 1870 with Benjamin Cronyn. The firm were solicitors for the Canadian Loan Company, the Federal Bank, the Ontario Investment Association and a good general clientele. The course of practice was smooth and even. Mr. Cronyn took part in municipal life and was mayor in the years 1874 and 1875. The failures of the Federal Bank and the Ontario Loan Investment Association in 1887 led to the dissolution of the partnership. Mr. Greenlees entered into partnership with Mr. Magee, the firm being Mzgee, Greenlees & Thomas, Wolferstan Thomas being the third partner. This partnership lasted successfully for some time and after Mr. Magee's acceptance of the crown attorneyship, Mr. Greenlees practiced alone, and has continued to do so up to the present time. The bar of Middlesex has never had among its members one more steady-going and reliable, genial and uniformly kind, uniting ability above the average with the highest integrity. Mr. Greenlees's son has recently become a member of the bar, entering into the firm of Winnett & Greenlees.

J. W. G. Winnett,

head of the firm of Winnett & Greenlees, is one of the young, active members of the bar whose future promises to be bright, if activity and the most careful attention to his clients' interests, coupled with more than average abilities, will win success.

McKillop & Murphy

J. B. McKillop has been so long connected with the office of crown attorney that he is to the manner born. He commenced with Charles Hutchinson, and a great part of the work was his. Then James Magee was appointed and still a great part of the work was his, and after Mr. Magee's elevation to the bench, Mr. McKillop was appointed. With his previous experience and ability, no better appointment could have been made. I know of more than one instance where his sound common sense has been very valuable. Thomas J. Murphy is a splendid partner. In addition to the crown business, the firm hold much of the old general practice of Harris & Magee, to which many new clients have been added. J. B. McKillop is a director of the Canada Trust Company, and T. J. Murphy is a governor of the Western University. He has written a series of very able and valuable letters to the press.

Meredith & Fisher

Is a continuation of the firm of Scatcherd & Meredith, T. G. Meredith, K.C.,

being the fourth member of his family to be connected with that firm, either as partner or student. It required ability more than ordinary to take the place vacated by W. R. Meredith, when he removed to Toronto, but it is admitted that T. G. Meredith has stood the ordeal well. The firm are city solicitors, a position becoming more important every year. The system in Scotland may ultimately be adopted in Ontario. The city clerk in Scotland is city solicitor, and the real working head of the corporation. In addition they are solicitors for the Bank of Montreal, and many large estates, and still hold a very large general clientele. Mr. Meredith is president of the Huron & Erie Loan and Savings Company, and the Canada Trust Company. He has frequently declined the nomination of the Conservative party to represent London in the Commons. He has associated with him Mr. R. G. Fisher and Mr. R. M. C. Toothe.

Hellmuth, Ivey & Dromgole

This firm is inseparably connected in the public mind with the London Street Railway. If anything was needed to clinch that idea, the want was supplied one day during the street railway strike, when I. F. Hellmuth rounded the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets on board a street car with the chief of police, not knowing when a shower of rocks might be his welcome. Since then, after winning his spurs at the bar in London, Mr. Hellmuth removed to Toronto, joining the firm of Kingsmill, Hellmuth, Symonds & Torrance. Here he has made good. The remaining members of the firm are experienced men. Mr. Ivey has given special attention to the street railway business and to commercial law. Mr. Dromgole is a very able assistant, and takes part in education, both as a member of the Separate School Board and as one of the governors of the Western University.

John M. McEvoy

John M. McEvoy is the son of A. M. McEvoy, county treasurer. I remember when Mr. McEvoy was appointed county treasurer. The usual bond guaranteeing faithful service was required, and twenty or thirty of the substantial farmers of West Middlesex were collected together in the county engineer's office to execute the bond. It would have made a good subject for a painting by G. A. Reid, the artist, similar to the noted picture "Mortgaging the Homestead."

John M. McEvoy was a very successful student at Toronto University. He was for three years under the Hon. David Mills, who lectured on "Public International Law," "Constitutional," and "Colonial

Law." He was Mr. Mills' assistant, and was also under Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot, who lectured on "History of English Law." Mr. McEvoy himself lectured on "Constitutional History," "Political Philosophy and Jurisprudence," and was examiner on these subjects for about ten years.

There is probably no member of the bar who appears oftener in court and in important, hard-fought trials. It is hard to say, if the distinction between law and equity had continued till the present time, which branch would have claimed him, but I am inclined to think he would have been numbered among the "All-round lawyers." Perhaps his most important defence has been the Sifton murder trial. He is assisted in his work by Mr. Chisholm who has successfully managed some very large claims on behalf of Indians. As Mr. McEvoy is still a young man much may yet be looked for. Mr. McEvoy's practice differs from almost every other office in this respect, he made it himself. He owes nothing to anyone who preceded him.

Blackburn & Weekes

Mr. G. N. Weekes commenced practice in partnership with the Hon. David Mills, but for many years has been in the firm of Blackburn & Weekes. Mr Weekes takes a great deal of interest in education, and has been one of the best school trustees London ever had. The firm are both reliable lawyers and do not let the side issues cause them to neglect any business intrusted to them. Indirectly, their office is a continuation of the old Becher, Barker & Street office. Before Mr. Weekes entered the firm, Mr. A. B. Cox was a member, the firm being Blackburn & Cox. All will remember in what universal respect Mr. A. B. Cox was held and how genuine was the sorrow felt by all at his death, which occurred on May 1, 1904.

Jarvis & Vining

Jarvis & Vining have the very highest standing among the younger members of the bar. Both possess more than average ability and are thoroughly trustworthy. Jared Vining has few, if any, equals on the stump. He thoroughly masters his subject and delivers his speeches with energy and force. It is likely he will be elected in the future to represent East Middlesex, either in the Commons or Legislature. The firm recently conducted the case of Parsons vs. the City of London, with reference to the sale of the city Hall, and it was quite apparent with what care and accuracy the case was prepared. Few cases ever come to trial bristling with as many points.

A. O. Jeffery, LL.B. and Edgar Jeffery

Whether any office might be regarded as the legitimate successor of the firm of Harris & Magee, is doubtful. A. O. Jeffery and Edgar Jeffery retain the important solicitorships of the Ontario Loan and De-benture Company and the London Life, and add many general clients. Mr. Albert Jeffery commenced practice in partnership with Mr. Charles Hutchinson, afterwards joining the firm of MacMahon, Dickson, Boulbee & Jeffery, and later the firm of Harris & Magee. Edgar Jeffery has been associated with his brother during the time he has been practicing. Recently an amalgamation of the Ontario Loan and De-benture Company has been formed with the Agricultural Loan Company, and the firms of Bayly & Bayly and A. O. Jeffery are to be joined under the name of Bayly & Jeffery.

William H. Bartram

Studied in the office of Mr. Phil. Worthington, in Windsor, for a time, came to London, entered the office of C. C. Abbot, and later with Elliot & Fraser. He was called to the bar in 1871, and immediately entered into partnership with the late Charles Hutchinson. He later formed a partnership with the late Francis Love, but for over thirty years past has been practicing alone. Mr. Bartram was a very successful student, taking high rank among the students of his time. His son, Mr. W. G. R. Bartram, has been a few years in practice, and is attracting a good clientele. Mr. W. H. Bartram has taken a leading part in the past in municipal life in London West. He was reeve for several years of London West and a member of the county council. He saw active service during the Fenian Raid, being in the Windsor Garrison Artillery under Col. Worthington. E. A. Lancaster, M.P. for Lincoln in the House of Commons, was for four years a student with Mr. Bartram.

Edward H. Johnston, B.A.,

Is one of the soundest of the young members of the bar. He commenced practice about twenty years ago, and had from the start a good connection. He is the youngest son of the late Alexander Johnston, who for many years was a member and chairman of the board of school trustees. Mr. Johnston was a good student, and each year of practice is making him better. He became a member of the city council this year, and is proving to be one of the most thoughtful members of the board. There is no position at the bar or in municipal or political life which Mr. Johnston need hesitate to aspire to.

M. P. McDonagh

Came to London about fifteen years ago from Perth, and has established a good practice. He is very careful and attentive. His clients' interests do not suffer from neglect. The probability is that Mr. McDonagh's practice will continue to grow in coming years.

John Macpherson and Finley E. Perrin

Compose this firm, the head of which, while he was in practice, was Judge Macbeth, who in reality succeeded Warren Rock. The present firm retain much of the old practice and are adding new clients. Both members of the firm are young men, equipped well for the work they undertake. It has been the subject of remark that Mr. Perrin does not appear oftener in court than he does being a ready and effective speaker. It is probable that he, like many others, believes there is a proper age to commence and that that time has not yet been reached. Both members of the firm are old-time members of the Baconian Club, which has given so many good members to the bar.

Buchner & Gunn

There is no member of the bar who more sincerely desires that good will should exist and the best of spirit prevail among the members of the bar than Urban A. Buchner. Two years ago with this object in view he arranged the Middlesex Bar dinner, and again last month. These dinners brought out the fact that there is heredity even in humor. Hume Elliott made one of the best speeches and reminded some of the older members of his father. John Gunn on both occasions combined wit with good sense and polished sentences. Mr. Buchner will not rust out. His danger is in the opposite direction. It might almost be said that he was engaged in active practice while still a student. Since then he has certainly been in active practice, and taken his full share of close, hard work.

W. C. Fitzgerald

Has been credited with the establishment of the head office of the Woodmen of the World at London. This is a very creditable fact. Mr. Fitzgerald is head of the firm of Fitzgerald & Fitzgerald, his partner, Mr. W. E. Fitzgerald, conducting a branch office at Watford. The firm have very extensive connections, both in Middlesex and Lambton.

J. H. A. Beattie

Is one of the younger members who has secured municipal honors, having been mayor of the city during the years 1910 and 1911. Mr. Beattie studied with Meredith & Fisher, and after several years' service as secretary of the Church Society resumed practice.

Mr. Beattie has a good connection and is a careful, reliable solicitor.

D. H. Tennent

Has associated with him J. H. Campbell, the firm being Tennent & Campbell. They have made a specialty of real estate, and are well-known throughout Western Ontario. Many of the largest real estate deals pass through their hands.

J. F. Faulds

Has during his practice in London conducted the plaintiff's case in many actions for damages. He is a ready and effective jury lawyer.

T. W. Scandrett

Was first a member of the firm of Scandrett & Proudfoot, afterwards he was a member of the firm of Stuart & Scandrett. Mr. Stuart went to Edmonton and Mr. Scandrett continued the practice alone. He has the best of connections, and with his steady, careful attention to his clients' interests, is securing a good practice. He has at present associated with him Mr. P. H. Bartlett, who is one of the best speakers at the bar and on the stump. He combines the lawyer with the politician and has an acquaintance throughout Middlesex that is probably as extensive as that of any member of the bar.

Members Outside of London

Strathroy has been for many years the second place in the County of Middlesex. R. C. Scatcherd practiced there for a number of years and succeeded his brother, Thomas Scatcherd, as member of North Middlesex. Ethel Scatcherd, son of Thomas Scatcherd, practiced at Strathroy for some years after the death of his uncle, R. C. Scatcherd. He subsequently removed to London, where he is at present engaged in practice. John Cameron was a prominent practitioner for thirty years. He died about ten years ago. Few assizes were held in London while Mr. Cameron was practicing in Strathroy, that he was not engaged in several cases. W. P. Laird, H. C. Pope, H. T. W. Ellis, now of Windsor, and Edward Stonehouse, afterwards of Brampton, all practiced at Strathroy. The firms at present there are E. Traver and Ross & Bixel, Mr. D. C. Ross being also the member for North Middlesex.

Glencoe come next. J. C. Elliott and W. D. Moss, both practice there. Mr. J. C. Elliott is the member of the Legislature for West Middlesex, and W. D. Moss was warden of the county last year. Alexander Stuart and Harry Blackburn also practiced there for a time.

At Lucan W. MacDermid, one of the best lawyers in Western Ontario, has been lo-

cated for over thirty years. Bayly & Bayly have a branch office there and Jarvis & Vinning have a branch office at Thorndale.

At Parkhill Mr. A. A. MacTavish is police magistrate, and has a good general practice.

There, too, is Kenneth Goodman, K. C., well-known and respected throughout Western Ontario as a careful, accurate lawyer, and a man of the highest integrity.

The Police Magistrates

London has had three police magistrates—E. Jones Parke until 1899, Francis Love from 1899 until 1911, and Joseph C. Judd, the present police magistrate.

Mr. Love studied in the office of Donald Guthrie, K.C., in Guelph; Elliot & Fraser, London, and most of the time with Warren Rock, K.C. After his call to the bar he entered into partnership with W. H. Bartram and later with R. H. Dignan, the present registrar. The firm of Love & Dignan were well known. Their practice was about evenly divided between civil and criminal law, and few lawyers were known to as many people individually as the late Police Magistrate Frank Love. This was due to the faculty he possessed in an eminent degree of making friends, and to his love of fun. He was not acting long as police magistrate until everyone admitted how well he was performing his duties. He knew the regular and occasional visitors to the police court better than any man in London, and they knew him and respected him, too, as the incident which occurred shortly after his appointment shows. He was crossing the park on his way to the police court when he met one of the occasional visitors, who congratulated him on his appointment, and added: "I'll keep sober, Frank, sure. I wouldn't like to be fined by you for being drunk." Not many are able to understand the good in the bad or the bad in the good as well as he was. He was a very rapid reader, and readily acquired a good knowledge, when quite a young man, of law. This was put into constant practice both while a student and when in practice. He became police magistrate in 1899, and filled the office with rare ability until his death on Jan. 4, 1911. Mr. Love had been both an alderman and school trustee. When he ran for alderman he headed the poll in old No. 3 ward and polled the largest vote ever polled.

Joseph C. Judd, the present police magistrate, has had a good general experience in every branch of law, and is likely for many years to come to fill the position. It is becoming yearly more important. As the city grows and legislation heaps more work on the magistrate, he will have plenty to do.

Mr. Judd studied with Meredith & Meredith and entered the firm twenty years ago. He has been associated with Edmund Meredith, R. M. Meredith, W. R. Meredith, and E. R. Cameron. He was mayor of the city in the years 1906 and 1907, and alderman for several years. He has been hospital trustee, and is now treasurer of the London Health Association. With his knowledge and experience, and his desire to do the right, he will be an important and valuable citizen during the remainder of his life.

The Absent Members

It has been said that no one should remain in the place in which he was brought up to practice law or carry on business, the reason given being that you can never know your true level until you measure yourself with strangers. There may be some truth in it, but it is hard to determine either before or after which would have been best, because we know what is—we do not know what might have been.

Take those who remained at home and compare their success with those who left home, and what would the result be? I confess a trip through the Northwest at the present time rather favors the idea of change. Those who sought Winnipeg succeeded. Peter Mackenzie is crown attorney at Saskatoon. Edward Emery is the leader at Edmonton, and Alex. Stuart is getting well established there, too. At Calgary, Mr. Carson is a member of the firm Mr. A. H. Clarke, of Windsor, goes to take the head of. Here, too, is Major Duncan Stuart, where his brother, Judge Stuart, practiced. At Moose Jaw, William Grayson and Seaborn Taylor and Pope are rated among the wealthy men of the west, while at Regina Avery Casey takes a first place. Out further west, Mr. McDonald, and Mr. Cowan, at Vancouver, are holding their own, Mr. Cowan representing Vancouver in the House of Commons. We need not confine ourselves to the Northwest. Toronto took Sir William R. Meredith, the Hon. Hugh MacMahon, Edward Meek, Thomas Reid, E. W. J. Owens, Newton Rowell, Basil W. Essery, and F. H. Greenlees, while in several parts of the United States good success has been reached, Thornley Dickson and J. F. Cryer in New York, A. E. W. Peterson in Chicago, John S. Macbeth in Denver, Harry Drought in San Antonio, Texas. That they have all succeeded is cause for satisfaction, and perhaps the conclusion should be that each one is his own best judge.

There are many who remained and who should be mentioned among those who commenced practice in the sixties and earlier. Thomas Partridge, who was an alderman for very many years, and practiced alone

and in partnership with E. T. Essery; C. C. Abbott, who subsequently practiced in Montreal. Richard Bayly, the late James H. Fraser, W. R. Meredith, E. D. Parke, Warren Rock, Hugh MacMahon, Henry Becher, Benjamin Cronyn, Charles F. Goodhue, Henry Whately, Thomas Clegg, John J. Brown, John Taylor, M. D. Fraser, John Martin, H. E. Nelles, W. P. R. Street, John R. Dixon, William Nash, James Magee, Edmund Meredith, George C. Gibbons, W. W. Fitzgerald, A. J. B. Macdonald, W. L. Lawrason, E. S. Collett and R. R. Brough.

The next division might be taken in the seventies. It numbers Judge R. M. Meredith, George McNab, Andrew Greenlees, W. H. Bartram, Thomas Clegg, Francis Love, T. H. Purdom, W. G. Murdock (who removed to Toronto), James Parkes (now of New York), A. D. Cameron (afterwards of Hamilton), C. S. Seager, the late Patrick Mulkern, Talbot Macbeth, Chester Glass, T. G. Meredith, I. F. Hellmuth, George M. Cox, and the late W. J. Clarke. It is possible I have omitted many names here, particularly of those who have removed or died. I can recall Geo. P. Land, who practiced in partnership with Mr. Thomas O'Brien, and who was particularly well up in chancery practice; Mr. T. T. Irving; Thomas Lawson, who removed to California; Michael Kew, who also removed to California; Wm. Grayson, to Calgary; Henry Vivian, Winnipeg, also W. H. Culver and F. R. Howard; Thornley Dickson, New York; A. F. Boulton, B. C. McCann, David Wilson, Mr. A. W. Aytoun, Finlay Meade-King, and Reed, T. W. Lawlor, G. W. Marsh, George Moorehead, Wolferstan Thomas, E. R. Cameron (now registrar of the supreme court at Ottawa), A. D. Hardy (now judge at Brantford), W. Fitzgerald (now inspector of insurance at Ottawa), C. A. Kingston (until recently city clerk), A. A. MacTavish (of Parkhill).

The home stretch, or fifth division, contains a long list of good lawyers: E. W. Scatcherd, F. P. Betts, A. O. Jeffery, John S. Macbeth, J. B. McKillop, George R. Sanderson (now of Des Moines, Iowa), D. H. Tennent, F. F. Harper, John Macpherson, Thomas E. Parke (now in California), David Mills, Robert L. Taylor, C. H. Ivey, T. H. Luscombe, N. P. Graydon, Marshall Graydon, C. G. Jarvis, Jared Vinning, H. B. Elliot, R. K. Cowan, W. A. Proudfoot, R. A. Bayly, J. P. Moore, Alexander Purdom, A. B. Cox, E. Weld, R. M. C. Toothe, P. McPhillips, M. Sheppard, J. C. Judd, A. G. Chisholm, R. G. Fisher, J. M. McEvoy, F. E. Perrin, J. F. Faulds, E. H. Johnston, Morwood & Casey, Thomas Coleridge, W. G. R. Bartram, T. J. Murphy, E. W. M. Flock, Hume Cronyn, Campbell Becher, Stuart & Gunn, W. J. Weekes, W. C. Fitz-

gerald, Edgar Jeffery, John Tytler (now of Toronto), H. P. Drought (now of San Antonio, Texas), W. R. Meredith, F. H. Greenlees, D. A. McDonald, J. H. Campbell, Basil W. Essery, M. P. McDonagh, S. F. Griffith, Tennent & Campbell, P. H. Bartlett, T. W. Scandrett, J. H. A. Beattie, and Herbert Macbeth (who was for several years secretary of the Law Society at Osgoode Hall).

The Officials

The history of the bar of Middlesex would be very incomplete without a reference to the officials. Col. James Shanly, master in chancery, comes first. He was colonel of the London Field Battery, known as "Shanly's Battery," because he was so long its colonel. The author of "Irishmen in Canada," says: "The Shanly family is an old Celtic one, which has been known for centuries in the County of Leitrim, and the family characteristics are traceable to the proud, kindly, Celtic blood." His father was a member of the Irish bar. Col. Shanly studied with the late Judge Wilson, and was the first master in chancery at London, an office which he held until March 10, 1897, when he died. The bar of Middlesex out of respect to his memory attended his funeral in a body.

I never heard the integrity of Col. Shanly questioned. I was told he was paying for accommodation indorsements all his life. He discharged the duties of his office very conscientiously, and with a dignity coupled with kindness rarely met with.

During the greater part of Col. Shanly's term of office was another official of the court, Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas John Macbeth, who stood equally high in the estimation of the bar for unimpeachable integrity. I do not think anyone ever attempted to get John Macbeth to do what he should not do, and yet he was obliging in the extreme. Mr. Macbeth was born in 1836 in the Red River Settlement, studied in the office of H. C. R. Becher, was appointed in 1860 deputy clerk of the crown, and filled the position till his death on Jan. 15, 1889.

Col. Shanly and Col. Macbeth were splendid types of court officials all over Ontario. When you look back at the records of those who have held office in Middlesex in connection with the administration of justice, it strengthens your faith. Col. Shanly and Col. Macbeth, I have referred to. W. C. L. Gill, who also studied in Mr. Becher's office, could not be improved on. He knew every title in London, and if there was a mistake in it he would save you the trouble of finding it out by pointing it out to you. Hubert Dignan is filling the office now perfectly.

In the county registry office, James Fer-

guson, Col. Walker, John Waters and Joseph E. Marshall, although always relying on having good deputies, were themselves competent officials. John Waters would rather take too little than too much in fees.

Of our sheriffs, I do not remember Sheriff Hamilton, but William Glass, with his deputy, Samuel Glass, performed their duty faultlessly, and the present Sheriff Cameron and his deputy, Mr. Watterworth, could not be improved on.

When we cross the hall into the crown attorney's office, we are probably in the office most difficult to fill of any. Charles Hutchinson was a man of acknowledged ability, and he held the office for a long time, assisted by several deputies, Hutchinson & Bartram, Hutchinson & Jeffery, Hutchinson & McKillop. After Mr. Hutchinson's death, James Magee was appointed, and the firm became Magee & McKillop & Murphy. On Mr. Magee's elevation to the bench, Mr. McKillop was appointed. Each of these three men deserve much credit for their faithfulness in office.

The county crown attorney has often a tough nut to crack. The tendency of the office may be to harden the heart, but I know of more than one instance where the county crown attorney has, by a merciful commonsense view, performed good service to the community.

The only official to whom I have not referred is Ed Weld, deputy clerk of the crown, and his assistant, Mr. J. H. Flock. The greatest praise I can give them, and it's the truth, is that they are following closely in Mr. Macbeth's foot-steps. Mr. Flock's carefulness is very apparent, and very valuable to the legal profession, who appreciate it very much.

I had almost forgotten Col. Shanly's successor, R. K. Cowan. The fusion of law and equity plays a part here, and I assume the office will not be abolished. As long as Mr. Cowan fills it, as he has done, there will be universal satisfaction. Mr. Cowan has united carefulness and capacity in the discharge of his duties, with a very genial disposition, that never fails to oblige when he can.

I had almost left out the division court clerks, but it would be a mistake to do so. J. C. Merdith was a splendid clerk. W. J. McIntosh and J. W. McIntosh, assisted by Andrew Dale, are as exact, careful, painstaking business men as I ever had anything to do with.

Apart from triumphs in the courts of law, there are many monuments which the members of the legal profession have left, and will leave behind them, testifying to the advantages a community derives from an enterprising and somewhat aggressive

legal profession. It is too much the custom to look only at the work of lawyers as seen in the courts, but the work in court forms in reality only a small percentage of the actual work performed by lawyers. It might also be said with much truth that some of the ablest lawyers rarely if ever appeared in court, and some of these occupied honored positions on the superior court bench, notably Mr. Featherston Osler, appointed from the bar of Toronto, who recently retired from the court of appeal to become president of the Toronto General Trusts Company; the late Mr. Justice Burton, of the court of appeal, appointed from the bar of Hamilton, and the late Mr. Justice Street, of the Queen's bench division of the high court of justice, appointed from the bar of London.

I do not wish to lessen the importance of the work in court. I hope it will always maintain justly and for good cause the existing high opinion the people have of it. I hope the custom which is claimed to be prevalent in the United States, of jockeying for judges, will not find a foothold in Canada, and that the administration of justice will remain as pure as any human institution can be.

I would like, too, that a just appreciation might be formed by the public of the benefits which they have derived from the bar of Middlesex, and which in no way enter into their estimates of the value of a high-minded and unpurchasable judiciary. Such are some of the monuments I have referred to. Let me mention a few: I remember being in the barristers' room at the courthouse on one occasion when someone asked: "How many loan companies are there in London?" The late B. B. Osler, who was attending the assizes, jocularly replied: "Hand me a law list—nearly every lawyer has one." There was more meaning in the answer then than now, because there were then more loan companies, but his reply hit a truth of much importance to London. Take the Huron and Erie, with its assisting company, the Canada Trust Company. They are the monuments of Verschoyle Cronyn, K.C. Then came the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, organized by Edward W. Harris, George B. Harris, and James Magee. The Dominion Savings and Investment Society, by E. Jones Parke. The Agricultural Loan and Savings Company, by Glass & Fitzgerald; the Canadian Savings and Loan Company, by Cronyn & Greenlees; the Equitable Loan Company, by W. R. Merdith; the Royal Standard, by MacMillan & Taylor; the Empire Loan Companies, the People's Loan Company and the London Loan Company were not originally organized by lawyers, but later were associated with

Mr. A. O. Jeffery, Mr. W. J. Clarke and Mr. George McNab. To these may be added the Superior Loan Company, organized by H. E. Nelles and W. W. Fitzgerald, and the London Freehold and Leasehold Land Benefit Building Society, organized by Mr. Henry Whatley, and the English Loan Company, organized by Mr. David Glass and his son, Mr. Chester Glass.

The list is a tolerably long one, and following, as they did, one after another, during the space of a few years, they must have been considered necessary to fill a "long-felt want." I have purposely left out the Ontario Investment Association. It was not organized by any member of the bar, and was not strictly speaking a loan company.

The influences for good on the steady, healthy growth of London, commencing about the time of the formation of the second loan company, 1871, and continuing until the present time, cannot be estimated. How many building in London and Western Ontario, how many homes built and paid for, no one can tell. How many millions of British capital were brought to Western Ontario, how many thousands of dollars depositors received in interest for their deposits, more than they would have received from chartered banks, would be difficult to estimate. Taken altogether, the effect has only been good, and it is undoubtedly to the bar of Middlesex that the people's thanks are due. That the surviving companies are fewer in number may be cause for regret, but these remaining control more capital for investment than at any previous time. They are the Huron and Erie, the Ontario Loan and Debenture, the Dominion Savings, the London Loan, and the People's Loan.

Due to the same cause is the existence of three trust companies. The Canada Trust Company, organized by Cronyn & Betts, in connection with the Huron and Erie; the London and Western Trusts Company, organized by Gibbons, Harper & Gibbons, and the Fidelity Trusts Company, of Ontario, organized in connection with the Dominion Savings, by Purdom & Purdom. A movement is on foot among the associated loan companies of Toronto to give trust company powers to all loan companies. Whether trust company powers be given to loan companies or loan company powers to trust companies, they work well together and jointly would very much resemble the trust companies of the United States. The growth of Canada would be aided, not hindered, if the wish of the associated loan companies is complied with, and Canada's development will require all the aid it can get for many years to come. I have given as monuments, loan companies and trust companies.

A third class may be mentioned—life assurance companies, benefit societies and fire insurance companies.

The London Life Insurance Company was organized by Harris & Magee, and the late Mr. Joseph Jeffery, father of Jeffery & Jeffery, barristers. The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada was organized by the Hon. David Mills, E. Jones Parke and T. H. Purdom. Both these companies are substantial, successful companies. Their future can be as great as the controllers desire to make them. They may expand to an unlimited extent.

Then it should not be forgotten that Dr. Oronhyatekha was a resident of London when the Independent Order of Foresters was formed, and W. W. Fitzgerald was associated with him. The doctor finally thought Toronto preferable, and the result appears to have justified his judgment. The Woodmen of the World was organized in London through the efforts of T. H. Luscombe and W. E. Fitzgerald, and appears to be making its way in public confidence.

D. C. ("Cammy") Macdonald, a brother of J. B. Macdonald, and a member of the bar, organized and successfully managed till his death the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The Monarch Fire Insurance Company was the last-formed company. Its existence is due to J. B. McKillop, and it has already found its way to a place among the substantial, safe companies of Canada.

Leaving out of the reckoning the part lawyers have taken in the organization of the financial companies referred to, they would hold a very prominent place in other respects.

As builders, for instance, or, with delightful surroundings, the residences of the Hon. John Wilson, H. C. R. Becher, Q.C., William Horton, E. Jones Parke, Q.C., J. C. Meredith, W. R. Meredith, Geo. C. Gibbons, P. Mulkern, George McNab, Geo. S. Gibbons, Benjamin Cronyn, Verschoye Cronyn, Charles S. Goodhue, W. P. R. Street, Warren Rock, James Magee, Richard Bayly, Hugh MacMahon, William Elliot, J. H. Fraser, David Fraser, T. H. Luscombe, F. P. Betts, Judge Macbeth, and others, are very creditable and among London's best. The grounds surrounding the residences of Benjamin Cronyn, H. C. R. Becher, E. Jones Parke, Charles F. Goodhue, and the late Hon. John Wilson, deserve special mention, and the outlook from the residence being erected by Judge Macbeth will be among the best obtainable anywhere near London.

As Railway Builders

The members of the bar have taken their full share in the building of railways.

The London & Port Stanley Railway was a municipal enterprise. One of its promoters, and solicitor for the company from 1856, when it was opened, until 1872, when it was leased, was E. Jones Parke.

The London, Huron and Bruce Railway has been the best railway investment London ever made. The city gave a bonus of \$100,000 towards its construction. J. H. Flock, K.C., was one of its most active promoters, and its solicitor until it was acquired by the Grand Trunk.

The Southwestern Traction Company, now the London and Lake Erie Railway and Transportation Company, London's only trolley line, was promoted actively by T. H. Luscombe.

The North Midland Railway, to run from Stratford to London via St. Marys' is also being actively promoted by Mr. Luscombe.

The first street railway (the horse-cars) was built and operated for many years by Mr. V. Cronyn, and until the new electric street railway was formed, Mr. J. H. Flock, K.C., was solicitor, during its whole existence.

Classifying the members of the bar is interesting.

It will be noticed that not often have two generations practiced, and only once, three—H. C. R. Becher, his son Henry Becher, and his grandson Campbell Becher. Those of two generations are Verschoyle Cronyn, and his son, Hume Cronyn; Thomas Scatcherd and his son, Ethel Scatcherd; Richard Bayly and his son, Richard A. Bayly; Edward D. Parke and his son, Thomas E. Parke; David Glass and his son, Chester Glass; Philip Mackenzie and his son, Peter Mackenzie; J. H. Flock and his son, E. W. M. Flock; George C. Gibbons and his son, Geo. S. Gibbons; Edmund Meredith and his son, W. R. Meredith; Andrew Greenlees, and his son, F. H. Greenlees; E. T. Essery and his son, Basil W. Essery; David Mills and his sons, David Mills and Walter Mills; W. H. Bartram and his son, W. G. R. Bartram; William Elliot and his sons, Hume B. Elliot and Skeffington Connor Elliot. Outside of London, two more may be added—Sir William Meredith and his son, John R. Meredith, and the Hon. James Magee and his son, Allan Angus Magee.

Two brothers have practiced—Parke & Bros., E. J. Parke and Edward D. Parke; Harris Bros., Edward W. Harris, George B. Harris and John Fitzjohn Harris; Edmund and R. M. Meredith; W. R. and T. G. Meredith; Verschoyle and Benjamin Cronyn; T. H. and Alexander Purdom; A. O. and

Edgar Jeffery; George M. Cox and Beverly Cox; Judge Daniel and his brother, Wm. Daniel.

Judges

Those who have left the bar for the bench are:

For the supreme court at Ottawa and minister of justice, the Hon. David Mills.

For the high court of justice at Toronto—The Hon. John Wilson, Chief Justice Sir William R. Meredith, Mr. Justice MacMahon, Mr. Justice Street, Mr. Justice Magee. I might mention that Vice-Chancellor Ferguson studied for four years in the office of Mr. Worthington, and the last year with Henry Eccles in Toronto.

For the county court—Judge Givens, county of Middlesex; Judge William Elliot, county of Middlesex; Judge MacMillan, county of Haldimand; Judge Daniel, of L'Orignal; Judge Fitzgerald, of Welland; Judge Hughes, of St. Thomas; Judge Bell of Chatham; Judge Macbeth, county of Middlesex.

For the recorders' court—William Horton.

For police magistrate—E. J. Parke, as police magistrate of London; Francis Love, as police magistrate of London; Joseph C. Judd, as police magistrate of London; A. A. MacTavish, as police magistrate of Parkhill.

Those who received the honor of knighthood were: Sir William R. Meredith, chief justice of the common pleas division of the high court of justice; Sir George C. Gibbons, for services as chairman of the deep waterways commission.

Those who left the bar to follow other occupations are: E. S. Collett and David Wilson, for inland revenue; D. C. Macdonald, for fire insurance; W. Fitzgerald, to become superintendent of insurance at Ottawa; A. E. W. Peterson, to engage in business in Toronto; Nathaniel Mills, H. E. Nelles and Hume Cronyn, to become managers of loan companies; John Geary, to engage in business.

Those who left London to practice elsewhere are:

Sir William Meredith, in Toronto.
Edward Meek, in Toronto.
N. W. Rowell, in Toronto.
E. W. J. Owens, in Toronto.
Thomas Reid, in Toronto.
W. A. Proudfoot, in Toronto.
Basil W. Essery, in Toronto.
F. H. Greenlees, in Toronto.
George Moncrieff, in Petrolez.
Phil T. Worthington, in Windsor.
A. D. Cameron, in Hamilton, and later in Regina.
C. D. Holmes, Fargo, Dakota.
Thomas Lawson, California.

Harry Drought, San Antonio, Texas.
 Thomas E. Parke, Ontario, California.
 John Macbeth, Denver, Col.
 Harry Vivian, Winnipeg.
 W. H. Culver, Winnipeg.
 John R. Dixon, Winnipeg.
 Wm. H. Nash, Winnipeg.
 F. E. Cornish, Winnipeg.
 Glass & Glass, Winnipeg.
 Wm. Grayson, Moose Jaw.
 Seaborn Taylor and Pope, Moose Jaw.
 Avery Casey, Regina.
 Charles Carson, Clagary.
 Duncan Stuart, Calgary.
 Alex. Stuart, Edmonton.
 Edward Emery, Edmonton.
 Peter Mackenzie, Saskatoon.
 J. J. Blake, Vancouver.
 D. A. McDonald, Vancouver.
 Fred Cryer, New York.
 Thornley Dickson, New York.
 Michael Kew, San Francisco.
 A. E. W. Peterson, Chicago.
 H. E. Nelles, Los Angeles.

Among these who may be said to have distinguished themselves as jury lawyers are John Wilson, H. C. R. Becher, William Horton, Frank Cornish, Warren Rock, David Glass, Edmund Meredith, W. R. Meredith, Thomas Scatcherd, Hugh MacMahon, George C. Gibbons, John M. McEvoy, J. C. Judd, E. T. Essery, T. G. Meredith and others.

Those who had more than an average reputation at the equity bar were W. R. Meredith, James Magee, W. P. R. Street, Richard Bayly and R. M. Meredith; while in practice Edward D. Parke, Richard Bayly, R. M. Meredith, George P. Land, W. P. R. Street and John Martin. There are many hard-working, good, sound, all-round lawyers on the list; many there have been with good legal intellects who did not appear in court—such men as Verschoyle Cronyn, J. H. Flock, A. O. Jeffery, Talbot Macbeth, M. D. Fraser, E. J. Parke, Andrew Greenlees, Nelson Weekes, Harry Blackburn and others.

There is only one instance that I know where law was deserted for the pulpit, George M. Cox, who studied with Becher, Barker & Street, and the last year and a half with E. J. Parke, after being called to the bar, joined the firm of O'Connor, Cox & Ouellette, in Windsor, and later Harris, Magee & Cox, at Chatham and London, finally left the practice of law and was ordained as an anglican clergyman. I spent with him all the time he was in Mr. Park's office. Few men possess as genuine and keen a sense of humor, or take as frequent advantage of it to make life pleasant for himself and those with whom he comes in

contact. I look back to the time spent with him as among the happiest of my life.

Among those who entered politics may be mentioned John Wilson, who represented London in the Commons; David Mills, Bothwell, and who was minister of the interior and minister of Justice; Thomas Scatcherd, North Middlesex; R. C. Satcherd, North Middlesex; David Glass, East Middlesex; Duncan MacMillan, East Middlesex; J. H. Fraser, London; W. R. Meredith, London, in the Legislature. From outside, after they left London: —. Cowan, Vancouver; David Glass, Manitoba Legislature, Newton Rowell, in the Ontario Legislature, and E. W. J. Owens, in the Ontario Legislature; also Hon. I. B. Lucas and Ed. Lancaster, in the Commons. Those who were candidates: H. C. R. Becher, Frank Cornish, James Magee, T. H. Purdom, Edmund Meredith, A. G. Chisholm, Hume Elliot, J. C. Judd, Hugh MacMahon and J. M. McEvoy. Mr. Jared Vining has never been a candidate, but he is an excellent speaker on the stump, and has conducted several of the campaigns in East Middlesex in the Liberal interests.

The bar of Middlesex has always had a number of good platform speakers. One of them is credited, during a hotly-contested campaign, with quoting figures to prove every contention he made, from the blue-book, and keeping it up so long that the candidate who he was opposing, and who was present at the meeting, was bewildered. He at last addressed the orator and said: "Mr. —, will you kindly let me look at those figures?" "Gentlemen," was the reply, "I am reading from the blue-book." He held it up in view of the audience, then closing it, he handed it to the candidate, saying, "Find them for yourself," which he couldn't have done if he had hunted till the present time.

Already this paper is much longer than I expected. I think it can be fairly concluded that the bar of Middlesex, from its earliest days, has had among its members, strong men, men who would have taken a leading place anywhere, that through all changes it has maintained the right to be considered a strong bar; that from the days of small things, when the country was opening up and being settled, until the present time, when the city claims several millionaires, they adapted themselves to their surroundings and their influence was always for good. They took their full share in building up the city, and especially its railways and financial institutions. That these railways and financial institutions were great factors in making London a city of homes. They took their full share in the public life of the district, and either in

municipal or political life made their influence felt. Those who were honored by election, filled the position with credit, and those who received the distinction most prized by lawyers, an appointment to the bench, without exception, discharged their duties with fidelity and ability. It enables us to subscribe to the statement, "Of law this much must be acknowledged, that her voice is the harmony of the world."

Cricket, and the Practice of Law, Are Both Manly Games

It may not be known to many that the first cricket set was brought to this city from England by H. C. R. Becher. Several members of the bar were good cricketers. I can remember Judge Street as longstop. William Bayly, a brother of Richard Bayly, and a son-in-law of Judge Wilson, was always umpire. Then George B. Harris, John J. Brown, Harry Becher, R. M. Meredith, R. R. Brough and Frank Cronyn frequently played the game on the old cricket field surrounded by the stumps. The most enjoyable match I ever saw there was when London played against Hamilton. Hamilton had a larger score than London in the first innings, London had taken its second innings, and the game would be called at a certain hour to enable the Hamilton eleven to go home. This left so many minutes to London to dispose of Hamilton, which it did within the time, and with quite a number of runs to spare, owing to the effective bowling of Henry Meredith. Those who do not consider cricket an interesting game should have seen that last innings. Of course, later there were other members of the bar who played cricket well. The matches on the Asylum grounds between the Sawbones and the Jawbones were always enjoyable. Bev. Cox. usually captained the Jawbones and Dr. Williams the Sawbones. But cricket has almost entirely given place to baseball. In the earlier days of baseball several students and members of the bar were among the best, notably Frank Love, who was for several years a member of the old Tecumsehs, and a good cricketer as well.

Let me conclude by a reference to what is now a live question—a new city hall and courthouse.

I would like to be the architect of joint county and city buildings on the courthouse square. The statement that the members of the county council will not act reasonably, is, in my opinion, a libel. I knew the members of the county council for over twenty years well. Mr. Parke was county solicitor until his death. I frequently acted for him. The expendi-

tures on the old courthouse are not worth considering.

The people of the Northwest shame us with their universities, schools, courthouses and Parliament buildings. The one that pleases the eye best is the Parliament buildings at Edmonton. Middlesex, the richest county in Ontario, should have public buildings in keeping with its place in Western Ontario. It is not hard to see in your mind's eye a stone building of classic architecture, the city hall at one end, the county buildings at the other, and in between the courthouse. Here provision could be made for all, for the county offices and Magistrate's courts, and Registry Offices, for the city offices, police court and every purpose needed. The courthouse could be perfect in every respect, making provision for the splendid library now being collected.

In this building, too, provision could be made for an art gallery. The only portrait the courthouse holds is that of the late Judge William Elliot. Provision could be easily made so that the portraits of all those who have occupied seats on the bench could be added and preserved. Respect for the administration of justice would be strengthened, and Middlesex take its place as the centre of Western Ontario. The old city hall holds the portraits of many mayors in the past years. This is as it should be. The county should preserve its wardens. The three are necessary together. The courthouse square is perfect for the purpose. So strongly do I believe in this that I would gladly accept the suggestion of one of the county councillors that the city be given a site on the courthouse square for its city hall. I would design a building for the three purposes named, and build only the part required by the city. It would not be long until the county would join in completing the whole building. That chance I would take. Even if they never joined, it is the best site for the city hall in London. The county councillors are right in refusing to consider any other site. It is far superior to every other one named. I believe if properly approached they would join the city now in erecting joint buildings, and, if not, they would permit the city to erect its city hall, and at no distant date join in completing the buildings. Anyone who visits other cities, particularly in our Northwest and in the United States, cannot fail to see that great improvement in the architecture of public buildings. London's position is an excellent one. Western Ontario will some day be the most thickly settled part of America. Build in anticipation of that day an ornate, substantial building of classic architecture, perfect for its purposes, to which all can point with pride.

ADDENDA TO THE "BAR OF MIDDLESEX"

The Bar of Middlesex has changed since April, 1912, when the references to it by the late Judge Hughes and Mr. T. H. Purdom were published in the Advertiser. Judge Hughes, himself at the ripe old age of 94 years, has crossed the silent river. His last public utterance is historical. When the Elgin Volunteers were leaving for France to take their part in the defence of the British Empire, Judge Hughes addressed them. Among other things he said, "Boys, if you can get a bee line on the Kaiser, pull the trigger." His instructions have frequently been repeated and his vigor at so great an age often been the subject of favorable comment.

The Honorable Samuel Barker, K.C., P.C., of Hamilton, who was a member forty years ago of the firm of Becher, Barker & Street, died recently at the age of seventy-eight years.

Richard Bayley, K.C., died on the 2nd day of July, 1912, at the age of eighty years. No member of the Bar was more universally respected than Richard Bayley.

W. H. Bartram died on the 25th day of November, 1913, at the age of sixty-six years.

John Dromgole, of the firm of Hellmuth, Ivey & Dromgole, was appointed Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex. Judge Dromgole has made a very satisfactory Judge. He recently conducted the trial of Lefler, who was convicted of dynamiting the Peabody Factory at Windsor.

Harry Blackburn, of the firm of Blackburn & Weekes, has been appointed Master in Chancery in succession to Mr. R. K. Cowan, who died on the 26th day of June at the age of fifty-two years. Mr. Blackburn possesses the experience and knowledge and all the qualifications necessary to follow predecessors such as the late Col. Shanly and Mr. R. K. Cowan. His partner, Mr. Weekes, is in France with the First Contingent.

The firm of Buchner & Gunn has been dissolved; John Gunn joining the firm of McKillop, Murphy & Gunn.

Harry Greenlees, son of Andrew Greenlees, is another of the younger members of the Bar to follow the flag. As Captain in the Artillery he went with the First Contingent. He is still in England.

W. J. Harvey has returned to London and assumed the management of the Fidelity Trusts Company of Ontario.

Chauncey G. Jarvis, the son of Chauncey G. Jarvis, has joined the firm of Jarvis & Vining making it now the firm of Jarvis, Vining & Jarvis.

The first member of the Bar to lose his

life in the thick of the battle at Langwerke was Lt-Col. Campbell Becher. He fell while leading his men in that desperate fight. He is reported to have said "No man can go into that and live, but I'll go!"

The sorrow in London at his death is universal. Many have been the letters from the front referring to his sad death, and all praising his gallant, fearless conduct. His mother and brothers have the fullest sympathy of the whole community. From the letters received in London since his death, it is evident he was a very popular Colonel. He was buried with Military honors at Givenchy, in France. The grave is marked. Capt. Frank Ware and Lieut. Chester Butler were present when he was left to rest "in the grave where a Briton had laid him."

Advancement has been made by the members of the Middlesex Bar on the Supreme Court Bench.

Sir William Meredith is now Chief Justice of Ontario and with him one of the Judges of the Court of Appeal is Mr. Justice Magee. Mr. Justice R. M. Meredith, who was one of the Justices of the Court of Appeal became Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench Division, when his brother, Sir William Meredith, was elevated to the Chief Justiceship of Ontario. There have been six members of the Bar elevated to the superior Court Bench. Hon. John Wilson, Hon. Hugh MacMahon, Hon. William P. R. Street, three dead, and Sir William Meredith, Hon. Richard M. Meredith and Hon. James Magee, three living. Only one member of the Middlesex Bar, the Honorable David Mills was appointed to the Supreme Court Bench at Ottawa. Each one in his time has given his best and endeavored to administer justice without fear, favor or affection. Each has honorably filled the high position, and earned a name as one of that list of Canadian Judges, now becoming a long one, who have the unqualified confidence of the Bar and public. May the Bar of Middlesex in the future furnish from among its members, Judges who will justify their appointment as completely as have those appointed from among its members in the past.

It should be noted here that neither Sir William Meredith, nor the Honorable R. M. Meredith have confined their activities entirely to their judicial duties. Sir William Meredith is Chancellor of the Provincial University at Toronto. He is also a member of the Committee endeavoring to solve the difficult problems presented by the growth of Toronto. The leading streets are too narrow for the traffic. How to avoid the congestion and build for the fu-

ture involves difficulties that will tax the resources of the best men.

The Hon. Richard M. Meredith on the reorganization of the Western University, at London, was prevailed on to accept the Chancellorship. He has never considered Toronto his home. London seems to have had greater attractions for him. As Chancellor of the Western University, there has been much to dishearten him. He kept on, year after year, doing all that could be done and carrying the bulk of the burden alone. The Western University was originally Anglican, but it is now entirely undenominational. The Government of Ontario has done little up to the present time, but it is often hard to get a good start. In many circumstances in life, it may be said "slowly, the sun mounts up, how slow, but westward—look the land is bright."

It may be so at the present time with the Western. It is very hard to obtain sometimes what is clearly right. Others do not see with your eyes nor have they the advantage of your viewpoint. Ontario is a rich, splendid country, not surpassed by any country in the world. It is a Kingdom in itself. One university was sufficient in the early days, in the days of small things. Now Northern Ontario may want to be created a separate Province. Direct taxation by the Ontario Government has often been hinted at in the Legislature. Consider the position of the various states of the union with the direct taxation imposed by them, then consider the position of Ontario with its vast resources, its income from Crown lands and mines, its increasing revenues from succession duties, and its universal prosperity. While it has not yet the multi-millionaires some of the states of the union possess, surely the Province, out of its vast wealth, should see that Ontario, the leading Province of Canada, to which all other Provinces look, has educational facilities equal to any in the world. Universities in the United States are literally supported by its very wealthy men. What they do for universities in the United States, the government of Ontario should do for it.

There should be Toronto University, Queen's University at Kingston, and the Western University at London, all receiving such support as they need to place them in the front rank.

Chief Justice R. M. Meredith resigned recently as Chancellor. It will be difficult to obtain a successor who will work with his untiring energy, and who so earnestly desires to see the Western doing the work that is waiting for it.

The Western is now beginning to assume the appearance of success. The Rev. Dr. Braithwaite has been appointed principal.

He is a man of experience. He was principal of the University at Calgary. He is at the beginning of his best, a healthy wholesome, able man, full of energy and enthusiasm. He sees the possibilities of the Western and would like to realize them. He is surrounded by an able staff of professors. If he receives the necessary support it will not be many years until those who now fail to realize the rights of the Western, will wonder why the people and the Government were so slow to take action to obtain so desirable a University in Western Ontario.

Western Ontario has a population that ardently desires the best education possible to obtain. The Western needs money. The Government of the Province should furnish the bulk of it. If it had a reasonable share from the Province, all the rest would naturally follow. The Medical school from small beginnings, has become an established success. The medical Profession of London is entitled to much praise for what it has accomplished. That the Medical school succeeded is proof that every department of a university could also succeed. London is the natural centre of more than the third of the population of the Province. Nearly a million people look to London for the best of everything in their lives. If London had a properly organized and equipped university, students would come in, in more than sufficient numbers to justify the necessary expenditure. They would go out equal to the best from any university and give back to the country many times more than the country gave. London would gain in every way. Western Ontario would gain in every way. The Province would have expended its funds justly in a cause that would return inestimable benefits.

The question of a site has been several times considered and almost settled. A medical school near Victoria Hospital is certain. The present site, the Kingsmill property, Sunshine Park on the North Branch of the River, the Military School, the Minhinnick property in London South, London View at the corner of Brick Street, and the Wharnccliffe Highway, have each in turn seemed possibilities. Another not yet mentioned might be added. The property at one time constituting the home of the late John Birrell and now occupied by the residences of Col. Gartshore, Thomas H. Smallman, Mrs. Richardson, and Charles S. Hyman, would together make a central location that would be equal to the present site and be in all likelihood more easily obtained. These are all beautiful properties, with many very old Beech trees and other trees that would give a character at once to the grounds. With a bridge at the foot of Richmond Street it would be within

ten or fifteen minutes walk of the business section of the city. With a street leading south as wide or wider than Queens Avenue, out to Brick Street, then spreading east and west, it would add large sums in taxes to the city's revenues and with the University settled there, become the most popular part of the city in which to reside. This suggestion would apply equally to the London View site suggested. Any point on Brick Street, between the point where Ridout Street now reaches Brick Street, or the proposed wide street would reach it, westerly to the Wharnccliffe Highway, would be desirable, though not nearly so central as the group of residences near the foot of Richmond Street.

An option on Sunshine Park was secured by Captain T. J. Murphy, but allowed to expire and was afterwards purchased by His Lordship Bishop Fallon for educational purposes. An option on the Kingsmill site was also obtained by Captain Murphy and is still current.

The present site is hard to beat, but is considered too expensive.

The late Major Thos. Beattie, M.P. for London, thought the Military School could easily be obtained from the Dominion Government.

Where the location will finally be made, it is difficult now to determine, but with a new Medical School, built at a point convenient to Victoria Hospital, and with any of the sites named selected, or others that could be pointed out, and with University buildings erected equal to the location, all that is needed is such aid as the Provincial Government can well afford to give, and which it is its duty to give, and the Western University, under the guiding hand of Dr.

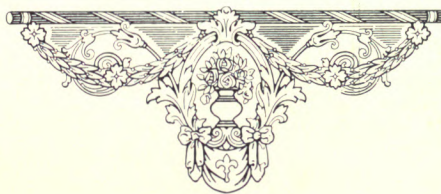
Braithwaite and his staff of professors, would accomplish all that any other university now does.

The prospects of obtaining the necessary money now are good. The Premier, Hon. Mr. Hearst, comes from Northern Ontario. The Attorney General, Hon. I. B. Lucas, passed most of his student days in London and is friendly to the Western. There are in the House, three supporters of the Government who could be surely counted on, the member for London, Sir Adam Beck, Thomas Hook, M. P. P., and E. W. J. Owens, K.C., M.P.P., jointly representing one of the Toronto constituencies, and who, like the Attorney-General, are friends of the Western, and as former residents of London will do anything in reason for the city. The leader of the Opposition, N. W. Rowell, K.C., M.P.P., also a former resident of London, and his able supporters, J. C. Elliott, K. C. M.P.P., and William Proudfoot, K.C., M.P.P., a nephew of the late Rev. J. J. A. Proudfoot, D.D., of the First Presbyterian Church, London, and grandson of the Rev. Dr. Proudfoot, who was the first pastor of that church, could, with all the western members, including the Hon. W. J. Hanna, K.C., M.P.P., of Sarnia, be counted on to support an ample grant to the Western. Sir William Meredith and the Hon. R. M. Meredith would be pleased to do their full share, and perhaps the Hon. R. M. Meredith would again become Chancellor and take part and be present at meetings in the future, that by reason of the success of the Western would bring more pleasure and satisfaction to those including himself, who labored hard and earnestly to accomplish the successful establishment of the Western University.



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